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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

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DE. R. H. CLARK, South Hero. Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY, TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very badeasea," and a year later he says "it has never failed."

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AS A SPRING MEDICINE LL abould USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, the liver and bowels, removing all morbid scere-ms, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the cling of strength and vigor which is natural to very healthy person. wery healthy person.
There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.
One package makes six quarts of Medicine, con-

taining no spirit, being prepared in pure water. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY

AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

HEADQUAFTERS MILLITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8, 1879.

Scaled proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 13, 1879, for the delivery of the following mentioned animals, or such portion of them as may see wanted: 204 cavalry horses for the Department of the Missouri, to be delivered at Fort Leavenworth, Kas; and 2-0 cavalry horses and IT artillery horses (preferably from Kentucky) for the Department of Texas, to be delivered at San Antonio, Texas. The horses must conform to the following specifications: Cavairy horses: To be geldings, of hardy colors, soundin ail particulars, in good condition, well broken to the saddle, from 15 to 18 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for cavairy service. nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for cavairy service.

Arillery horses: To be geldings, of hardy colors, arillery horses: To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, square trotters, well broken to harness, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for arillery service.

Contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract, with bond in half the amount of the contract of the contrac

es containing proposals should be addressed dersigned and indersed "Proposals for cavidlery) horses." RUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGONS.

DEPOT QUARTERNASTRE'S OFFICE, 2
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.. Oct. 13, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quarternaster in this city, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; until 12 miles fort Leavenworth; 12:36 p. m., at Jeffersonville, fort Leavenworth; 12:36 p. m., at Jeffersonville, and 1:17 p. m., at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1871, at which times and places they will be preceded in the presence of bidders, for furnishing two appending the presence of bidders, for furnishing two presence and four-horse, or mule, wagons, delivery to-horse and four-horse, or mule, wagons, delivery to-horse and four-horse, or mule, wagons, delivery to be made at either the Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or fort Leavenworth Depots, as may be required. Bids will state at which of the depots named, and in what number they will make deliveries, and how the whole number they will make deliveries, and how the whole number they will make deliveries and how the whole number they will be the delivery of the wagons to be in exact accordance with the preleft per sections of the proposed the preleft per sections of the proposed the preleft per sections of the per section of the per section of the per section of the preleft per section of the per section of t

ore expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.

Proposals will be received for a less number of the wagons than called for. The Government reserves the fight to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, and to articles of domestic production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the supplies required for the service on that coast, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Blank proposals and printed specifications, as well as any further information, will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on application. Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Onartermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth, and be indoresed "Proposals for Six-mule Army Wagons," or "Two-horse and four-horse, or Male. Wagons," as the case may be.

Asst. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A. In charge of Depot.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

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WHY IS IT

THEY ORDER OUR GOODS

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merit about them, and we take it too that they like our way of do-ing the Clothing business, viz.:

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FITTING Shirts, made from fulness of what they said from the stump,—that BEST MATERIALS, and at LOW PRICES, to call and leave their cy. There promises to be some very remarkable orders. They guarantee satisfac-

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This Company is still offering for sale at extremely low prices—on the most favorable terms and at a ver-low rate of interest—a large quantity of first-class Winter Wheat and Fruit Lands. These lands are located in the southern portion of the State of Illinois, in the vicinity of the railroad. In this region the climate is mild and healthy, with good water, and good schools and churches. The country is rapidly settling up with a substantial class of clizens, who will soon surround themselves with all the comforts of civilization. No lands anywhere will produce better

Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Hemp, Flax. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Beets, Tomatoes, Beans, Early Vegetables,

Every Variety of Berries e produced in great abundance and find a ready mart and good prices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Cinmanti, and various other points. Settlers will consult
cir interest by examining these lands before they lote themselves in the far West, where they will have
wait years for the biessings attending civilization.
r further information apply in person or by letter to
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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. BUY YOUR CANNED Fruits and Vegetables AT

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FLOUR. FLOUR. IT IS OF SNOWY WHITENESS.

Underwood's Extra Flour. SLACK sells it by the barrel. Don't you forget it. Buy it before it gets any higher. It is on the C. H. SLACK, 210 and 212 North Clark-st.

PHAETONS. THE KING AND QUEEN

"Model" Business Buggy, and "Chicago" Phaeton. Send for price list of the Manufacturers.

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Celluloid Linen (Waterproof) Collars, Cuffs, and Bosoms. Retail Headquarters, BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Time Discloses More Serious Rents in the Democratic Ranks.

The Joint Majority in the Ohio Legislature Now Placed at 33.

Scarcely a Grease-Spot Left of the Bourbons in the Iowa Fight.

Sheriff Morgan, of Yazoo, Gives His Experience in That Unhealthy Region.

Summary of Emery A. Storrs' Speech in Syracuse, N. Y., Last Tuesday.

A Caustic Analysis of the False Pretenses of the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16 .- The figures give the Western Reserve counties as far as heard rom are these: Majorities for Foster:

In Sandusky County Ewing has 723 majority; n Wyandot County, 500 majority. EWING'S EYES OPENED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.—Gen. Ewing now fully recognizes the fact that John G. Thompson was engaged during the entire campaign in doing what he could in the interest of Thurman at Ewing's expense, and the only satisfaction Gen. Ewing has is derived from the knowledge that Thurman has been hurled from a higher pinnacle, and is more seriously crushed than he. The Republican Committee is in receipt of letters which confirm the reports of Ewing's being traded off in all close counties. The Committees from the Thurman-Thompson Bureau stood at the polls and sacrificed everything in the interest of Mr. Thurman. Frank McKinney, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sald to-day that, so far as the Pres idency was concerned, Senator Thurman was simply out of the race so far as this State was State might be set down as emphatically for narked, "S. J. T., 1880," is branded on two thirds of the Democrats in Ohio now. There is no disguising the fact that the Democracy are entirely demoralized at their crushing defeat, and are now disposed to acknowledge the truthcy. There promises to be some very remarkable exposures of the inward workings of the Democratic machine within a short time, and it is in-

timated that the disclosures will produce a polit-To the Western Associated Press.
COLUMBUS, ()., Oct. 16.—Few new figures have been received here to-day by either Comhave been received here to-day by either Committee, but the Republican Committee, after gathering returns from various sources, report to-night that, according to their figures, Foster's majority will be somewhere near 17,000. It will take the full official figures, which cannot be obtained for some days, to decide definitly what the exact majority will be. It was reported this morning that Mounts, Republican candidate for Senator in the Butler-Warren District, had been defeated by one vote, but this afternoon the Republican Committee have been notified that he is elected by 12 majority. This gives the Republicans 22 Senators and the Democrats 15.

Democrats 15.

According to the best figures obtainable the Republicans bave elected 70 members of the Lower House.

POSTER'S MAJORITY 20,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—Returns from eighty-four out of eighty-eight counties give Foster, Republican, 19.027 majority: The other coun-ties will make it 20,000. IOWA,

DEFINIT RESULTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16.—The result as indi cated at a late hour last night is not changed by the returns to-day. Gear's majority is fully

Gillett's District, the Sixth, gives 4,000 Republican majority.—a gain of over 6,000 since last year. Weaver's District is Republican by 8,000. The Senate will stand 48 Republicans and two Democrats, a Republican gain of twenty-three since last session. Twentytwo Senators hold over, and of the twenty-nine elected the Republicans elect twenty-seven. In 100. The Greenbackers claim a representative in Adams County, the only Greenbacker elected, which is a loss of four. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 128 against 69 at the last A BIG GAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Republicans gain 512 on the State ticket in Webster County on a total vote of less than 3,000.

WOODBURY COUNTY. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 18.—Woodbury County complete gives Gear 155 majority over Trimble, and Campbell 288 over Trimble. All the Republican county ticket is elected, except Treasurer, the Democratic candidate for this office having a majority of 22.

GOOD ENOUGH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16.—The election returns received here to-day do not change the totals from the figures and estimates of the Republican State Central Committee, as sent to the Associated Press last night. Gov. Gear's majority, over all his competitors, will be 25,000. His majority over Trimble (Dem.) will be about 80,000, and over Campbell (Greenbacker) about 105,000. The total poil of the State will be about 218,000, of which Gear gets 155,000, Trimble 75,000, Campbell 45,000, and Durgan 6,000.

In the Legislature, 25 of the 29 Senators elected this year are Republicans, and 83 out of the 100 members of the House. GOOD ENOUGH.

IN WASHINGTON.

GIVE IT UP.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Bourbon organs this morning at last are willing to acknowledge that there was a Republican victory in Obio, and come out in subdued head-lines, stating that all is lost in that State. Secretary Sherman's friends say that he can now have the United States Senatorship to suc-ceed Thurman for the asking, if he wants it, but

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

MUST REFURN TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Bourbon Post this morning finally discovers that the Republicans have held an election in Obio, and says: "The Democrats have suffered a bad reverse in Obio. This is disheartening intelligence. We have never had much faith that Obio would enroil itself in the Democratic column this fall, as the result of the general fight, for in our opinion it is a Republican State when a square issue is made between the two parties before the people. But the Democrats, we think, should certainly have been able to retain the Senator. The result is probably due more than anything else to the unfortunate position of Gen. Ewing on the finance question. The people of Obio evidently do not believe in soft-money. On the whole, we think it is about time for the Democratic party to recognize the fact that this is a hard-money country. Let it return to its old-time principles, and act in every instance accordingly."

A Democrat of national standing and high official position, who has just returned from Ohio, gives a more pointed account of the bitter feud between the Ewing and the Thurman men than has appeared in any Republican quarter. He says that under the surface of things, and to those who were allowed to know the situation, it was a constant source of astonishment to note the intense hate which these factions had for each other. The divisions between them were much more sharp than those between the parties, and were such as to account, in a great measure, for their late defeat. He regarded the situation as disgraceful to the Democratic party, and inexcusable in the leaders of the factions.

DEMOCRATIC CONCESSION. DEATH OF THE "OHIO IDEE."
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The following extract from an editorial in the Baltimore Sun on the Ohio election has attracted much attention here to-day. It expresses the general conclusion of the Democrats in regard to the bearing of the result on the soft-money ideas of

"Regarded as the trial of an issue deliberately made before the people of the most important Western State as to the sort of currency to be agopted by the United States in the future; regarded, in fact, as a test struggle between the politicians and the people on the matter of what is called the Ohio idea,—the Obio election is of great importance. Obio election is of great importance. Its results may shape the politics of the future, and especially of the impending contest for the Presidency in 1880, in the most salutary way. The election, which seems to have been participated in by nearly every voter of the State, shows conclusively and, it is to be hoped, finally, that the inflation hereay, no matter how strongly indorsed by those who would set themselves up as champions of a great political party, no matter how forcibly buttressed by subsidiary issues of the atmost inportance and urgency from constitutional points of view, cannot succeed in securing a majority of votes to support it, even in the State where the advocannot succeed in securing a majority of votes to support it, even in the State where the advotates of "rag money" were thought to be strongest. It ought to be admitted now that at least a majority of the people of the West as well as of the East are in favor of honest money, of the honest payment of all public debts, and of a return to the substantial coin-based cur-rency with which our fathers were contented."

STORY OF A MAN WHO HAS BEEN THERE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PITTSBURG, Ps., Oct. 16 .- A. C. Morgan, late Sheriff of Yazoo County, Mississippi, who arrived in the city this morning, addressed a large audience at Library Hall to-night. Mr. Morgan took an active part in the Onio canvass, and proposes to spend some time in Western Pennsylvania, after which he will go to New York and take the stump for Cornell. Mr. Morgan tells many blood-curdling stories. He escaped from there merely by the skin of his teetb, as the inhabitants had made several efforts to murder him. As to the people who commit the outrages of to what is there recognized as the upper class. "Those men." he continued, "cannot or do not understand the state of society in Mississippi. have been effected by simple murder. No other word will apply. I was elected in 1872, fortunately before the high-handed proceedings of the Democrats in 1875. In the latter year the leaders of the bulldozers actually were the only persons who cast Republican votes, and they did it in jest, so that the thing could not be too unanimous. They took leading citizens who were known to be Republicans, forced them to the polls, and, to satisfy the mob, they had to hold aloft the ticket so that they could be seen to be Democratic. As a single instance of how things are run down there, it is a matter of public record, that within the past three years twenty-two men have been killed, and fifty-seven wounded in the work of collecting the internal revenue alone. Slavery and its long-continued barbarities have so stunted the conscience of the people that they think nothing ot shooting a negro or a Northern man who may stand in the

"Instances of such excess in barbarity as do credit to the people of the North in discrediting are frequent. Why, they took an ex-member of the Lexislature to the woods, bung him to a tree, and allowed the body to hang, under threats of like treatment to any who should threats of like treatment to any who should cut it down until the carrious eat the flesh from the bones. They entered an old man's house, and not only shot him down, but riddled the bodies of his children, and outraged his wife until she died." He related stories of other instances of bru-

prove.

The address created a profound sensation, and opened the eyes of many honest people to the real condition of affairs not only in Mississippi but throngnout the South, where no man's iffe is safe if he dare to hold opinions at variance with those of the dominant party.

EPISODES. COUPLE OF INCIDENTS OF THE LATE CAN-

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna CEEVELAND, O., Oct. 15 .- During the progress of a campaign so exciting and closely-con-tested as the one which came to an end in this State last Tuesday night, there occur, as a matter of course, some very interesting inci-dents, which, if only recorded, would make racy reading. Your correspondent has come into possession of one or two, which he cannot

refrain from relating.

It has already been recorded that the Democ racy became very much alarmed over the condition of some of the Ohio River counties which had formerly been very solid for their party, but this year were quite thoroughly imbued with the Soft-Money heresy. To offset this, orators were sent down into the little villages, many miles from railroad, and induiged in the most soul-stirring pleas for the solidity of the party in those sections. One of these bevies of speakers was headed by James S. Forman, of Noble County, a former Republican. Mr. Forman makes a very good speech when uninterrupted. He is methodical in manner; full of set phrases, and, when thrown off his regular track, he is a week ago, he was speaking at a little town in Monroe County, called Beallsville. He was urging the Democratic brethren to vote the straight ticket, and was speaking somewhat as

"Jefferson was the founder of the Den party and the founder of the Republic. The two are co-existent so far as origin is concerned. Secretary Sherman's friends say that he can now have the United States Senatorshio to succeed Thurman for the asking, if he wants it, but that he does not want it. The principal contest will be between Judge Taft. Grant's Attorney-General. Gen. Garfield, Charles Foster himself, and Stanley Matthews.

HARD TO CONVINCE.

A gentleman who has just returned from Obiosays that Gen. Ewing refused to the last moment to believe that he was defeated, and even after a telegram had been received by him at Columbas informing him of his defeat he

said that to-morrow's figures would change the result.

MUST REFURN TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Bourbon Post this morning finally discovers that the Republicans have held an elections where is the Know-Nothing party, where the contract of traces of the contract of th Cæsar. Where is the Know-nothing party, whose doctrines swept over this country like wildfire, and which numbered among its adherents people of all ranks and conditions of life, and made a grand fight against this noble old Democratic party? It is dead and buried, without hope of resurrection. And where to-day, let me ask, is the Republican party?

The analyze here paused, as though for

without hope of resurrection. And where to-day, let me ask, is the Republican party?

The speaker here paused, as though for answer, but in reality expected to answer his question himself, after a moment, to embhasize it. He had not that opportunity, however, for, no sooner had the question been asked, in a loud, embhatic voice, than some fellow in the back part of the audience called out, plainly and distinctly, so that all could hear:

"In power, by G--!"

A roar of laughter greeted this apt reply, which came in very much more apropos than I have been able to teil it. The speaker looked peculiarly foolish, and was unable for a few moments to gather himself up and go forward with his remarks. He shally concluded that, as a joke was a joke, he might as well let the laugh be at his expense as any other way.

It is well known all over the country that the Hon. Zach. Chandler, Michigan's favorite Stalwart, came down to Ohio and did some excellent work for the cause by his plain, honest, straightforward speeches. Although a near neighbor, geographically speaking. Chandler was a good deal of a stranger here, and eager audiences gathered to listen to his speeches, but more to see the man. Upon the eve of his departure for home, he was questioned in Cleveland in regard to the manner in which he had enjoyed himself while in the State. He replied:

"Oh! I don't know; this Western Reserve is

had enjoyed himself while in the State. He replied:

"Oh! I don't know; this Western Reserve is a curious place. If I don't get home pretty soon, I shan't have anything left. I've lost already nearly everything I had when I came here. Down at a town they call Akron some fellow stole my hat and left this thing (holding up a dilapidated specimen). Down here on one of your narrow-gauge railroads, I lost my goldheaded cane, which I have had for twenty years. But, worst of all, while I was at Chardon I lost my character. It was rather curious, too. I shouldn't told me. You see I was speaking there in the open air, and the wind troubled me by blowing the little pieces of paper on which my notes were. So I took out my jack-knife and laid it down on the paper to prevent this. And what do you think? That is a strong temperance community; and there I talked for two hours, with the back of that knife towards that audience, with a corkscrew in plain sight,—and it showed that it had been used, too. I may get back my hat, and possibly some one will repent and return my cane; but my character in that community; a gone forever."

GAPY. pent and return my cane; but my character is that community is gone forever." GARY.

> NEW YORK. STORRS AT SYRACUSE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, made an address here ast evening, in Shakspeare Hall, to an immense audience. The occasion was the opening of the campaign in Onondaga County. Mr. Storrs' speech was an elaborate presentation of the is sues of the day, and covered three general heads, viz.: "Conservative and Radical Repub-licanism," "The Democratic Platform," and "State-Rights." Upon the first of these topics he said (and I regret that space will not permit me to present his remarks in extenso) that he poke not as a Conservative Republican nor as a Radical Republican, as he confessed an inability to understand precisely what these distinct tions mean; but he was simply a Republican, and in the present situation of affairs could not comprehend how his Kepublic-anism could be classified or qualified. Republicanism meant that the Nation shall enforce all its laws and shall faithfully keep all its engage-ments with all its citizens. "It does not ments with all its citizens. "It does not mean," said the speaker, "that all citizens shall vote as they please, unless they are interfered with by force, and frand, and violence, but it means that they shall be permitted thus to vote, even at the expense of putting down force and violence, and punishing or preventing frand." The Nation had solemnly agreed that every citizen should have a free ballot. Mr. Storrs continued: "If the Republican party was aver a unit, it is one today. This is so was ever a unit, it is one to-day. This is so was ever a unit, it is one to-day. This is so mainly because the great issues now before the people admit of no compromise. Under the delusive and pestilential heresy of State-rights, the power and authority of the General Government to prevent frauds and to keep the peace at the poils at elections of Congressional Representatives is denied by the Democratic party. The existence of this power and authority in the Nation is as emphatically asserted by the Republican party. On such a question no middle ground is possible. It is yea or nay, without comoromise, concession, limitation, or

without comoromise, concession, limitation, or qualification. On this point, therefore, all are CONCILIATION. Discussion of the question whether the conciliation policy of the Administration, so far as it has been pursued, was wise or unwise, was profitiess, for it was a thing entirely of the past. It was enough to know that, henceforth, the Republican party, from the Administration down to the most obscure private in the ranks, regard publican party, from the Administration down to the most obscure private in the ranks, regard all further efforts at conciliation as unavailing, and demand, with one voice, absolute justice to all citizens, the faithful performance of every National duty and obligation, an honest ballot, a free vote for every citizen at any cost and at all hazards, and the utter extirpation, root and branch, of the doctrine of State sovereignty as now taught by the Democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Mr. Storrs then took up that plank of the

Mr. Storrs then took up that plank of the Democratic platform of the State of New York Democratic platform of the State of New York that "reasserts the principles of popular liberty and rights laid down by Washington, Jefferson, and other founders of the Republic." He observed, in passing comment upon this text, that it was curious that, "while the Democracy were so anxious to confine themselves exclusively to State issues, they deem it necessary to reassert the 'principles of popular liberty, and rights laid down by Washington and Jefferson.' Pursuing their line of discussion, he might be permitted to inquire what Washington and Jefferson, or their principles, had to do with the taxes of the State of New York—the management of the canals—the conduct of the State Prisons, or Gov. Robinson's alleged nayment of the State debt and reduction of State taxes."

Coming down to times within the memory of

the canais—the conduct of the State Prisons, or Gov. Robinson's alleged payment of the State debt and reduction of State taxes."

Coming down to times within the memory of men still living, this same platform, speaking for the party, says: "We hold to the Constitution with all its amendments, sacredly maintained and enforced, and to the rights of States under the Constitution." Mr. Storrs said: "It is comforting to be now assured that the Democratic party of the State of New York finally holds to the Constitution with all its amendments. They have certainly taken a great step in advance. In 1868 the Democratic party of the Nation Jenounced the constitutional amendments as revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. It is within the memory of living men when a Democratic Legislature of the State of New York sought to repudiate and set aside the ratification by a previous Legislature of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

During the War the Democratic party opposed secession, but it also opposed the coercion of a State which seceded. It opposed rebellion, but it also opposed the employment of force to supporess it. It favored the vigorous prosecution of the War, but it also denied the right of the Government to raise armies. The Democratic party of the State of New York evidently believes that diseases are cured by the physician's prescriptions, and that it is quite unnecessary for the patient to take the remedies prescribed. On ship-board with his wife, the Constitution-loving Democrat would, while the seas were about to engulf them both, run wildly about the decks systerically shouting: 'Save my marriage-certificate,' and permit his wife to sink garging to the hottom. The Republican would encompass both himself and wite with life-preservers, and, forgetting in the meantime that he had such a document as a marriage-certificate, would, with arms around his wife, float ashore with her and content himself with a certified copy of the important document at the earliest opportunity after safety was secured."

CE CENTRALIZATION.

CENTRALIZATION.

The speaker then touched upon the statement of the platform that "The tendeucies of the Republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our institutions." This was very indefinit. What were the evidences of these tendencies? "(1) The Nation crushed a rebellion of Democratic States; (2) the Nation made freedom National and universal, and consolidated a Government strong enough to defend itself; (3) the Nation incurred a National debt and bound the Nation to its payment; (4) the Nation provided a National currency—securing its holder against loss, making its value uniform throughout the Nation, and redeeming it in coin; (5) the Nation made all persons born or naturalized within its limits citizens of the United States; (6) the

of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Then, again, the Democratic party with noisy vigor demanded unity, and this was something very beautiful to contemplate. If the Democratic party did in good faith insist on unity, fraternity, and concord, then we might look for their speedy return. Did the Democratic party of the State of New York demand of the gentle Brigadiers of the South that they must henceforth cease burning school-houses, slaughtering negro voters because they were negroes, and because they voted the Republican ticket, that they should regard all citizens as possessing equal rights, they might possibly possess sufficient influence to induce their Democratic brethren to cease for a while the yigorous propagandism of pure Democratic doctrine, by the persuasive agents of the torch and the shotgun. It seemed hard, indeed, that weak protests against being murdered for opinion's sake should be treated as a disturbance of that unity, fraternity, and concord which the arised and masked ruffians of the South so persistently and so prayerfully seek. Said Mr. Storrs: "Unity and concord has finally been fully established with the Chisolm family. Yazoo County is now at peace with Dixon, and how deprayed and wicked that party must be which seeks to disturb the unity, fraternity, and concord thus effectively secured. Amonger the lower was all how the War shall not be revived."

settled by the War were (1) the issue of State sovereigntv; (2) our right to be a Nation; (3) the right of the Nation to protect all of its citizens; (4) the right of the Government to execute its own laws by the employment of force, whenever its officers were opposed by force; (5) the right of the Nation to utterly demolish any State or azgregation of States which set the National will at deflance; (6) the power of the Nation to conquer and beat down any organization of individuals or States arrayed against it. Mr. Storrs, in concluding this portion of his speech, said: "The Democratic party now disputes all these well-settled propositions, and it will be well for the Democratic party if it does not tempt the Nation to settle these questions again, for they will be assuredly settled in the same way, but with added emphasis."

HONEST ELECTIONS.

HONEST ELECTIONS. Mr. Storrs considered the most surprising feature of this extraordinary document—the New York Democratic platform—to be that which demands "honest elections," and, after quoting the plank, he said:

"Proceeding from such a quarter this demand

quoting the plank, he said:

"Proceeding from such a quarter this demand dizzies one. It is as if Lucier, elevated on his brimstone throne, should shout for a rigid adherence to the Ten Commandments. The first answer to be made to this demand s, that if it is granted just once more, the Democratic party will not have vitality enough left to demand even a burial. The Democratic party never favored the passage of a law, National or State, for the prevention of frands at elections. No law of that character has ever been enacted, of which it has not sought the repeal. Its ideas of honest elections illustrated by its practices: New York in 1968; Florida, 5,600 more votes than people; the tissue ballot."

Mr. Storrs then took up the subject of State-rights, and dw it upon it at great length. The doctrine asserted to-day, he said, by the Democratic party is precisely that which led them into rebellion in 1861. There is no change whatinto rebellion in 1861. There is no change whatever in the political principles which they maintain between the Democratic party of 1879 and 1861; the only change is in the circumstances and conditions to which their old heresy is applied. The speaker continued: "To-day the questions are, first, Has the General Government power by law to regulate the elections of its representances, and to enforce such regulations in all the States? Second, has the General Government power by law to enforce the guarantees of the constitutional amendments, and, in case laws made for that purpose shall be practically nullified by force, shall the Government put down by force resistance to such legislation? The Democratic party contends that the prevention of outrages, pain, and violence at the polls rests entirely with the States. Hence they sought the repeal of the Election laws of 1870, and their platform in this State approves the course of the party in Congress, and denounces the action of the President in vetoing their revolutionary measures.

"Has the General Government the right to

olutionary measures.

"Has the General Government the right to "Has the General Government the right to enact such laws? Congress has, from the express language of the Constitution, power by law to enact and alter regulations as to the time, manner, and place of bolding elections for Representatives; yet leading Democratic orators in the House and in the Senate proceeded upon the idea that, notwithstanding this plain provision of the Constitution, the General Government has no right to keep the peace at the polis. There was no peace for them except the peace of the State. There was no such thing known as the peace of the United States.

"It of course occurs to us that it is very extraordinary that the Government of the United States is competent to enact a law, but is helpiess and incompetent to carry it into execution, providing the enforcement of that law is resisted by force? In other words, if an attempt at the violation of a national statute takes form so serious as to re-

words, if an attempt at the violation of a national statute takes form so serious as to result in the breach of the peace, then the Government is helpless, and the peace must be maintained, not by the Government, whose express laws nave been violated, but by the State wherein the violations have occurred. How utterly abourd, indeed how criminally abourd, such a proposition is, as a matter of statesmanship and law, would be obvious from a moment's consideration. . . .

"The main issue.

"The real solid question of the hour is, 'Shall the constitutional amendments be practically abolished!" An unexecuted law is much worse than no law, and the extremity to which we are now driven is, that, having placed in our fundamental law certain guarantees, the Government which has placed them there has no power to perform its engagements or to enforce obedience to the fundamental laws which it has enacted. The course now pursued by the Democracy in reference to these amendments is in entire harmony with their policy since the War, for in 1868 they declared these constitutional amendments to be revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. And the Legislature of the State of New York, so soon as it fell into Democratic hands, undertook to revoke the ratification of those amendments by the previous Legislature, wherein the majority was Republican. THE MAIN ISSUE.

ocratic hands, undertook to revoke the ratification of those amendments by the previous Legislature, wherein the majority was Republican.

"When we consider the dangers that now threaten us, it would be difficult to imagine a state of facts more alarming in their character. Stated in a single sentence, tife condition of affairs is this: The majorities in at least four great States are disfranchised by force, fraud, and murder. Take it upon an honest vote, and Louisiana and South Carolina are as clearly and unmistakably Republican as are the States of Vermont and Iowa. Louisiana and Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida, are Republican States; but the Republican voter is not permitted to cast a ballot.

"Pressed for an explanation for this condition of affairs, the Democracy who, but a few years ago, unanimously and noisily asserted that it was impossible to teach the negro anything, now claim that this tremendous and sudden falling off in the negro vote is the result of the conversion from Republicanism to Democracy, which has been in the main effected through the miraculous agency of Tilden's literary bureau. Nothing more surprising than this has ever been heard or recorded in history. I misst that this is much too large a draft upon the credulity of the clitzens. Many things I am willing to believe; many things that appear strange and quite marvelous I am willing to credit. I am willing to believe that immediately after the last. Presidential election, Samcel J. Tilden, day after day and night after night, sat in bis quiet parior at Gramercy square, engaged in philosophic investigations and scientific inquiries, so deeply engrossed in meditation of that character that, although the telegraph boys were coming in by scores, and inviscrious and cabalistic telegrams by the score handed his nephew, who sat directly opposit him in the same room,—curious messages from Gobble and Copenhagen,—I am willing to believe that during all this time Mr. Tilden didn't withdraw his mind one instant from the clasm and oyster,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

the remedy?"

"If, as the case now is, these privileges, and immunities, and equal protection of the law are denied the citizens by force, would you execute the law by a song, or a sermon, or a platform? Would, under such an emergency, the ignisation that provided school-books and school-teachers be regarded as an appropriate legislation? So unpoetic am I that I think it would be grossly, inappropriate legislation. I think that where a right is denied by force, that kind of legislation which will protect a party in the enjoyment of the rights proper for the emergency is that which provides for more force. I think, in other words, that, if a right of a citizen to vote is interfered with by guns, his right should be asserted by more guns. If armies interfere with a citizens in the enjoyment of the immunities and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution, I would carry out and execute the promise in the Constitution by larger armies. I know of no other kind of medicine adequate to that emergency. Again, what is the remedy? First, that kind of legislation that will clothe the Executive with the power to meet force with force; with the power to meet force with force; with the power to neet force with force; with the power to Republicanism that he will have no hesitancy to enforce the law to its uttermost letter in the interests of justice. I know no remedy for violated laws which can be considered as entering into sound and wise statesmanship short of the enforcement of the laws. It would be well if, by kind treatment, patient pleading, intellectual and moral training, all people should be brought to that high standard where none would violate and all would obey the law. We have not reached that high condition, and, while we are tolling lowards it, the enforcement of the laws and the punishment of those who violate the laws must go on, and cannot in the meantime be suspended, and we'll certainly learn that nothing will insure respect and obedience to the laws so surely as the swift and condign punishment of those

HE SPEAKS TO 25,000 PEOPLE AT CHARITON, IA.

—THE BANNER INSCRIBED "IOWA FOR
BLAINE IN 1880." outpourings were at the Blaine meetings at In-dependence and Iowa City, one held here today far surpassed either of them. It was literally a meeting of all Southwestern Iowa. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on its main line east and west, and upon all its pranches, ran extra trains, practically emptying Chariton. The vehicles present were numbered by thousands. The men on horseback resem-bled a brigade of cavalry. In addition to the

lowan outpouring, large numbers were present from adjacent counties in North Missouri.

The city was decorated in a superb manner. Every street had srches and floral decorations. An interesting feature of the occasion was that Mr. Blsine was met at the station, when thousands had congregated to greet him, by Mayor Woodward, a prominent Democratic leader, who rode by his side at the head of the procession, welcoming him as the guest of the city.

city.

The number present at to-day's meeting was estimated by some as high as 40,000. The space covered by the andience on the open green where the meeting was held was nearly twe acres in extent. Allowing for all possible exaggeration, there were certainly 25,000 persons present. A large number of Democrats were present, a prominent one of whom remarked that, if Mr. Blaine were the Presidential candidate, he would receive fully 15,000 Democratic votes in Iowa, and would have the largest majority ever given to any man in that State.

Mr. Blaine never spoke to bettereffect than to-day, though only a minority of the vast audience present were able to hear him. The crowd was, indeed, far beyond the reach of any human voice. It was enthusiastic and demonstrativa even beyond the high range of Western andi-

the Presidency in conversation, with himself; but he said to-day, in conversation, quite publicly, that the popularity and prestige of Gen. Grant in this country were far beyond those of any other man, and would prove irresistible. All trains to-day were profusely decorated with flags bearing the inscription of "lowa for Blaine in 1880." Innumerable banners were borne in the procession expressing the same sentiment in every variety of language.

WISCONSIN.

WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN.
Wis., Oct. 16.—The Jefferson County Greenbackers, at their Convention held yesterday at Jefferson, nominated Henry Hellen, of Oakland, for Superintendent of Schools, and R. C. Flojahn, of Fort Atkinson, for Clerk of the Court.

LE MOYNE CREMATED. Disposition of the Remains of the Late Dr. Le Moyne—Simple Services Before the In-cineration—Successful Result of the Oper-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—At 8 o'clock this PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning services were read at the late residence of Dr. Le Moyne. They were brief and simple, consisting of the reading of a few selections from the Scriptures, and prayer by Dr. Hayes, President of Washington College. The remains were then conveyed to the crematory in a hearse, Dr. Frank Le Moyne, Julius Le Moyne, and several frieuds of the family, acting as pallbearers. When the body had been placed on the catafalque. Dr.: Hayes said: "We have catafalque, Dr. Hayes said: "We have now brought our deceased friend to the place of his choice, and here we leave him." After announcing that the relatives requested all persons to return to the village, the Doctor uttered the benediction, and the door was closed shutting out all but and the door was closed, sbutting out all but the relatives and those employed to do the work about the furnace. At 10 o'clock the body was taken out of the coffin and placed upon the crib. At 10:30 the door of the retort was opened. The body, covered with a sheet which had been sat-urated with alum-water, was thrust in and the urated with alum-water, was thrust in and the door closed. In a few seconds a dense volume of black amoke rose from the chimney, and the odor of burning flesh greeted the olfactories of the few persons who remained outside. The furnace was not sufficiently incandescent, and the progress of incineration was rather alow. At 3 o'clock the man in charge of the furnace pronounced the cremation accomplished. There was no excitement, very little interest being taken in the affair by the public. The ultimate remains will not be removed from the retoribefore Saturday evening. What disposition will be made of them is known only to the family. About 1 o'clock a story obtained currency in Pittsburg that, owing to the furnace not being hot enough, the remains were frying, or baking, instead of burning. This occasioned some excitement, which was allayed by a telegram from Washington, stating that everything was going on satisfactorily. The time was a little longer than in the cases of Baron Von Palm and Mrs. Pitman, but no serious difficulty was encountered, and the managers of the affair pronounce is success.

Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Lewis S. Hale, a mechanic, committed suicide by taki an overdose of morphine, causing his dea

Special Dispatch to The Prisons.

INDIANA POLIS, Oct. 16.—George T. Morton an attorney of this city, has been absent from his place of business for several weeks and none knows where or why he has gone. So far a known, his business affairs are all in good shape

What is Being Done for His Reception at His Old Galena Home.

In Chicago the War Democrats Talk of Joining in the Reception.

me of Them Denounce Gen. Grant as a Drunkard and a Scoundrel,

While Others Protest Vigorously Against the Insult to Their Old Commander.

The Second Regiment Proposes to Take a Hand in the Reception.

IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 16.—The reception ten-dered Gen. Grant at the Cascades last evening. at the Mechanics' Pavilion, was a fitting tribute, 8,000 being present. Ex-Senator Corbitt welcomed the distinguished party, and was followed by Judge Strong in a most hearty manner. Gen. Grant responded at some length, alluding to his early residence and acquaintance on the Pacific Coast. He concluded: "In your remarks have alluded to the struggles of the past. am glad they are at an end. It never was a seasure to me that they had a beginning. The ot, strong at home, and pected abroad. Our reputation has extended erond the civilized nations; it has penetrated even in the less civilized parts of the earth: In my travels I have noticed that foreign nations ppear to respect us more than we respect ourlves. I have noticed the grandeur at which we have been estimated by other Powers, and heir judgments should give us a higher estinate of our own greatness. They recognize that poverty, as they understand it, is not nown with us. And the man of comparative iffluence, with them, is sometimes no tetter clad or fed than our pauper. Nowhere are there tter elements of success than on the Pacific loast. Here those who fought on opposit sides luring the War are now peacefully associated gether in a country of which they all have the mme right to be proud. I thank the people gain, through you, Judge Strong, for this re-

At the conclusion of the response, Gen. Grant was presented to the citizens. ned at the Pavilion about an hour, during which time thousands came forward and shook bands with the guest. On leaving the Pavilion the party proceeded to the Newmarket Theatre to witness a rendition of the military drama,

AT PORTLAND AGAIN. PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—Gen. Grant and carry arrived bere on a special train Salem. This evening lened a grand sacred concert at Turne-Halle, given by the Handel and Haydn Society. To-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock, the entire party will sail hence on the steamer St. Paul for San

> AT SALEM, ORE. RECEPTION AT THE CAPITAL.

Saraw. Ore., Oct. 16.-Gen. Grant and party and a number of invited guests lett Portland d 9 o'clock this morning for the Capital. The grain reached here about 11:30, and was met at Members of the Common Council acted as a committee of reception and were in Sen. Grant at the platform and delivered a response was made. The entire party then entered carriages and proceeded to the hotel. As Grant was saluted by pupils with repeated and searty cheers. The procession marched on to from the carriages and were conducted into the parlor. An address of welcome was delivered by S. C. Adams, to which Gen. Grant responded in brief and fitting terms. The doors of the parlor of the hotel were thrown open and a general public reception followed. The reception lasted about an hour, during which time over 1,000 persons passed through the room, and were presented to Gen. Grant and the other bers of the party. At 2 o'clock the recen tion ended, and the guests were escorted to the ig-room, where a collation was spread the party were Gov. Thayer, R. P. Earhart, Secretary of State, and other State officials. Lunch being over, the party took carriages, and, preceded by bands, marched to the depot and took a special train for Portland at 4 o'clock. Salem was quite handsomly decorated in honor of the event, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Grant stated that it was the first time he had ever visited the city, and expressed himself as being gratified with its handsome, thritty appearance, and the hearty welcome accorded him. hearty welcome accorded him.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 16.—Your correspondent has just been notified of the fact that the fillmois Central will carry passengers over to...ir road on the day of the reception of Gen. Grant iso provide our distinguished fellow-citizen and party with a special car and special train.

The arrangements for the reception in Galena are being rapidly perfected, and all of our citi-

seus are entering into the work of preparation with spirit and unbounded enthusiasm. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Custom-House this morning, and a num-ber of sub-committees appointed, including the Committees on Reception, Decorations, Arches and Trimmings, Mottoes and Flags, and Music. The first-named Committee is composed of irty-one of our citizens, with Mayor D. Hun-

tins as Chairman.

It is expected that Gov. Cullom and other state officers will visit Galena on the day of the eception, and join in the welcome to Gen.

ELSEWHERE.

GENEVAIS. Ore., Oct. 16.—The citizens of this little town assembled at the depot, and as the special train bearing Gen. Grant and party came in they gave him a hearty welcome. Flags were displayed from many buildings. The train stopped for only a few minutes. When Gen. Grant made his appearance on the platform he was heartily cheered by the crowds. He powed his acknowledgment, and amid the lively strains of the band the train moved on.

AURORA.

AURORA, Ore., Oct. 16 .- Gen. Grant and party were met at the depot to-day, on the arrival of the train, by several bundred people, and seelved with great enthusiasm. As the train arrived and departed, there was lusty cheering, mingled with patriotic strains of

OREGON CITY.

FLORENCE M'DONALD'S BURIAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—Florence McDonald, the Burnet House suicide, was buried to-day from Habig's undertaking establishment. The coffin was covered two feet deep with floral offerings, contributed chiefly by women of the town.

relcomed Gen. Grant, who respanded by thankwercomen tren. Orange ing him. Several old ex-soldiers pressed through the crowd and eagerly grasped Grant's hand. One old man called out, "I was with you, General, at Fort Donelson," Another said, "I was with you at Lookout." Grant leaned forward and warmly pressed the hand of each old veteran in silence, but he seemed visibly moved by these simple, earnest demonstrations. The train stopped a few minutes, and several hundred improved the opposit tunity to press forward and shake hands with the distinguished visitor.

> IN CHICAGO. WAR DEMOCRATS.

A meeting of Democrats who fought on the right side during the late War was held last evening at the Palmer House, for the purpose of arranging matters with regard to the reception of Gen. Grant on his visit here next month Gen. Hermann Lieb called the meeting to order, and was elected President pro tem. He said that he (as President of the Veteran Reform Association) had received a communication from the Executive Committee of the Army o the Tennessee inviting co-operation in this unlertaking. He had unfortunately mislaid the etter, but it was simply an invitation for himself and his command to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee. He did attend the neeting, and it was expressly understood there that there was nothing of a political char

Col. Van Slyck, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, moved that the invitation be accepted. He did this simply to bring the matter before the meeting, although he was opposed to the acceptance of the invita-

S. R. Keough was opposed to doing anything which would help Gen. Grant in his alleged didacy for the Presidency. The reception was simply a part of the "boom," and he was leadly opposed to it. This sentiment was loud-

Col. Baldwin thought-that the best way to prince the people that there were some Dem crats in the Union army was for them to take an active part in the reception of the ex-Gen-eral and ex-President. He thought it would be a public calamity to elect Gen. Grant to the Presidency: but he for one, in common, he beneved, with thousands of other Democratic oldiers, would vote for Grant in preference to the coward who slunk into his boots after b had been lawfully elected President, -Samuel

Jones Tilden.
Maj. J. B. Hawley wanted fuller light as the motives of the Grant reception. He be-lieved the whole thing was designed in the furtherance of a plan gotten up two years ago

PETE M'GEE said the last thing Gen. Grant did before leaving the White House was to veto the private soldiers' Bounty bili. He was orderly to Gen. Grant when the latter commanded only 2,800 men, and he would swear that the General was drunk at the battle of Belmont. If it was designed to get the Demogratic soldiers to raily in signed to get the Democratic soldiers to rally i apport of Gen. Grant, he for one

"WOULD SEE HIM IN HELL PIRST." Col. Baldwin made a plea for decency and the honor of old soldiers. If the Republicans chose to make Gen. Graat their nomines for the Presidency, let them go ahead. The Democrats could stay as home if they liked, but if they did they might stay at home at the Presidential election. As for Grant's alleged habits of intoxication, President Lincoln had expressed himself anxions to know where Grant got his whisky, that he night send some to the other Generals. Col. Van Slyck said that Gen. Grant was

fraud and a tramp, who had become a millionaire by means which the speaker betteved were dis honest. He was a tramp of the worst kind, and he speaker for one would never march behin Gen. Grant through the streets of Chicago. Gen. Lieb called Capt. W. B. Wise to Gen. Lieb called Capt. W. B. Wise to the chair, and took the floor himself. He said there was no political intention in the Invitation which emanated from a very respectable body of old soldiers, who proposed simply to welcome their old-time commander. Gen. Grant did not come as a Republican. Was it polite to treat the communication in this way? Was it politic for Democrats to stand back in a corner this way? Were they so much Democrats—

as this? He had been a soldier, and he was not ashamed of it. It to be a Democrat it was necessary for an old soldier to repudiate his war record, he was no Democrat. He did not like Grant, and had never favored him for the Presidency, but he believed the best way to take the curse off the "boom" was for the Democratic soldiers to turn out. He had been a Federal soldier, serving under Gen. Grant, and as such he would shake hands with Gen. Grant. Democrat as he was, he was also an old Union soldier, and if to remember that fact was to be disloyal to the party, they must reckon him disloyal. SO MUCH SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS-

must reckon him disloyal.

Mr. Keough denounced Gen. Grant as "a mere bagatelle in the hands of political trick-sters." He wanted to postpone action on the invitation.

sters." He wanted to postpone action on the invitation.

Cot. Baldwin hoped Keough felt better after getting off his Fourth of July oration about Grant and Tilden. But if this was going to be the style of thing, he was not going to waste his time at such meetings. He felt proud that Gen. Grant had risen from a lowly position to a high one, although he had always believed that the success of Gen. Grant and the Chicago fire were two of the greatest accidents that ever happened to the human race.

Maj. Hawley moved to postpone action until the next meeting.

Gen. Lieb said he wasn't afraid of any boom. In fact, he wanted Grant nominated by the Republican party, so that the Democrats could have been him.

Mr. Merritt moved that the main body of the Veteran Reform Association be called together Tuesday evening to deliberate on the invitation. The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

In addition to the honors already in store for Gen. Grant on his entry into Chicago, the Second Regiment doesn't propose to keep itself in the background, but to do its full share in welcoming the ex-President on his return. During the week the officers of and regiment have received a note from J. H. McVicker, tendering Gen. Grant, and such members of the regiment as may be detailed to act as his escort, together with such officers and citizens generally as the regiment may desire to invite, the use of the theatre on any evening during Gen. Grant's stay in the city. The regiment will hold a regular meeting at its armory, No. 72 Wabash avenue, this evening, at which the matter will come up, and the necessary arrangements be made. A conference between the officers, Gen. Sheridan, and Col. Fred. Grant will probably be held to-day, for the purpose of learning whether it will be possible for Gen. Grant to accept the invitation for the evening of Nov. 14, and, if not, on what evening he will be able to attend. It is understood that the invitations to be issued will be limited to 300, and that among the tersons invited to take part in the affair, besides the members of the Second. will be Gan. the tersons invited to take part in the affair, besides the members of the Second, will be Gen. Sheridan and staff, 100 leading citizens, and the officers and staffs of the other militia organiza-

SPRINGFIELD, Dl., Oct. 16.—The Grand Lodge of Illinois, of the Ancient York Masons, concluded its session to-night. The secretary's re-port showed thirty-one lodges in the State, with a membership of 905, with flattering prospects

for the future success of the craft.

Grand Lodge officers were elected as follows:

M. W. G. M., James W. Taylor, Chicago; R. M. W. G. M., James W. Taylor, Chicago; R. W. D. G. M., James Hollenger, Decatur; R. W. S. G. W., Joseph Archer, Brooklyn; R. W. J. G. W., William Atchinson, Chicago; R. W. G. Lecturer, T. W. Jones, Chicago; R. W. G. Treasurer, H. Vantreece, Springfield; R. W. G. Secretary, Richard E. Moore. Chicago.

The pext session will be held at Bloomington the second Tuesday in October.

The Grand Lodge officers were installed tonight.

TEMPERANCE REUNION.

Receist Disputed to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, III., Oct. 16.—The temperan ple are making an effort to secure Edison's electric light to illuminate the Taberuscle next week during the four days' State Temperance Refinion, beginning Oct. 21, and a chorus of 200 voices will lead the singing. In addition to Francis Murphy, speakers from Kansas, Iowa, and Maine are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all friendly to the cause in Illinois and other States to be present.

FOREIGN.

Gambetta Not in Sympathy with the Intriguing Communists,

And Is Said to Be Opposed to the Plenary Amnesty Scheme.

An English Governor Placed Over Cabul and Its Vicinity.

Heavy Fines to Be Levied on All the Principal Citizens.

Transvaal Irrevocably Annexed to the British Empire.

FRANCE. GAMBETTA ON ROCHEPORT. LONDON, Oct. 16 .- A dispatch from Paris ways: "The statement of La France concerning mbetta's views on the subject of plenary am nesty is probably correct, but supposing h were ostensibly to support amnesty, it could not be imagined he would have any very ardent desire for its adoption. Were Gambetta to enable Rochefort to return to Paris, he would simply be creating for himself a trou opponent, if not a rival. Were Rochefort to stand for Belleville at the next election of mem-

suredly run Gambetta very close." PRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Monsignor Czacki, the new -appointed Papal Nuncio at Paris, has presented his credentials to President Greey.
Czacki said he counted upon President Grevy's sindness and the support of his Government to bring a perfect agreement between Church and State. The union of Church and State, he said, was the best protection for their common interests, and to afford mutual satisfaction of those nterests was the principal aim of his mission President Grevy replied that the maintenant and strengthening of the good relations exist-ing between France and the Holy See was an object of constant solicitude to the French Gov

bers of the Chamber of Deputies, he would as

THE SHEAR TRADE. A review of the sugar trade says: "Beets are worse than was expected from the appearance of the growing crops, but it is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of the deficit."

MORE GOLD COMING. The Cote Europiennet, discussing the expected rise in the rate of discount of the Bank of France, says: "Ten million francs in gold left here this week for New York, and a similar sum was withdrawn from the bank for the Swedist Government."

DISMISSED. Paris, Oct. 16.-Lepere, Minister of the Interior, has dismissed De Carayon Latour, Mayor of Viereiade, for being present at a Legitimist banquet. Twenty-two Mayors in La Vende have been dismissed for participation in the Legitimist manifestations, and the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor of Guer have been also dismissed for attending a banquet in bonor of Blanqui, at which seditious speeches were made.

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- A Paris dispatch says the Cabinet has decided to issue a circular ordering the local authorities to suppress all Communist and other illegal demonstrations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOME-RULE MEETING. LONDON, Oct. 18 - The meeting vesterday, a elfast, at which Parnell and Biggar spoke. was Home-Rule meeting under the auspices of the Ulster Home Government Association, There were no farmers or rent-payers present. A correspondent of the Times says: "St. Mary's Hall, where the meeting was held, is reported to accommodate 9,000 persons, but, unless the were packed like herrings in a barrel it would tax its capacity to the utmost to afford space time during the evening was the place over-

LONDON, Oct. 16.-William McDonald, who pudiated the assertion current in Penusvivania that he would flood America with English men should not be sent by wholesale, but that emigration should be directed to localities where rom a central body.

THE OARSMEN. LONDON, Oct. 16.—Boyd is willing to accept the terms proposed by Elliott, with the excep-tion that he refuses to be bound to row Hanlan in the event he (Boyd) is victorious. He thinks he should be left at liberty in regard to subsequent engagements. He has drawn up articles to this effect, and proposing to Eiliott the 29th of December as the day of the race. He has forwarded the articles to Eiliott for his approval.

WILL LET BIM ALONE. LONDON, Oct. 16.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian denies the statement published yesterday that the Irish Government authorities intend to prosecute Par-nell, the Home-Rule leader, or take any action in Ireland beyond what is necessary to guarantee security to life and property. WATCHING THE BEAR-LIKEWISE THE IRISE AG

LONDON, Oct. 15.-The program of Rus in the far East, as well as the situation at Herat, it is considered demands the prompt attention of the British Government, and will bo

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed the leniency of the Government toward the agitators in Ireland. Strong public and private appeals are being made to put a stop to the antirent demonstrations, and the prosecution of Parnell is threatened. It is stated that Parnell will visit the United States in November, in response to numerous pressing invitations. DECLINES TO DISCUSS.

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- A Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph says it is asserted that the British Government has refused to discuss with Russia questions relating to the Afghan war.

Louis Adolphe Spache, the author, is dead. WILL COME TO AMERICA. Parnell, speaking at the Newry meeting, announced that he intended going to America in

DROWNED.

MADRID, Oct. 16 .- On the subsidence of the oods in the Province of Murcia thirty dead odies were found. It is believed that over one undred persons perished.

FEARPUL DAMAGE. A dispatch from Murcia says the police estimate the damage caused by the floods at 15,000,

A Madrid dispatch says the floods extended 120 miles in Andalusia, Malaga, Alicante, and Murcea. Several villages are in ruins. Railways are destroyed and crops devastated. From Murcia the Governor reports that the loss of life will exceed 300. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. The King will visit the flooded district while en route to the Mediterranean ports and the fleet.

The same dispatch says the sudden determina-tion of King Alfonso to visit the Mediterranean ports and fleet encourages the belief that rumors of revolutionary intrigues in the ficet and army are well founded.

AFGHANISTAN.

GETTING EVEN WITH CABUL.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Cabul says: Gen. Roberts on entering the city made a speech to the following effect: It will be necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bals-Hissar and of the city, interfering with the proper military occupation, will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be

levied on the citizens. A Military Governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants under his jurisdiction will be required to surrender their arms within a week on pain of death if they fail to do so. Rewards will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any person concerned in the mas-

FIGHTING JOURNALISTS. YESTERDAY'S EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—When the Clerk of the Buildhall Police Court called the libel case of Messrs. Lawson and Labouchere, the journalists, this morning, every seat alotted spectators was occupied, and every inch of standing-room behind the bar was covered. Sir Robert Carden took his seat upon bench at noon. The crowd had some little time the coming of the combatants, and eagerly discussed their personal appearance while it waited. Mr. Labou, here's figure had long been familiar on 'Change, and few of the city men in court his street encounter waged some years financial editor of the London Times. Mr Lawson is better known in the Parliamentary and journalistic world than in the neighborhoo of the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless his paper is nowhere so widely read as in the busin quarter of the city, and it is safe to say that a great pecuniary crisis would bardly have excited more interest than the present person

MR. LAWSON WAS THE FIRST TO ARRIVE. He sat on the attorneys' bench immediately behind his counsel, Sir John Halker, the Attorney General, and Mr. Poland, Q. C., wnom the latter prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Edward Levy Lawson is a man of medium hight, but inclining decidedly embonpoint. He has a light mustache and slight side whiskers. He was dressed n mourning, and is plainly a man of much nicety in his way. Mr. Labouchere followed. As he entered the court he threw a glance of great ontempt upon his enemy, who parried it with ook of equal disdain. Then Mr. Labouche iropped into a seat among the re porters, whom he greeted with a pleasant nod. He is a well-built man. His jetty beard is tinged with grav tainly a most inoffensive person in appearance. He bears no mark whatever o lost in preliminaries, during which the spects tors jostled each other in their eagerness to see the heroes of the brawl, and then, catching sight of nothing but two quiet and very neatly dressed individuals, almost repented of their

AT LENGTH THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to open the case. Sir John Halker is sure to command immediate attention, no less in Parliament than in the courts, although his massive build good-natured face give him rather the look a successful farmer than of one of the shrewdest lawyers at the English Bar. He recounted at some little length the Dai y Telegraph's policy with respect to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. did not defend it. It was duty of his, he said, to s sponsor for a newscaper's views, but it was need essary to the understanding of the charge the Court should know from cause it originally sprang. Sir John then entered on the subject of Mr. Labouchere's long series of attacks, and read the obituary of Lionel Lawson, which had been published in Truth, emphasizing the now well-known paragraph that "The deceased had started the Daily Telegraph with £500 of his own, £500 borrowed, and £500 from a trust fund," implying that he

MISAPPROPRIATED MONEY INTRUSTED. him. There was a general laugh in court when the Attorney General read Mr. Labourchere's remark that the late Lionel Lawson was not exactly a mean man, for he would possibly have lent Mr. Labouchere £5 if Mr. Labouchere's life bad been at stake, and the ripple of laughter into a roar when he recited Lionel Lawson's endeavor, as told by Mr. Labouchere, to make Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, the newscealers, take their copies of the Telegraph at their own risk, "I do not deny," said Sir John, "that the article is smart and amusing; but I do say that it is the stab of an enemy disguised as a friend." He regretted that Mr. Edward Lawson had taken the law into his own hands. He related the details of the assault. He read Mr. Lawson's reply to Mr. Labouchere's challenge, and then Mr. Labouchere's final letter on which the complaint was based. All this time the audience was in entire sympathy with Mr. Labouchere. They laughed uproariously at certain passages in the articles; they applauded each epithet. Some of them cried "Hear!" when the most abusive adjectives were read. The publication of the offensive letter was first proved, and, after other formalities, Mr. Lawson entered the witness-box. He took the Hebrew oath with his head covered. He denied the truth of Mr. Labouchere's statement with respect to his treat-ment of Mr. Giadstone. He admitted the assault. Then Mr. Labouchere, who was his own counsel, rose to cross-examine the witness. The two enemies watched each other. Mr. Lawson was stern, Mr. Labouchere cynically smiling. The spectators pricked up their ears. Mr. Lawson's answers were at first sharp and clear, and Mr. Labouchere's questions were put

in an ordinary basiness-like tone. After a while Mr. I abouchere BEGAN TO BADGER THE WITNESS in his manner of airiest persiflage. Mr. Lawson shuffled his feet, blushed, stammered, and grew nore and more confused. He contradicted himself more than once. He admitted that he had thought of fighting the duel on the night of the assault. Next day he decided to refuse. Here came into play Mr. Labouchere's strategy. Did Mr. Lawson, pe asked, or did he not, consult the ladies of his family on the subject? Mr. Lawson hesitatingly admitted that he did. "Did the ladies," Mr. Labouchere continued, "or did they not, advise him to decline the challenge?" Mr. Lawson admitted that they did. "Did Col. Napier start to advise him to accept?" Mr. Lawson admitted that he did. "And you decided," cried Mr. Labouchere, in triumph, "to take the ladies' advice?"
The court echoed with derisive laughter.
Mr. Lawson was then made to relate the circumstances of the assault in such a man-ner as to cover himself with humilia-tion. "Why," asked his cross-examiner, "why did you bring witnesses to see the assault."
"Because," rejoined Mr. Lawson, momentarily taking heart, "because, on former occasions when you were thrashed, you took excellent care to give false accounts of the matter." That was Mr. Lawson's turn. The blow staggered Mr. Labouchere for an instant. He lost his temper, and continued the cross-examination with warmth. Witness and questioner glared at each other. The andence still language with language with language. greeted each sally of Mr. Labouchere with laugh ter. Mr. Lawson's bitter replies were received in dead silence. After an hour's skirmisning Sir Robert Carden suggested an adjournment. There was a general hush in court. The law-

yers retired to corners and

LAUGHED HEARTILY OVER THE SCENE
that had been enacted, Magistrate and Clerk
exchanged amused whispers across the desk,
Mr. Lawson left, unobserved, by a side door, and
Mr. Labouchere emerged smoking a cygaret. He
was immediately greeted with loud cheers. He
took off his hat and bowed slightly to the
crowd, which followed him, cheering, down
King street to the Truk office. King street to the Tru h office.

HUNGARY.

POVERTY AND THE TAX-GATHERERS. PESTH, Oct. 16.—It is feared the help which the Hungarian Government proposes to afford distressed agriculturists will come too late to

permit of autumo and winter sowing. The out the country thousands of people lack money

ers have seized all their possessions.

MORE SHOCKS. PESTE, Oct. 16.—Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary, and the people are in tinued suspense.

MEXICO.

THE MINING TROUBLES. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5 .- Congress, in secre session, has decided that parts of the States of Chibushua, Durango, and Coahuila, including erected into Federal territory, remaining under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government until the question of boundaries shall have been definitly settled by said States. Some of the newspapers allege that this act is unconstitutional, but it appears to be the only remedy to preserve order. Destructive inundations have occurred in Ta

asco, where the loss caused by the destruction of the corn, cacao, and tobacco crops is esti-mated at \$1,000,000.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING. LONDON, Oct. 16.-The Committee of the ederal Council for Foreign Affairs met in Ber lin Thursday. Such an event is unusual some special correspondents conjecture tha the Government had something important to communicate concerning negotiations with the atican, or relations with foreign powers. ITALY.

the 26th inst. to advocate a simulaneous parti lisarmament throughout the world. All the delegates. Special deputations will represen the American, English, and German Peace As-

PEACE CONGRESS.

NAPLES, Oct. 16 .- A meeting will be held on

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 1.—Sir Garnet Wolselev i Pretoria, where he has publicly declared that the annexation of Transvael is irrevocable. Th Committee of Boers have adopted a resolution that nothing will satisfy them but the restora tion of independence.

MILITARY OPERATIONS. CAPE Town, Oct. 16 .- Operations against ocoeni will commence immediately.

REDUCING THE NAVY. PARIS, Oct. 16 .- Le Temps says Russia bas educed her force of sailors in the Black Sea to arely a thousand men.

RUSSIA.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17-1 a. m .- Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, areas of rain followed by cooler, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, and slow

y rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness and rain, east to south winds, falling barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partive cloudy cooler weather, variable winds, shifting to west and northwest, preceded by rain in the Mississippi Valley.

For the Upper Lake, service, the temperature of temperat For the Upper Lake region, threatening weather with rain, falling followed by rising barometer, variable winds, shifting to westerly and northwesterly; lower temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, and Escansba.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, Oct. 16. Time. Bar. Thr Bu. Wind. Vel. R'n. Weathe 6:53 a.m. 23,983 69 80 8. 4 11:18 a.m. 23,988 74 72 8.E. 5 2:00 p.m. 23,988 75 93 8.E. 7 3:58 p.m. 23,889 74 72 8.E. 6 5:00 p.m. 23,890 74 72 8.E. 6 5:00 p.m. 23,797 71 85 8. 3 10:18 p.m. 29,746 70 85 8.E. 3

Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain. Weather Nashville New Orleans. North Platte. N., fresh... N. W., gen. Picche.... Pittaburg... Port fluron Rochester...

Joseph Suits, a saloon-keeper at No. 318 State street, is blamed by the police for having given away the manner in which the bail bus ness was conducted at the Armory last Saturday night, and they have set out to intimidate him and and they have set out to intimidate him and everybody else. This is the scurrilous manner in which they yesterday got a blow in upon Suits. A report was sent to the Central Station stating substantially that at 6:15 in the morning Patrick Grav, tugman, entered Suits' saloon, accompanied by such thieves and thugs as "Fat Men" Burke, E. Garrit', Eugene Dougherty, and "Cary Dand," a bartender, and that while there the latter four set upon Grav in the most brutal manner, and was kicked and bruised, and stabbed four or five times in the head. His assailants fled, and Grav was taken to the office of Dr. Hildebrandt, where his wounds were dressed. The ruffians escaped. This was probably all right regarding Grav, as such a man was injured in the manner mentioned. But as concerns Suits it is maliciously false,—as false as several other statements made about the place by both Capt. Ebersold and his police. The report is in the bandwriting of the day station-keeper at the Armory, and purports

police. The report is in the handwriting of the day station-keeper at the Armory, and purports to have been made by Lieut. Max Kipiev. When the reporters for the afternoon papers inquired for other particulars about the row, Suits was given an awful reputation. Then when he read the afternoon papers, he went to the Armory to inquire about the affair, and was most insultingly abused and ordered out by one of the brutes in official dress named Samonski,—an underling that ought long since to have gone the way of ill-bred, incompetent policemeu. The fight, as nearly as can be ascertained, took place on State street in the neighborbood of either Van Buren or Jackson streets. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 16.-William Mikel, ne of the oldest residents of McLean County, died last night, aged 65 years, at his home in Oldtown, of typhus malarial fever, after a long Oldrown, of typhus malarial lever, after a long illness. He was a native of West Virginia, and had resided in McLean County since 1844. He was quire wealthy, and much respected.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—Bobert Campbell, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, died at 11 o'clock tonight. Mr. Campbell occupied many positions of trust and prominence during his life and was well-known throughout the country as Indian Commissioner under different Administrations.

New York, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the friends of James Redpath have intelligence that he is still alive.

Batton Transcript.

Official red-tave steps in to say that a letter addressed to a person at "Chelsea, Massachusetts," must go to the Dead-Letter Office. The correct address is "Chelsea, Boston, Massachusetts." Was ever such massive stupidity believed constible?

WASHINGTON.

Operations of the United States Mints for the Past Year.

Over Sixty-eight Millions of Gold and Silver Currency Coined.

Arguments in the Virginia Jury Case in the Supreme Court,

Western Distillers Again Opening Up the Leakage Question.

CIVIL RIGHTS. THE VIRGINIA JURY SYSTEM.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—In the Supret Court argument was continued in case No. 4, original, ex-parte, the Commonwealth of Virginia and J. D. Coles petitioners. The argument was commenced by James G. Field, Attorney-General of Virginia, for the petitioners, and con-tinued by Assistant Attorney-General Smith in

position to petitioners. This cause, like the preceding one of the Commonwealth of Virginia against Rives, involves the question of colored jurors and the legality action of the Virginia State Judges excluding negroes from the jury-fists. J. D. Coles, County Court Judge of Pittsylvania Couny, Virginia, was indicted in the District Court f the United States for the Western District of

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL DISCRIPTION sgainst duly qualified colored citizens in the election of grand and petit jurors to serve in his Court. He was arreste by a United States Deputy Marshal last March, and held to answer in the United States District Court in Danville, Va. He now bring his case before this Court upon petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari on the ground that his arrest was in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the sovereign rights of the Commonwealth of Vir-

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the petitioners, argued that the question for consideration is, whether or not the fourth sec-tion of the act of March 1, 1875, is constitutional. If not, then upon the principle of the Yerger and Longe cases (8 Wall, 85, and 18 Wall, 166) this Court should order Coles to be discharged. He maintains that the said law is unconstitutional, and that no Court of the United States can exercise any jurisdiction under it. The State, and the State alone, has authority to prescribe the manner in which jurors shall be selected, and the qualifications which shall be required, and it alone can

for their official acts. If, under the law of March 1, 1875, Judges of the State Courts can be held criminally responsible in the Courts of the United States for their official acts, then the administration of justice by States in their own tribunals is at the mercy of Congress. If Congress can fine a Judge for his judicial acts it can imprison him during his whole term of service or depose him from office. If it has the power claimed for it over judicial officers of the State it has like power over members of the Easte it has like power over members of the Legislature, who may vote for a law supposed by Congress to be in violation of any provision of the Constitution of the United States, and over executive officers who may undertake to execute it. In short, he argues, "It converts this Government into a consolidated despotism, the despot being the Congressional majority of the day."

Attorney-General Smith, who opened the HOLD ITS JUDGES TO ACCOUNT

ney-General Smith, who opened the argument in opposition to the petitions, main tained that this Court is not authorized to issue a writ of habeas corpus in this case, as even although the State of Virginia has filed a petition therefor; that this Court possesses no such supervisory power over inferior Federal Courts as is claimed for it by petitioners, and that it can exercise no appellate jurisdiction, since there is nothing to appeal from. There has been no judgment on the Court below. He maintained that it is the right of the District Court in the first instance to decide whether the statute in question is unconstitutional or made for any any statement of the proportion is made for any any ticipation of its determination. To say that a statute to be examined is unconstitutional is to assume a vital question involved in the case. The determination of that question should not be had here in anticipation of a decision of the Court below. In fact, he maintained it rests exclusively with the lower Court except where error or appeal lies. It is idle, he argued, to say that there is no discrimination against colored men because the statute makes none, or because white men are tried by white jurors. If all the colored men are excluded by Judge Coles from jury lists made up by him solely on account of race, color, or previous condition, this is a discrimination, and one made by the State through its only agent that ticipation of its determination. To say that a vious condition, this is a discrimination, and one made by the State through its only agent that can make it. Finally, he argued, whoever deprives one of his right to be placed upon a jury, or deprives accused or litigant of his right to be tried or heard before an impartial, legally-drawn jury, commits an offense within the purview of the Fourtcenth Amendment and of the legislation thereunder.

The argument will be continued to-morrow. Ten or twelve other State Court Judges were indicted in the United States District Court for the same offence with which Judge Coles is charged, and their cases will be decided by the opinion of this Court in the present cause.

COINAGE.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—The annual report of the Director of the Mint will show that during the fiscal year just ended there were coined, in gold, of double eagles, \$37,234,340; of eagles, \$1,031,440; of half-eagles, \$1,442,130; of quarter-eagles, \$1,166,800; of three dollars,

\$109,182; and of dollars, \$3,020. The sliver coinage shows the following result:
Dollars, \$27,227,500; half-dollars, \$225; quarter-dollars, \$112.50; dimes, \$45.
Prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year there had been a total coinage of silver dollars

of only \$16,619,338. During the last fiscal year alone, therefore, there were coined of silver dol lars some 10,000,000 more than had been coined in the entire history of the Government to that time. The total number of silver dollars coined and in circulation July I last was \$43,846,888. It will be seen that almost the entire time of the Mint was devoted to the coinage of the standard silver dollars, and of dimes there were coined but \$45 during the year, and of quarter-dollar pieces but \$112.50. The total result of the operations of the Mint for the last fiscal year was as follows: Gold, \$40,980,912; silver, \$27,227,282.50; minor, \$97.798. Total, \$498.512.592.50.

THE DISTILLERS' GRIEVANCE.

**mecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Maj. Kirkland, of Chicago, is here, representing the Western distillers in their effort to be relieved from the assessments made under what is known as the Leakage law. The amount of these assessments now aggregates some \$80,000. They were sus-pended pending the attempt to secure the passage of the Leakage bill, but since Congress adjourned Commissioner Raum has ordered that the assessments be collected. The specific object of the distillers now is to have a distraint made in one case, which shall be considered as a test case, to be taken to the Courts—he dis-tillers meanwhile to give ample bonds in all other cases. A petition to that effect was pre-sented to Commissioner Raum to-day, and will probably be submitted to Secretary Sherman at an early day.

NOTES AND NEWS. SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Resump began here yesterday in earnest. It was mid-month pay-day, when in the Treasury Depart-ment the clerks received their semi-monthly salaries. Every dollar of these salaries were paid in specie, 10 per cent in silver dollars and 90 per cent in gold coin. Some of the clerks objected, but the order for yesterday at least was made obligatory. The consequence is that a considerable quantity of gold is in circulation here to-day, and the banks have cashed a good many checks in gold.

QUE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH been in session here for some days, and is idering the plan of establishing what is

called inspective quarantine stations at var nts in order to more readily disc ance of contagious disea

The estimates for the Post-Office Der for the next fiscal year have been completed. The total expenses of the Department are estimated at \$39,930,900: its revenues at \$32. 210,000, leaving a deficiency to be pro out of the General Treasury of \$7,719,900. In amount so provided for the current year \$5,457,376.10. The estimate for inland railrus transportation is \$10,000,000, an increase \$1,000,000 above the appropriation for present year. That for the stage outes \$75,000, an increase of \$1,475,000 over the current year's appropriation. rent year's appropriation.

PROPOSED COMBINATION. PROPOSED COMBINATION.

It has been arranged that when the Army of the Tennessee meets in Chicago, Nov. 12 it shall adjourn to meet with the Army of the Cumberland, which has its annual recinion here, and will unveil the Thomas statue on Nov. 19. One object of this is said to be to have Gen. Grant present before both the Armies, and the Grant managers undoubtedly think it will increase the enthusiasm for the Grant movement in the East.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

To the Western Associated Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Commissary.
General MacFeely has completed his annual report to the Secretary of War. It shows that the total amount disbursed for subsistence stores during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$3,008,475, of which \$791,611 was reimbursed by sales of stores to officers and enlisted men, \$122,088 was collected for tobacco sold to enlisted men, and the balance (except a few inconsiderable amounts from miscellaneous sources) was furnished to the Department by the Congressional appropriation. From tables sources) was furnished to the Department by the Congressional appropriation. From tables accompanying the report it appears that the cost to the Department of all subsistence sup-plies has been constantly diminishing sluce 1877, notably in the meat and sour com-ponents of the ration.

RAILROADS.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPL Springpield, Ill., Oct. 16.—The conds of the pringfield Division of the Ohio t Mississippi dvanced nearly seven cents to-dat, and it is evident that purchases are being nade by the different parties who are seeking & secure conannual meeting at Cincinnati, the Bloodgoods, for the second time, refused to Crry out the arrangement for taking up these londs, which would have resulted in a speedy sorganization

Bloodgood party of a voluminous bill in the United States Circuit Court here in the name of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, against the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Daniel Torrance and Sophia J. Torrance. The bill first sets forth the making by the Ohio & Mississippi 1875, of a mortgage covering all its property in Illinois, being the Springfield Division, said Illinois, being the Springfield Division, said mortgage constituting a first lieu upon the said property, and being given to secret 300 bonds, of \$10,000 each. Complainant states that but 200 of these bonds were issued. These were exchanged, subsequently, for coupon bonds of \$1,000 each, amounting to \$2,000,000 in the aggregate, which are outstanding and unpaid. There is now over amounting to \$2,000,000 in the arrregate, which are outstanding and unpaid. There is now over \$230,000 in defaulted interest due on these bonds. There are other large claims against the Ohio & Mississippi held by the Baltimore & Ohio interest which are not yet due. The bill concludes by stating that the holders of the Stringfield Division bonds claim that they are, in equity, entitled to have said pulchase money bonds adjudged to be entitled to be paid in full out of said mortgaged property before any of the proceeds shall be distributed to holders of said flypothecated bonds ought to resort to the general property of the road, which is adequate to satisfy these debts. Complainant, therefore, prays that defendants be enjoined from disposing of any of the bonds held by them, and that a separate Receiver be appointed for the Spring-

a separate Receiver be appointed for the Spring-field Division, the bond creditors believing that in this way such division would yield a much larger revenue, and that the Springfield Division may be sold to satisfy the mortgage. No order has yet been entered in the case. . SOUTHEASTERN PATES. Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the South-western Railway Association, has issued a notice that on and after Oct. 18, 1879, the this Association will charge the following rates solely on business brought by all-rail routes from the points named below, and destined for

Joseph:
On Freight from Cleveland—From Chicago, 85, 70, 45, 30, 25; from St. Louis, Louisiana. Hannibal. W. Quincy or curlington, 65, 50, 30, 20, 15.
On Freight from Buffalo—From Chicago, 85, 65, 45, 30, 25; from St. Louis, Hannibal. W. Quincy, or Burlington, 65, 50, 35, 20, 15.
On Freight from Cincinnati—From East St. Louis, 65, 50, 35, 32, 27; from Louisians or Hanibal. 90, 46, 30, 25, 20; from Quincy, Burlington, or Davenbort, 65, 50, 35, 25, 20.
On Freight from Pittsburg or Wheeling—From Chicago, 85, 70, 45, 30, 25; from Louisiana. Hanibal. W. Quincy, or Burlington, 65, 50, 30, 20, 15; from Davenbort, 63, 52, 30, 17½, 15; from Est. Louis, 70, 55, 35, 25, 20.

It must be understood that, in case the above rates are less than the local rates of the asso-

ates are less than the local rates of the asso

rates are less than the local rates of the associated roads to Missouri River points, they shall apply only on business as above specified, and carried by all-rail routes to destination. The special rates named in this circular small apply only on property which is manufactured at Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, or Wneeling, or which originates at or projerly belongs to those poliets.

The Southwestern Railway As ociation has also issued a new freight tariff on business from Atchison, St. Joseph, beavemorth, and Kansas City to St. Louis, Hannibal, West Quiney, Barlington, Culcago, Milwankee, and Toledo. The new rates will be as follows: To St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, West Quiney, or Burgington, first class 60 cents; second class, 45 cents; third class, 30 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; wool, butter, and eggs, 20 cents; wheat, 20 cents; flour, 40 cents; beef, pork, hams, etc., in cal-load lota, 20 cents; dressed hogs, beef, etc., in, refrigerator cars, 28 cents; live stock, except hogs and sheep, \$50 per car; hogs, \$40 per car; sheep, \$30 per car.

To Chicago, first class, 75 cents; second class.

sheep. \$50 per car; hogs, \$40 per car; sheep, \$50 per car.

To Chicago, first class, 75 cents; second class, 60 cents; third class, 45 cents; foofth class, 35 cents; wood, 50 cents; wheat, 25 cents; corn, 15e, etc., 20 cents; flour, 50 cents; beef, pork, etc., in carloads, 26 cents; dressed hogs, beef, etc., in common cars, 46 cents; dressed hogs, beef, etc., in common cars, 41 cents; live stock, except hogs and sheep, \$62,50 per car; hogs, \$47,50 per car; sheep, \$45 per car. The rates; of Milwaukee and Toledo are in proportion to the above.

FREIGHT RATES TO SOUTHERN
POINTS.
The freight representatives of the roads leading to Southern points held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, ti make new rates and enter into an agreement for their maintenance, the rates to those points having been considerably disturbed during the last lew months. The following roads were represented at the meeting: Lake Shore & Michigan Southmonths. The following roads were represented at the meeting: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Onio, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Lohisville, New Albany & Chicago, Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Jeffersonville, Madisonville & Indianapolis, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Green Line (fast freight) Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and Illinois Central. Mr. Joseph F. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, was elected Chairman, and Mr. M. & Chase, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Secretary. The following new tariff was adopted:

The following new tariff was adopted:

Fifth class,
cured meats
and grain.
Cincinnati, Hamilton, Jeftersonville, New Albany, and
Vincennes 17% 35 12%
Lafayette 20 6%
Indianapolis 12% 25 10
The roads represented at the meeting agreed
to rigidly adhere to these rates. They will go
into effect Oct. 20.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived, Servia from
Hamburg, and State of Nevada from Glasgow.
Antwerp, Oct. 16.—Arrived, Henry Edys Antwerp, Oct. 16.—Arrived, Benry
from New York.

London, Oct. 16.—Steamships Victoria and
Sicily from New York, Dominion from Montreal,
and Istrion from Boston have arrived out.

Glasgow, Oct. 16.—The steamer State of Indiana, which sailed bence on the 12th inst. for
New York, has returned to the Clyde with her
machinery damaged.

THE CIGAR The Conference ployers Acco

Nothi What the Men They

An Effort on Their Par

What the Possible

The Committee appo Wednesday evening met at No. 85 Dearborn street Mr. Hirth, President Union, called the meeting Wagenfuehr, one of the meled to the chair. This poject of the meeting, the proceedings would be ing on both sides. He

cause for any differen of the Committees were The Cigarmakers' Co upon to state what had h their last meeting, and instructions from the Un Mr. Sam Goldwater aro substance the report of published in yesterday's o the schedule of price

he Union. Mr. Wagenfachr said DID NOT OBJECT TO pid Not object to a grawn up by the men, ex—the poorer class of wo hat an objection was a sion of "bunchmakers" reason for this was not pyra could not see how the state of the poor the see to the see that the object "bunchmakers" was tall of the work, and not these "bunchmakers" was tall of the work, and not these "bunchmakers" of these "bunchmaker children, who could not work commanded very ject of having them ex-Mr. Goldwater again the hightened the manufact upon the troubles of the out the advance in was this and other trades the cigar-manufacture ling the competition speaker made answer t should fight them with not with the mopey with barely enough to l gether.
Mr. Deutch arose to a He said that four years eigars were made, but cheap article had nee facture, and that the bo

COULD NOT AFFORD for these cheaper grade Mr. Hirth said that Mr. Hirth said that in compassion, no regard that figures were what cration. The question makers were mere chines must have f work from day to men wanted was \$6 pa think that fuel could that amount. After the should make their progested the advisability facturers holding a convof fixing this matter. It was finally stated the bunchmakers' with shoots, and that no rewould be accepted.

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On motion, it was demittees report to the meet again at a fur rangements could be n Mr. J. Coun gave Mr. J. Coin gave
THE POLLO
for the benefit of the
selling for about \$21 i
price the men asked, \$1; boxes, etc., \$1.50
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The Cigarmakera'
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TRIBUNE reporter on
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Mr. Steele said that aged \$4 per wrek; a good one, a coses, from \$12 to \$13 In regard to the obj Mr. Steele said that a machines, and could "bunchmakers." He given by Mr. Hirth afternoon. afternoon.

The wages of the very small, he said, made more profit by one gets \$2.50 per wages. week; an average on best ones, \$5 per wee When asked as to t of work, Mr. Steele as 150. All of those wh ting the schedule pric It will be seen fit the cigarmaker, was

the cigarmakers was in two ways.—one by rate of wages, and to to themselves a kin done, and that more be willing to do it.

Dreagnt it correct the control of the control o This busin is done either by mad labor of women a makers, in their ze to deprive of br stopping to ask whe single, dependent or support, or have othe order that they, the air albor which the would bring with it. yould bring with it, persons who take the half of the dignit; romplaining that can complaining that can look of the dignit; romplaining the possess to come forwar women and attempt when a complaining the possess of earning a which the cigarma that, if they carry the wages too far, it this city altogether where cheap cigars of business is one ferred to a stowns as Aurors, and the dignity and the dignity and the dignity and the dignity altogether where cheap cigars of business is one deed for cigar-manule arrive or dee

readily dise

OMBINATION that when the Army of in Chicago, Nov. 13, a with the Army of the s its annual reunion here, homas stated on Nov. a is said to be to have lore both the Armies, and indoubtedly think it will an for the Grant move-

SPRAL'S REPORT. Oct. 16.—Commissary.
completed his annual reof War. It shows that
bursed for subsistence
i year ended. ected for tobacco sold to
e balance (except a few
sis from miscellaneous
it to the Department by
ropriation. From tables
port it appears that the
t of all subsistence suptantly diminishing sluce
mest and flour com-

ROADS.

MISSISSIPPI. et to The Tribina.

let 16.—The londs of the of the Ohio is Mississippi cents to-day, and it is are seeking to secure con-it is sold. At the recent cinnati, the Bloodgoods, efused to carry out the hg up these bonds, which in a speedy reorganizati Saltimore & Ohio intere a voluminous bill in Farmers' Loan & Trus ork, against the Ohio & Company, Robert Garrett e, the Baltimore & Ohio The bill first jets forth the Mississippi on Jan. 30 sovering all its property in Springfield Division, said Springfield Division, said a first lieu upon the said ag given to fiscure 0,000 each a Complainbut 2007 of these These were exchanged, non bonds of \$1,000 each These werd exchanged, pon bonds of \$1,000 each, \$00 in the argregate, which mpand. There is now over d interest due on these ser large claims against the lid by the Baltimore & Ohio t yet due. The bill conthe holders of the Spring-claim that they are, in are said purchase money o be entitled to bat of said mortgaged of the proceeds shall be as of said hypothecated e creditors holding said ught to resort to the genoad, which is "adequate to Compiainant, therefore, Compinings, therefore, be enjoined from disposits held by them, and that appointed for the Springnd creditors believing that rision would yield a much hat the Springfield Division the mortgage. No order in the case.

TERN RATES. Midgley, of the South-ation, has issued a notice . 18, 1879, the railroads in charge the following rates brought by all-rail routes ad below, and destined for

seland—From Chicago, 85 St. Louis, Louisiana, Ham selington, 65, 80, 30, 20, 15, alo—From Chicago, 85, 63, outs, Hamibal, W. Quindy, 35, 20, 15, 35. 20, 15.
Sincinnati-From East St.
27: from Louisiana or Han30: from Quiney, Burling50, 35, 25, 20,
Inburg or Wheeling-From
J. 25: from Louisiana, HanBurlington. 65, 50, 30, 20,
4, 52, 30, 174, 15; from E.
25, 20. ood that, in case the above clocal rates of the assos as above specified, and ites to destination. The this circular shall apply

nis manufactured at Cleve-lati, Pittsburg, or Wneel-ites at or properly belongs Raffway Association has reight tariff on business a Joseph, Heavenworth, by to St. Louis, Quiner, Burlington, and foledo. The new races to St. Louis, Louisland, ney, or Burlington, first class, 45 cents; third class, 20 cents; flour, 40 as, etc., in car-load lots, 20 beef, etc., in refrigerator d hogs, beef, etc., in ordire stock, except hogs and gs, \$40 per car; sheep, \$30

iss, 75 cents; second class, 15 cents; fourth class, 26 wheat, 25 cents; corn,rye, 0 ceuts; beef, pork, etc., in essed hors, beef, etc., in rets; dressed hors, beef, etc., cents; live stock, except 0 per car; hoss, \$47.50 per r. The rates to Milwau-proportion to the above.

ES TO SOUTHERN
DINTS.
statives of the roads leadheld a meeting yesteran agreement for their to those noints having urbed during the last few ug roads were represented Shore & Michigan South-Shore & Michigan South-Louis, Louisville, New Lincinnati, Lafayette & Cincinnati & Lafayette, & Dayton, Jeffersonville, hapolis, Chicago & Eastern tast freight) Indianapolis, hd Himois Central, was if Mr. M. S. Chase, of the gan Southern, Secretary-riff was adopted: Pitte class,

Pifth class, cured meats and grain. Flour. ber. Joger-is, and .17% 35 12% .10 20 6% .12% 25 10

6.—Arrived, Servia from of Nevada from Glasgow.

1.—Arrived, Henry Edye

THE CIGARMAKERS. The Conference with the Employers Accomplishes Nothing.

What the Men Get and What They Want. An Effort on Their Part to Deprive Others

of Work. What the Possible Result of Their Scheming May Be.

The Committee appointed by the cigarmakers

Wednesday evening met a committee of the manufacturers at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at No. 85 Dearborn street.

Mr. Hirth, President of the Cigarmakers' Union, called the meeting to order, and Mr. Wagenfushr, one of the manufacturers, was miled to the chair. This gentleman stated the meeting, expressing a wish that poject of the meeting, expressing a wish that the receedings would be marked by good feel-ing on both sides. He was sure that there was o cause for any differences whether the views the Committees were identical or not. The Cigarmakers' Committee were called spor to state what had been decided upon at

heir last meeting, and to make known their nstructions from the Union.
Mr. Sam Goldwater arose to explain, stating in substance the report of the meeting which was published in yesterday's Tribung, and pointing the schedule of prices as the ultimatum of

the Union.

Mr. Wagenfuehr said that the manufacturers pid not object to the bill of frices
fram up by the men, except in one particular,
the poorer class of work. He further stated
hat an objection was also made to the exclution of "bunchmakers" from the shops, as the
resson for this was not plain. The manufacturtrys could not see how the men could make more
at \$4.75 per 1,000 without "bunchmakers,"
than at \$6 per 1,000 with "bunchmakers,"
the said that the object of throwing out these
"bunchmakers" was to give the cigarmakers
all of the work, and not to divide it up. Most
of these "bunchmakers" were women and
children, who could not make a cigar, and their
work commanded very small wages. The object of having them excluded from the shops
was to protect themselves.

Mr. Goldwater again took the floor, and enlightened the manufacturers at some length DID NOT OBJECT TO THE BILL OF PRICES

Mr. Goldwater again took the floor, and enlightened the manufacturers at some length upon the troubles of the "hands," pointing out the advance in wages made elsewhere in this and other trades. To the plea that the eigar-manufacturers entered regarding the competition in the East, the speaker made answer that the manufacturers should fight them with their own money and pot with the money which belonged to the men—barely enough to keep soul and body together. gether.

Mr. Deutch arose to answer Mr. Goldwrter.

He said that four years ago but few five-cent
cigars were made, but now the demand for a
cheap article had necessitated their manufacture, and that the bosses

COULD NOT AFFORD TO PAY HIGH PRICES for these cheaper grades of cigars.

Mr. Hirth said that in business there was no compassion, no regard for human needs, but that figures were what were taken into consideration. The question was this: The cigarmakers were mere machines, but machines must have fuel to make them work from day to day. What the

chines must have fuel to make them work from day to day. What the men wanted was \$6 per 1,000, as they did not think that fuel could be bought for less than that amount. After that the manufacturers should make their prices. The socaker suggested the advisability of the cigar-manufacturers holding a convention for the purpose of fixing this matter.

It was finally stated by the cigarmakers that the "bunchmakers" would not be allowed in the shops, and that no reduction on the \$6 rate would be accepted.

the shops, and that no reduction on the \$6 rate would be accepted.

Mr. Heoler, one of the manufacturers, said that he had attended the meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the ressons for the strike, and that he thought them very good ones.

Mr. Lussen agreed with Mr. Hepler in his views. The men were doing perfectly right in attempting to obtain a raise in their wages, and both gentlemen hoped they would succeed.

Mr. Wagenfuelt then read the following

BILL OF PRICES. Association: Four to four and a half inches, \$5.50; four and three-quarters and under, \$6; four-inch, \$6.60. This is a reduction of about 50 cents on the bill of prices presented by the "hands."

Mr. Hirth thought that the manufacturers should take this 50 cents from their own profits, as they could afford to lose it better than the men could.

Mr. Cohn thought that discussion about capital and labor should be dropped. What the manufacturers had met the men for was to present the bill of prices prevared, and what they wanted to know was whether it would be accepted or not. It was impossible to get an advance in prices from the jobbers, as they could get the same goods at the old prices in the East.

Mr. Wagenfuehr said that if the Committee of Conference did not have the power to make any concessions, that some time should be taken and the matter laid before the Union at the next meeting.

the next meeting.

On motion, it was decided to have both Committees report to their respective Unions and meet sgain at a future time to see what arrangements could be made.

THE FOLLOWING PIGURES

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES
for the benefit of the men: On a seed cigar
selling for about \$21 per 1,000, the tax was \$6;
price the men asked, \$6; packing, \$1; stripping,
\$1; boxes, etc., \$1.50; total, \$15.50. This did
not include the price of the tobacco, and he
asked where the profits came in.

Mr. Wagenfuehr congratulated those present
on the good order maintained, and the Committees adjourned to meet at the same place
Saturday at 4 p. m.

The Cigarmakers' Union will hold a massmeeting at Romer's Hail. 45 North Clark street,
this evening, to receive the report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Henry Steele, a representative cigarmaker,
and a member of the Conference Committee,
was interviewed yesterday afternoon by a
TRIBUNE reporter on the subject of
WAGES, WANTS, ETC.

WAGES, WANTS, ETC.

Mr. Steele said that a poor cigarmaker averaged \$4 per week; an average one, \$7.50 per week; a good one, \$9 per week; and the best own, from \$12 to \$13 per week.

In regard to the objection to "bunchmakers," Mr. Steele said that some of the men had bunchmachines, and could work faster than with "bunchmakers," He also gave the reasons given by Mr. Hirth in the meeting yesterday afternoon.

given by Mr. Hirth in the meeting yesterday afternoon.

The wares of the "bunchmakers" were so very small, he said, that the manufacturers made more profit by their employment. A poor one gets \$2.50 per week: a good one, \$4 per week; an average one, \$3 per week: and the best ones, \$5 per week.

When asked as to the number of men now out of work, Mr. Steele said that there were about 150. All of those who are now at work are getting the schedule prices.

It will be seen from these statements that the cizarmakers want to increase their wares in two ways,—one by a direct increase of the rate of wages, and the other by appropriating to themselves a kind of work which is now done, and that more cheaply than they would be willing to do it, probably, by others. At present it appears that

This business of bunching is done either by machinery or by the low-priced labor of women and children. The cigarmakers, in their zeal for more work, want to deprive of bread those women, not stopping to ask whether they are married or single, dependent on their own exertions for support, or have others depending on them, in order that they, the men, may get the little axira labor which this expuision of their sisters would bring with it. It is a little carious that persons who take the stand which they do in behalf of the dignity of labor, and who are somplaining that capital is constantly refusing turnish employment, and that the capitalist is oppressing the poor, should be the very first labs to come forward and make an assault upon somen and attempt to deprive them of the means of earning a living. Such conduct as libis is not calculated to gain their cause much redit or support among outsiders.

which the cigarmakers should understand: that, if they carry their demands for incressed wages too iar, it may drive the business from this city altogether. This is not the only piace where cheep eigars can be manufactured. The business is one which can be transferred to a score of points. Such towns as Aurors, Joliet, Milwankee, and aundreds of others, furnish a good field for cigar-manufacturers. At those points nearly everything is cheaper.—rent, '100d, sind many other things. The manufacturers' brofits

would be larger. It is nothing but the fact of settlement here which keeps many from moving away, and thus avoiding these irritating con-flicts with workingmen. If pushed too hard, they probably will move, and then the cigar-makers, many of whom are anchored here, will find themselves in a very unpleasant position.

THOMAS BIGELOW.

The Notorious Crook in a Fair Way to Go South.

A Funny Alibi, Which Did Not Satisfy the Judge.

The habeas-corpus case of Thomas Bigelow, which has been on before Judge McAllister fo some days, came to a close yesterday, and the petitioner was held in \$4,000 bail until such time as certain informalities in the extradition papers may be cured.

prove the innocence of this man by what is called an alibi. It was rather a curious one, and is deserving of more notice than it has yet received. The first witness called was

of Philadelphia and Chicago, Democratic politician and saloonkeeper, who stated that in October, 1877, he had hired a room at No. 234 Kandolph street. About that time he met Bigelow on the street. The latter complained of having a severe attack of fever, and Mackin, acting the part of the Good Samaritan, took him to his room and kent him there for some weeks. Mackin especially tion from the mournful fact that a dear and be loved friend of his, name unknown, had died

A young man by the name of Pearsons, who at one time kept a saloon on Fourth avenue, also re-membered that Bigelow, was sick at that place. It had been impressed on his mind because death had also removed one of his nearest and dearest friends, -a man by the name of Painter,and he had, as a sorrowing mourner, at-tended the body of his friend to the grave.

with an office on Clark street, near Madison, who attends to the afflicted, testifled that he had attended Bigelow at this particular room on Randolph street during his attack of fever, date by a diary which he produced, wherein over against the printed date of Oct. 29, was written, "Called on Thomas Bigelow, Room 10, 234 Randolph street; sick with fever. Paid him six visits. Consulted with Dr. Daniels." Owing to the care which the Doctor had taken of this diary, it was about as fresh and perfect in condition when produced as when it came from the hands of the maker. The entry, which was hands of the maker. The entry, which was in pencil, was as clear, precise, and sharp-cut as if it had been made on the previous day. So clear and distinct was it that it excited the unjust suspicion of the counsel on the other side, and they had in Dr. Piper waterday morning as an expert witness. But yesterday morning as an expert witness. But the book had met with ill-usage during the night, and that particular entry had been thumbed somewhat, so that it was a little biurred, and the Doctor said that he could not exert his expert skill upon it. Questioned as to when he had made this entrr, the Doctor said that it was on the 20th of October. This he several times repeated. Then Judge McAllister asked him if it was on the 20th of October that he had written down the fact that he had made six visits to Mr. Bigelow. The evident impossibility of having been able to do this on the date of his first visit struck the Doctor, and he explained that he had on the first day written only the fact that he had called on the man who had the fever, and that at a subsequent period he had made the memorandum about the six visits and the consultation with Dr. Daniels. exert his expert skill upon it. Questioned as to

was also examines. This gentleman has but recently come to the city, which accounts for the fact that none of the other physicians here are sequalated with him. He remembered also having attended the sick man at this particular place. None of his friends had died about that period so as to impress it on his memory, but the diary which Dr. Clarke kept refreshed his recollection.

The records of the Board of Health showed that nobody by the name of Painter had died in this city during the month of October, 1877. But the friend of Painter who testified explained that the funeral took place out in the DR. DANIELS

plained that the funeral took place out in the country, which satisfactorily settled that point.

A woman by the name of Goetz had been subpœnaed on behalf of the petitioners to testify that he had occupied the room on Randolph street, she being the person who, with ner husband, had charge of the rooms in the building. The other side, however, anticipating this, subpœnaed this witness, made her their own, and attempted to put her on the stand, against which, however, Bigelow's counsel protested on the ground that she was their witness.

however, said he had made up his mind on the case, and did not care to hear any more testimony. He thought the original affidavit of Stoelker was insufficient by Itself, but Stoelk-Stoelker was insufficient by itself, but Stoelker's testimony was so positive that he thought a probable case was made out which justified holding Bigelow until new papers could be procured which would be formally correct. He did not think the alibi had been proved, but thought it would be fairest to hold Bigelow to bai until new papers could be procured. Then another petition for habeas corpus could be filed, and Bigelow would have a better opportunity of proving his alibi. The bail was fixed at \$4.000, and Leonard Rothgerber went on the bond. A little while after this one of the lawyers for

the State wrote out AN AFFIDAVIT FOR MRS. GOETZ, to the effect that she had had charge of the room at No. 234 Randolph street during October and November, 1877, the months when Bigelow was alleged to have been there, and that no such berson had occupied any such room, whereas said room had, as a matter of fact, been occupied by certain other persons, whose names she specified. He took her down into the detectives' room, in order that she might sign the affidavit if she chose, Austin Doyle, who is a Notary Public, being presentsto attest her signature. Just prior to her signing it, one of the counsel for Bigelow burst into the room and protested vehemently against any such transaction. He told the woman not to sign it, said that her husband didn't want her to, and he didn't want her one of the counsel, continuing his demonstrations, was ejected from the room by Capt. Steele, Chief of the detectives. The lawyer and Mrs. Goetz went into another room, where she was about to sign the affidavit when her husband broke in and ordered her not to AN AFFIDAVIT FOR MRS. GOETZ,

ther husband broke in and ordered her not to do it. Subsequently, however, she voluntarlly, as is stated, put her name to this interesting paper, which tends to a certain extent, as will be seen, to discredit the testimony of some of the persons who are attempting to prove an

WOT HAPPY.

Joe Mackin went to Judge McAllister subsequently with a grievance. Mr. Cameron had punned on his sugust name, and had insinuated his testimony was not true, and Joe found it necessary, in a loud tone of voice, to inform all the bystanders that he was an old resident and would be found when wanted, with much more to the same effect, ending with some very uncomplimentary remarks about the police officers. Trude also chipped in with some high moral observations on the character of detectives in general and Detective Steele in particular.

Mike McDonaid likewise was around looking after his triends, of whom there were many in Court just then as interested auditors, and he acted as a peacemaker, finally drawing the belligerent Joe Mackin out, and the whole party finally sailed down street in the direction of the "Store" to talk matters over.

The second nabeas corpus case against Bigelow was then called up, and Bigelow discharged, as no witnesses appeared against him. This was a case in which he was wanted at Galesburg for a robbery there.

BUFFALO MARINE ITEMS.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Cleared—Props John
Pridgeon, Jr., Inter-Ocean (1,000 tons coal),
Buffalo (merchandise). Chicago: Cleveland, Bay City; schrs H. Ross (300 tons coal), Detroit; E. A. Nicholson, Argonaut (200 tons coal), Chicago; J. H. Mead (600 tons coal), Milwsukee; barges

J. H. Mead (600 tons coal), Milwsukee; barges M. Berkhead, Sweepstakes, Bay City.
Charters—Prop Raleigh, coal to Chicago, \$1.00; schrs Kate Winslow, West Side, and Luzerne, coal to Chicago, \$1.00.
Coal freights omitime to boom upward. On Wednesde, the prop inter-Ocean and consort, barge Argonaut, obtained the surphest rate union has been paid since the fail of 1875. Evidently supports are beginning to realize that the zeason for forwarning coal is of short duration, and therefore are determined to snip while the weather is fair. After the rate had ocen fully established there were several charters made, among them the J. H. Mead to Milwankee, West Side to Chicago, B. Koss to Detroit, at 25 cents.

GERMAN NATIONAL.

The Congressional Committee Begins Its Investigations.

Several Witnesses Examined Regarding the Book Entries, Etc.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Banks and Banking appointed to investigate into the affairs of the late German National Bank of Chicago held its first meeting yesterday afternoon. The main business of the Committee will be, it is generally stated, to examine into the charges made against Henry Greenebaum, the late President of the bank, of fraud, etc., by the late Theodore B. Weber, who, in conjunction with Examiner Washburne, investigated the af-fairs of the bank. But, while Mr. Greenebaum is thought to be the central point of examin tion, there is nothing in the resolution which brought the Committee into being to indicate it, THE RESOLUTION

THE RESOLUTION

passed by the House of Representatives on June 4, 1879, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, instructed and directed to investigate the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York and of the German National Bank of Chicago, and especially to inquire into the management of the assets of the respective Receivers of said banks, and the conduct of any officer of the Government touching the said Receiverships or the disposition of the assets, of said banks respectively, and for that purpose the said Committee, or any sub-committee it may appoint, shall have power to send for persons and papers, reduce the testimony to writing, employ a clerk and stenographer, to stifuring the recess of Congress at Chicago and New York, and to report by bill or otherwise; and the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the Contingent Fund of the House to defray the expenses of said investigation.

At the present time the investigation of the

At the present time the investigation of the Ocean Bank affairs is still in progress, and the Committee have delegated a sub-committee ook into the German National Bank, the name of the members thereof being A. H. Buckner, Missouri, Chairman; and Messrs. Price, of Iowa, and Lounsbury, of New York. There were also present Col. Juessen, who represented Weber in the previous investigation; Mr. Flower. Receiver of the bank; and Mr. Greenbaum, who attentively watched the proceedings during the session, and took an extensive lot of notes. How long the investigation will con-tinue no one can tell, but it probably will last four or five days.
Shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Juessen called the

first witness, MR. GEORGE W. WEBER, a brother of the late Theo B. Weber. He swore that during the year 1877 he acted as attorney for his brother during the latter's absence in Europe, and that in the month of November be, on behalf of his brother, inquired as to the finanial condition of the bank. In reply to his incial condition of the bank. In reply to his inquiries hierry Greenebaum submitted his answer in writing. This letter was written immediately after the first run on the bank, in October. It stated that the bank was in a condition to meet all demands of depositors, though it was not prepared to discount. Ninety cents on the dollar was represented as the value of the stock. The witness testified that he was present at a meeting of the Bank Directors, Henry Greenebaum presiding, when it was suggested that the bank go into voluntary liquidation. At this meeting it was stated that the bank stock would certainly realize 80 cents, and that within ninety days all claims could be paid. After the Liquidation Committee had been appointed, Henry Greenebaum appeared to be the manager-in-chief. The witness couldn't state whether there was any paper placed in the to be the manager-in-chief. The witness couldn't state whether there was any paper placed in the bank among the securities which didn't 'belong there during the era of the Management Committee; but he understood that some paper belonging to a Mr. Francis Arnold was put in with the bank accounts, which was a private transaction between Greenebaum and Arnold. The latter denied that the bank had any claim against him, and said that the debt was with Greenebaum.

MR. GREENEBAUM
subjected the witness to a cross-examination, in which he said that he had no knowledge of any partnership existing between Argold and Greenebaum, nor of any paper of the former gentleman outside of information received from his brother, Theo Weber.

In reply to a question by Col. Juessen, witness said that he had seen a statement submitted to his brother which showed the presence of the \$40,000 notes referred to.

A statement was made by MR. GREENEBAUM

relative to the McClay note for \$20,000 made by Greenebaum, for which he checked on the Commercial National Bank six days before the failure. It was sent to the New York Bank and protested. Mr. Thomas Hoyne and Mr. Herting, according to Col. Juessen, were the indorsers.

and protested. Mr. Inomas Hoyne and Mr. Herting, according to Col. Juessen, were the indorsers.

The Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Mr. Otis, was asked in regard to the erasure of the indorsement of Messrs. Hoyne and John Herting from the certificates issued by the Management Committee for the 75 per cent debit after the payment of the 25 per cent dividend. The International Bank discounted the \$20,000 draft drawn on McCiay, of New York, and the certificates were held six months, principally upon the indorsements, when they were surrendered, Mr. Greenebaum taking them up and paying them in full ultimately. The liquidation drafts becoming due, \$1,000 was received on the collaterals from Henry Greenebaum. The sum of \$5,000, belonging to the Grand National, on deposit with the International, was applied on the debt, and the certificates taken on the balance. Mr. Hoyne was looked to as the individual responsible for the amount, it beling the draft of Thomas Hoyne on W. B. McClay, New York, in favor of Greenebaum, dated Nov. 30, 1877. The certificates were subsequently bought by Greenebaum, who, it is alleged, personally erased the indorsement of Herting and Hoyne, By this act of Mr. Greenebaum it is alleged the bank lost not less than \$30,000.

MR. L. JAGER,
as a witness, said he was present at the November meeting, and remembered Mr. Schaffner stating that the assets would pan out 80 percent of the liabilities. The Liquidation Committee was appointed, and soon after, under its management, the assets were wiped out, and they had to come to an assessment upon stock-holders. The witness was thoroughly confident that the assets would reach 80 or 90 per cent of the liabilities when he signed the resolution. Mr. Greenebaum was present when Mr. Schaffner made the statement, and he allowed it to go uncontradicted.

Mr. F. Madleoer stated that he had been assessed 25 per cent as a shareholder.
THE CASHIER OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, MR. L. JAGER,

THE CASHIER OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Mr. Smith, testified to the loan to Henry Greenebaum for money advanced on certificates of the German National Bank; that they were indorsed by Thomas Hoyne and John Herting, according to his recollection. The certificates had been taken up.

The next witness examined was

MR. C. MECHELKE,
an expert accountant, who made examination of
the bank's books with Mr. Washburn. He
spoke of an entry of Sept. 12, 1876, of a call loan
for \$13,000 by Sarah Greenebaum, sister-in-law
of Henry Greenebaum. There were no collaterals. His attention was directed to a subsequent loan of some \$7,000 to Michael Greenebaum, as Sarah Greenebaum's agent.
Neither was there collateral for this.
Nov. 15, 1877, Henry Greenebaum drew
out \$25,000 on 200 shares of the German
Savings Bank, which were worthless, and fifty
shares of the Cutlery Company, valued at \$551.
That gentleman was President of both the German Savings Bank and the Cutlery Company.
Another item was stated Nov. 17, when Greenebaum gave his note for \$15,000. Upon the recurity Mr. Flower had realized less than \$2,000.
Mr. Greenebaum had scheduled the note as
fully secured. Nov. 17 three call loans aggregrating \$15,000, and made during the earlier part
of the year of 1877, were entered as bills receivable. These loans, Mr. Greenenaum explained,
were all made under the by-laws of the bank,
and were fully explained in Mr. Washburn's
report.

Col. Juessen intimated that Mr. Washburn's MR. C. MECHELKE,

and were fally explained in Mr. Washburn's report.

Col. Juessen intimated that Mr. Washburn's report was made from the statement of Henry Greenebaum.

Henry Greenebaum said no, indeed; but Mr. Washburn gave both sides of the story.

The witness, Mr. Mechelke, was asked to state the amount of cash on hand when the bank closed. On the evening of Dec. 5, 1877, there were \$38,000, and on the next evening there were \$38,542. It was shown that two sight drafts for \$7,500 each, dated Dec. 1, were placed to the credit of Henry Greenebaum & Co. charged to Greene aum Bros. From any statement in the books these drafts were never paid. The books indicated that Isaac Greenebaum owed the concern \$32,-325, which was secured by heavily incumbered real estate.

Mr. Greenebaum said be was willing to rest upon the report of Mr. Washburn.

Col. Juessen said the gentleman appeared to be laboring under the idea that he was to ha

YELLOW-FEVER. MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16-10 a. m.—One new case, Mike Murphy, of the City Hospital, and one death since last evening, are reported this

J. F. Davidson, Secretary of the Memphis Gas Light Company, was stricken with fever The weather is rainy, with wind from the

orth. MEMPHIS, Oct. 16-Noon.-Judge John D. Adams, a prominent criminal lawyer, was stricken with fever Tuesday night, near the National Cemetery, and brought to the city this morning. He has been in Memphis several

times since the 7th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16—Evening.—Sever cases in all, five white and two colored, reported to-day. Two colored were reported this after

noon.

No additional deaths.

The Howards will send three more nurses
Forest City to-morrow by special train. FOREST CITY, ARK.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Oct. 16 .- A telegram to the Western Associated Press from Forest City, Ark., savs: "There was one death last night, the daughter of Frank Whittaker. One new case was reported this morning,-Miss M. Wade. Dr. J. B. Cummings, of the State Board of Health, has telegraphed to the National Board of \$1,000 to employ a guard to prevent persons in the country not exposed to the disease from coming into town, and for disinfecting purposes. To date, seven deaths have occurred. Six are still sick."

London World.

Some hint has appeared in one of the newspapers of the accident which befel Sir Hedworth Williamson on Fridav night, when, in the presence of 6,000 people assembled in the Newcastle Theatre to greet Lord Hartington, he stuck fast in an arm-chair of inadequate size. There was another comical incident of the same castle Theatre to greet Lord Hartington, he stuck fast in an arm-chair of inadequate size. There was another comical incident of the same festival of which I have not seen an account. It happened on Thursday, at the luncheon given to Lord Hartington in the new School of Art and Science. There was a large gathering of local members of Parliament, ali ranged at the cross-table graced by the presence of the guest of the day; and at the end, just at the edge of the platform, sat Mr. Dodds, the member for Stockton. The Dean of Hirbam was on his legs, replying to the toast of "the ministers of all denominations," appropriately proposed by Mr. Cowen. Now, the Dean, doubtless owing to much oreaching, has contracted a certain infection of the voice somnolently reminiscent of the pulpit. Moreover, he was a trifle prosy, not to say long-winded. After he had talked for about five minutes, Mr. Dodds was observed to be deliberately nodding acquiescence in his remarks. Then the honorable member's head sunk upon his breast in an attitude of profound reflection; and five minutes later, a shrick from some ladies near recalling attention to the spot, it was found that Mr. Dodds' chair was empty! The Dean had been too much for him. He had fallen asleep, dreamed be was in church, leaned on one side to find a favorite corner in his pew, and had fallen clean over on to the floor.

Queen Victoria and Her Uncle Leopold. London Whitehall Review.

It is nearly sixty years since the Duke of Kenth, having caught cold while visiting Salisbury Cathedral, died in the arms of the Duchess, who lost not only an affectionate husband, but the means of subsistence—as subsistence is understood by Royal personages. In fact, the young Princess Victoria and her mother were frince to face with poverty, in one of its comparative forms, when Prince Leopold took then under his protection. He had known something under his projection. He had known something of straitened circumstances himself, having had only an annual income of 2400 to live on before he married the Princess Charlotte and £50,000 a year. He lost no time, therefore, in bruging the aunt and cousin of his late wife, first to Kensington and then to Claremont, providing for the maintenance of their bousehold until in 1825, Parliament granted the young Princess an annuity of £6,000. Those kindnesses have never been forgotten by Queen Victoria; and it is by the light of this early passage in her life that the inscription which accompanies the white marble statue of King Loopoid, which her Majesty has just placed in St. George's Chapel. Windsor, should be read. "Erected," so it runs, "by her Majesty Queen Victoria, in loving memory of Leopoid, the first King of the Belgians, her maternal uncle, who was as a father to her as she was to him as a daughter."

A "Diamond" Necktage.

London Times.

It is the rule of the Lord Chamberlain's office at London to send to the Queen's jewelers for valuation all the ornaments which are found in the palace after a Court ball or concert. The day after the last State ball a gentleman came down to the office and inquired for a diamend necklace which his wife had lost at the ball the night before. The chief clerk assured him that no diamond necklace had been found; whereupon the husband began to expatiate on the enormous sum which he had given for the necklace, with description of its various beauties. The clerk listened in silence with much apparent sympathy, and, just as the loser was taking his leave, quietly remarked, "It is a very odd coincidence, but your necklace was of the same pattern as a paste ornament which has been found, but which has been pronounced of so little value that it was not worth advertising." The past necklace was produced, and it ended by the gentleman signing a receipt for it, which involved swallowing a large mouthful of humble ple after his circumstantial description of the cost of it. Could a Privy Councilor, who has held high office, condescend so far?

Hop Bitters strengtens, builds up, and cures continually. Scen the first does.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. or Saturdays:

on Saturdays:

J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Block.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Priating and Advertising Agant, News and Stationary Depot, 433 East Division-st., between Lasalle and Wells.

PERSONAL PERSONAL—IF G. J. E. IS IN TOWN WILL HE please communicate with H. C. E., at 131 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WILL DURLEY WINTERS SEND nis address home, so that title papers can be forwarded for him to execute? H. A. W. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BARGAIN! PIANO BUYERS, READ

Not with standing the recent strikes at the factories in New York and elsewhere, and the consequent rise in prices, we shall continue to sell our large stock of planos and organs at the former very low prices, and on the usual easy terms, to close out our immense slock, in preparation for the fall trade.

Our friends are advised to call at once and take advantage of the above liberal offer, as prices are bound to advance still further within the next month or two. We keep only the first-class makes of planos and organs, such as the celebrated DECKER BROS, the popular MATHUSHEK, and the unrivaled STORY & CAMP planos, and the world-rebwand ESTEY organs.

Call at once and be convinced that meaning the contract of the contract o CAMP pianos, and the gains, and the gains.
Call at once and be convinced that now is the time, and that the best piace to buy a plano or an organ is at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago.

A NEW STOCK OF THE POPULAE KIMBALL PIANOS. Over 45,000 now in use. UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

OARRIAGES, PHAETONS, AND JUMP-SEAT buggles—All the latest styles and beas, quality for the price can always be found at the old established ionse of H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabsah-av., corner of accesso-st. Jackson-st.

TOR SALE—I SPAN NICE BATS, WELL MATCHED, two trotters; will trot in 2-40; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-sests, aide-bar, top and open buggeries; large assortment of new and second-hand. Bould, the couper of the second-hand, bould, the couper of the second wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach and wayons to let chean by the day or west to reach a constant wayons to be compared to the chean by the compared to the chean to the chean

State-st.

POR SALK—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADDLEBorse, with all the gaits; a very handsome horse;
gay, but genule; 6 years old; at FISHER & TAYLOR'S
stables, Wanash-av, and Thirteenth-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A CAR-LOAD OF HEAVY
horses, from the county; also some good drivers;
at 70 South Canal-st.

POR SALE—A NICE-MATCHED TEAM BRIGHT
bays, kind every way, will be sold cheap. No. 11

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-tadon frees, personally or by letter, on carronics male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated coop extant; 536 pages, beantifully bound; seconfolious for all diseases. Frice, \$1, postpaid.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FORSALE-52 BY 180 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR VAN Buren-st., \$300 per foot. 45 feet, with house, Park-av., near Leavitt-st., \$3,500. 21 feet, with 2-story brick house, North Oakley-st., \$2,100.

180 Fourth-av., with 2-story house.
50 by 150, with 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennes, \$5,500. connes, \$5,500, 25 feet, with cottage, West Huron-st., \$1,200, 25 by 160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., \$40; 1001.
37 by 174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., \$75
per 1002.
37 by 174, Wabash-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.,
37 by 170.
38 by 170.
39 by 170.
30 by 170. 20 lots corner active mick respect factory.
5 lots agan-av. near Harrison-st., \$450.
40 lots on State, Burnside, and Butterfield-sts., adjoining Rock island car-ahops. J. W. FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE-BY EUGENE C. LONG, 98 WASHING-ton-st., or Room 18 National Life Building, 161 F ton-st., or noon is Laxalle-st., with fine house and barn, cheap, near Twenty first-st. Stone-front on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., Stone swell-front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first st., cheap. Elegant house.

Nice little home on Lake-av., ground 50x200, near Thirty-ninth-st. or Oakland depot. cheap.

Business block, 50x140, 5 stories high, on South Water-st., on corner; will pay 8 or 9 per cent net on investment. POR SALE-100 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEA. Adams: new wholesale district; a bargain. C. WRIGDON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WAIT FOR THE GREAT AUCTION

ale of Oct. 25, near the Union Stock Yards; 1

acres and 125 house lots. Particulars of CHANDLE,

& CO., Mortgage Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-50X164 FEET ON VERNON-AV., NEAF Thirty-first-sa., offered at a bargain for a few dronly, \$50; 50x164 on Indians-av.; 100 feet south Thirty-first-sa. east front. \$100, one-third cas HENITY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, NEA Poresie boulevard, south front, most desirable bricesidence, two-story and basement, four rooms deskitchen and dining-room on parior floor, stone step hot and cold water, barn, lot 24x170. Price, \$5,00 if you want something good and cheap examine. P. HOTCHKISS, 9 Olis Block. FOR SALE-30 LOTS NEAR DEXTER PARE Want an offer. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington as FOR SALE-ONE LARGE MAP OF CHI of Chicago and environs same year, in good order; cos \$30; will sell for \$10 cash. Address G D, Room 2: Howland Block, Chicago. POR SALE-A BARGAIN-3-STORY AND BASK-ment brick house, 14 rooms, on Monroe-st., near ashland-av., \$5,00 if taken at once, THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasaile-st. POR SALE-COTTAGE AND LOT ON DEARBORN-st.; also one on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

Laxalle-st.

FOR SALE-5-ACRE BLOCK FRONTING WALlace and Hubbs-sts. and Thirty-seventh and Thirtyeighth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 332 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-\$8,000-THE ELEGANT 4-STORY,
T marble-front house, 1143 Michigan-av; \$4,500, 3story, marble-front 1457 Prairie-av. All modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank. POR SALE—ON CLARK-ST., INSIDE OF CITY near Lincoln Park, six lots; only \$6,000. J. E KEELER, 183 Clark-4. FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCK 125, AND LOT 12, BLOCK 124, School-Section Addition. Cheap. J. W. WAUGHOP, Office 26 Reaper Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property a market, and shown free: a vatract free: railroad fare, 0 cents. IRA BRUWN, 149 La Salle-st., Room 4. COR SALE—42% ACRES. SUBDIVIDED INTO 5 foot lots. at Washington Heights at agreat bargain HOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasalle-st. FOR SALE-AT EVANSTON-74X120 FEET, EAS: front, on Asbury-av., opposite J. H. Kedzie's \$1,050. THOMAS & BHAGG, 132 LaSalle-st. POR SALE—20-ACRE IMPROVED FARM NEAR South Englewood, good house, orchard, etc., very chesp. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-20 ACRES AT STOCK-YARDS, acres at flawthorne Station, 40 acres at Northwestern Car-Shops, and 20 acres on South Park. A are choice bargains and at a sacrifice. GARNETT THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—20 ACRES ON FIFT seventh-st., East of Ashland-av., at \$500 per acre. C., CLEAVER, Room 10, Otis Block. FOR SALE—10 ACRES GOOD LAND AND HOUSE \$1,000; only \$100 down. Room 56, 116 Washingto st. J. G. EARLE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FARM OF 640 ACRES 114 MILES FROM Henderson, Ford County, III. 320 acres under cultivation. 320 acres in pasture. The best pasture in the county. All fenced. Good house, stable, crios. wind pounts, fences, ctc. Only \$2:50 per acre. 160 acre in corn now. PEARSONS & TAFT, Room 20 Tribun Building. POR SALE-80 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, INDI-ana, 1/2 mile from Ross Station, \$7 per acre; good grass land. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st. HEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A PIECE OF VACANT RESIDENCES of property east of State and south of Thirty-first-st.; might go south of city-limits if a bargain. Han-Ry WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED - WILL PURCHASE PROPERTY ON Wabash and Michigan ava., Washington and Madison-ats., and on van Buren and Adams-sas., east of the river. Address Cash. Tribune office. WANTED - A SOUTH SIDE CITY DWELLING cheap at from \$25 000 to \$30,000, all cash. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st. W ANTED-TO BUY-I HAVE \$5,000 CASH TO lavest in a home on one of the avenues, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-siz. Will not assume incumorance. Address 8 37, Tribune office.

WANTED-I HAVE CASH FOR IMMEDIATE IN-restment in West Madison-st. property from river to Central Park, also Haisted-st., Ogden and Blue Island-ava., improved or vacant; also some choice residence property. H. A. USBORN, 128 Lasalle-st., Boom 1. WANTED-I HAVE CUSTOMERS DESIRING TO Invest \$10,000 to \$20,000 cash in acre property. Owners of any coolec piccos picase call or address H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalie-st., Room 1.

West Sides
TO RENT-928 MONROE-ST., CORNER OAKLEY,
stone swell-front, Etchen and clining-room op parior floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry, two waterclosets, four mantels, four marble washistands, bath,
etc. H. PUTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Ecom 44.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO family (without children) who will board my family. Monroe-st., near Aberdeen. Address \$ 56, Tribune office. une office.

South Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Harrison-st., a completely furnished, first-class house; modern construction, perfect ventilation and plumbibus, steam heat; to a small private family only. Address X 98. Trioune office. TO RENT-TO GENTLEMEN-NICKLY-FURNISH-ed second-story front room; also single room. 472 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 339 North LaSalle-st. Inquire of H. FLENTYE, 111 Kinzle-st., corner Wells, before 10 o'clock.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 192 WASHING-ton-st.: A nice 10-room cottage, No. 333 Vernou-av., \$25. Also two 10-room frame houses on Walnut-st., near Robey, \$18 cach. TO RENT-AT OAK PARK, TWO EIGHT-ROOM houses in good repair and location, very cheap. S. DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-MY RESIDENCE AT ROGERS PARK.
Good references required. Apply to J. C. SHAIP,
railroad agent. Rogers Park. CHARLES E. GILL,
Marchall, Mich.

TO RENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, BATH, CLOS-eta etc., in pleasant location and convenient to busi-ness centre. Apply at 275 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-TWO FLATS, CONTAINING SOME 20 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Corner of Washington and Clinton-sts. A. E. BISHOP. TO BENT_ROOMS. South Sige.

TO RENT-\$1.50 PER WEEK-WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen accommodated. 370 State-st.

West Side. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 2 FLOORS OF THE elegant brick house, 519 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

North Side.

To RENT-241 INDIANA-8T., FRONT ALCOVE suite, finely furnished: gas, bath, and furnace: also, third floor front room. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Offices.

TO RENT-A FRONT OFFICE IN HAWLEY Building; heated; with Hale's elevator; at a low price. HENKY L. HILL.

WANTED TO BENT. W ANTED-TO RENT-TWO ROOMS ADJOINING anitable for offices in central part of city. Address immediately, with terms and location, J. H. G., care J. Stott, 15s State-st. WANTED-TO RENT-FLAT, COTTAGE, OR apartment of unfurnished rooms, by a small family of prompt-baying saults. Andress S 44, Tribune office, stating location and price. office, stating location and price.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 to 20 rooms, on South Side, north of Tweitin-st. Set, Triounce office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM, north of Tweitin-street, by a gentleman. Address Set, Triounce office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOMS for two ladies, southern or western exposure: reference given and required. Address Let, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL PLAIN-FURNISHED ROOMS for two ladies, southern or western exposure: reference given and required. Address Let, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL PLAIN-FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS'
second hand clothine, 4c. Orders by mail
promptly attended to. J. LIVINGSTON, 418 State-st.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE.
A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE
men' cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call
or address E. HERSCHEL, 540 State-st.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 70, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.: established 1875: permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances. TORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE, Degree etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARKET, 160 W. Monroe. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS BASE VIOLED PLAYER. Address 5 24. Tribuse office.

WANTED-MALE HELP Mock keepers, Olerks, &c.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) WHO HAS had one or two years' experience in a German drug store. 851, Tribune office.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK. State age, experience, and wages wanted. Address 8.98, Tribune office. WANTED-A GROCERY CLERK: ONE WHO CAN speak German. E. S. J. STOCK, corner Cly-bourn-av. and Dayton-st. WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKERPER: ONE bo is accustomed to commission onainess. Address, giving experience and references, also salary expected, 8 65. Tribune office.

WANTED-NO. 1 GROCER; COUNTER MAN; ONI well posted in the art of sign-writing preferred Apply at 210 and 212 North Clark-st. WANTED-AT ONCE-A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer to take full charge of the Herald job rooms. The applicant must be sober, industrious, and capable, able to give prices for work etc. etc. To such a man reasonable wages and a permanent situation will be guaranteed. Herald Company, LaPorte, Ind. WANTED-TAILOR TO GO TO KANKAKEE, that can make coats and pants. Apply at 199 and W ANTED-GAS-FITTER - ONE USED TO SET-ting gas-machines preferred. 78 Market-st. WANTED-GOOD TINNER - HIGHEST WAGES. WANTED-CARPENTERS-INQUIRE AT 50 AND WANTED-SOLDERERS AT 45 SOUTH FRANK-

WANTED-15 STONE-CUTTERS TO GO TO DEN.
ver. Apply to D. F. CRILLY, Room 1. 167
Dearborn-st., 12 to 1 o'clock. WANTED - EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESS feeders at N. C. TIFFANY & CO.'S, 151 Fifth-av. WANTED-10 CABINET AND CUPBOARD MAK-ers: steady job and prompt pay. Rear 107 Throop, WANTED-TWO WOOD-CARVERS AT KELLER & STURM'S, 380 to 334 South Canal-st. WANTED-STITCHER ON WAX-THREAD MA-chine. Apply at once. GEO. L. CONGDON, 195 Lake-st. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE BOOK AND JOB compositor. Address S 68, Tribune office. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-COLORED MAN TO TAKE CARE OF Whorses and work about the bouse. Apply to Dr. W. H. LEWIS. corner of State and Fiftieth-sta., between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., and 4 to 6 p. m. WANTED-A GOOD, SOBER, STEADY MAN AS Cachman: must understand his business. Apply at Room 34 Exchange Building. Stock Yards.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, SALKSMEN.
clerks, carpenters, mechanics, etc., to fill applications from merchants and manufacturers, in both
city and country. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155
East Washington-st. WANTED-100 GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a winter's work, free fare; 100 chopers at \$15 per month, with board, or \$1 per cord; 150 for farms and other work. For barticulars apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. W ANTED-25 SAW MILL HANDS TO LEAVE to-day: 200 for railroad, lumber yard, atone quarries, and rolling milt; 100 for Government work, \$1.50 per day. ANGELL & CU., 10 South Canal-WANTED-SI: HEAVY TEAMS FOR RAILROAT plowing. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to McHUGH & Co., 68 South Canal-st. Work 20 miles WANTED-200 GRIMANS AND SCANDINAVI-but ans for iron mines and railroal work; steady work; of or saw-mill; 50 choppers; 3 stonceuters; 10 car-penters; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellancous WANTED-FIFT: EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st. T. AMES CO., 13f Lasalle-st.

WANTED—STREET MEN, AUCTIONEERS, CANvassers, peadlers, etc., to know that I am head-quarters for chasp jewelry, watches, saxionery, notions, toys, thware, glass-cutters, etc., etc., and can save from 10 to 25 per cent on all goods wanted. Call and examine my stock. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. W ANTED—LIFE INSURANCE—SOLICITORS TO canvass the city for life insurance for a rest-class company. Gentlemen having large acquaintance will receive liberal compensation. Address R 83, Tribune. WANTED-SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CAN-vassers throughout the United States. Call and investigate, or address, with stamp, C. L. YOUNG, 167 and 169 South Clark-si. (Cut this out.) WANTED-MEN CANVASSERS, PEDDLERS, street sellers, and notice dealers to sell our fast-selling cheap goods. Catalogue free. American Nov-elty Company, 186 State st., up-stairs.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR AND
assistant in office. Address, with real name and
reference, S 61. Trioune office. WANTED-BOY 16 OB 17, TO WORK IN CHOCK-ery and lamp store. Good reference and security required. 110 South Halsted-st. required. 110 south Halsted-st.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGRTIC MEN WITH
Manall cash capital can realize \$75 to \$300 per week
with our goods. Our plan is new, original, and novel,
and those who investigate allow that we have the best
money-making scheme extant for good agents. We can
afford to send \$1 samples free, or papers for stamps. No
boys wanted. Merrill Mfg. Co., 27 N. Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-MEN-NOT FOR ANY AGENCY BUSIneas, but for a legitimate Western enterprise,
that will pay \$5,000 or more yearly; better than a gold
mine. Address, with stamp, ENTERPRISE, P. O.
Box 1,364, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED-A LIVE ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF
good address to deliver books on a country route. W good address to deliver books on a country route; cash security of \$200 required. Apply to SMART BROS., 136 Madison-st WANTED-WAITER AT EXCHANGE RESTAU-rant. Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED-FEMALE RELP. WANTED-A COOK (GERMAN OK SCANDI-navian) for a small private family. Apply at 279 Ontario-st."

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN TO COOK, wash, and irea; must be competent; wages \$4 per week. No. 6 hast Twelfth-st. per week. No. 6 hast Twelfth-8i.

WANTED - 416 WARASH-AY. - FIRST - CLASS
French or German cook; also first-class nurse
who speaks French; also second girl; best wages.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL
housework, and surse. Apply Friday, about halfpast 10 clock Hoom 3. 159 Wasnington-8c.

WANTED-A GREMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Call before 12 o'clock at 468 West
Fourteenth-st., up-stairs. WANTED—GOOD SECOND GIRL; PRIVATE family; good wages. 1677 Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-si.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK IN A family. 140 East Jackson-st., two doors east of Ciark, opposite new Post-Office.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work and care of young children. Apply at 29 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoin Fark.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family; no Irish. 95 Loonils. W ANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOKING and one for second-work. Apply at No. 40 Thirty-first-se.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family. Apply at 427 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 225 WEST ADAMS-ST., SCANDInavisn or German girl to cook and do laundry
work: small family: have second girl.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEman or Swede preferred. Address 8 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEman or Swede preferred. Address 8 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework, at 928 West Monroe-st. WANTED-FIFTY EXPERIENCED HANDSKW-ers on coats, good machine giris and basters on vosts, gris to make oversils; also pant finishers: ma-chines furnished; pleaty work; good pay. CLEMENT & SAYEK, 416 to 424 Milwansee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND COCKHOACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor a idreas A. O. K. L. S.Y. 107 Clark-st., Room st. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 394 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods.

COCKROACHES EFFECTUALLY CLEANED OUT by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. Address a postal. by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. Address a postal.

I ITHOGRAM OR COPYGRAM—ONE DOLLAR L will buy the recipe and full directions, either personally or oy letter, how to make the above. Materials cheap and to be had everywhere. S. BARNETT, 107 south Jefferson-st., chicago.

THREE ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN, with a capital of \$75,600, and good business experience, are desirous of connecting themselves with an established, prosperous manufacturing or fobbing concern. Communications switcily confidential. Applicants state business. Address A. B. C., care this office.

Wanted—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL Tables, for which the highest price will be paid. Please state where tables can oe seen. Address 5 62, Trioune office.

5.000 ARMY OVERCOATS FOR SALE CHEAP, pants, hals, caps, and uniforms. Address PITKIN & THOMAS, 45 South Second-st. Philadelphia, Pa. TOR EXCHANGE—115 ACRE FARM IN LAKE County, Ill., worth \$30 per acre. Will exchange at \$25 per acre for part lows land and part'cash; or will trade for a smaller farm. Good house, barn, fencete,; timber and prairie. Good tillable land and good grass land. P&ARSONS & TAFT, Room 20 Tribune suiding.

grass land. PEARSUNSE TAPE, ROOM JATROGRESUNDING.

TO EXCHANGE—22,000—I HAVE EIGHT NICE residence lots one block from horse-cars in Philadelphia, free and least. These lots ought to sell for \$1,000 each least. These lots ought to sell for \$1,000 each least. These lots ought to sell for \$1,000 each least. These lots ought to sell for \$1,000 each least of sell exchange part or all of them for chicago or suburban property, or any kind of merchandless. The sell in the Mesal and the sell in the Missouri. Hilmois, lowa, high least to the sell in the sell in

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH some business experience and who can furnish the best of references would like a situation in some good comercial house, or he would take a partnership where a moderate capital could be made available. Address F SO, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—WILL SELL INTEREST IN a straight-forward business for \$500 cash, where lavestor can realize investment monthly: most secured by staple goods. Address S.S., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business: large orders ahead. Address S.S., Tribune office.

PATENTS. PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS, PRINTS, inbels, and copyrights obtained and secured. Branch office, Washington, Advice given, C. S. BARKISON & CO., Solivitors, 21 licaper Block, north-seat copyrate Washington and Clayles, Chicago,

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookhoopers. Clerks. &c.

JULATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LAWyer's office by a young man as cierk, with opporunity to study law: salary secondary consideration.

Sost references. Address Q 84. Tribune office. TTUATION WANTED-EVENING WORK DESIRED as accountant, copylst, or anything: fine penman, ddress S 100, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY YOUNG man; good penman; willing and handy at any work, Good references. Address S &s, Tribune office.

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED ham-curer. Best of reference given. Address O.S. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PORK-HOUSE FORES man; experienced on pork and beef: capable of
taking sole charge. Address for particulars FOREMAN,
100 East Sitzy-third-st., New York City. STUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS sterotyper and electrotyper. Address 5.5, Tribuns.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer; understands repairing, pipe-fitting, etc. Highly recommended. Address J. H. FRERA, 610 Emerald-av., city. CITUATION WANTED-BY A MECHANICAL EN-Ogineer and draughtsman. Address KANDELER, 379 North Clark-si.

Miscellancens.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD, MEAT
and pastry cook, or categor by a long experienced
man. Address S31, Triouge office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE MAN where experience in newspaper, fire-insurance, or general office-work will be useful: permanency more of an object than salary. References A 1. Address 8 47, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN
Swith long experience in retail groceries, fruits, etc.,
to work at anything honorable. The best of reference.
Address 5.2, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character as porter in a wholersie house. Good references furnished if necessary, 8 48. Tribune. CITUATION WANTED—AS SALKSMAN IN A Clothing or shoe store; speaks English, German, Polish, Bohemian, and Italian, Her references will be given. Address 8 53, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED_PEWALE.

Domestics
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY PIRST-CLASS COOK
Sand laundress, also second girl; or will go separately. Apply at 344 Michigan-av.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GRRMAN GIRL TO
do general bousework or second work. Call at 207
East Chicago-av.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD AMERICAN
girl to do general housework in small family. Best
of references given. Address 8 54, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASH-ing, and ironing, or general work; no objection to country. Call at 230 Twenty-second-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do second or light housework in a small private family: South Side preferred. Address M. H., 767 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young lady; is a good seamstress and fond of calidren. Good reference. Address 8 29, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING-adjoining room, with board; also, single rooms. MRS. 35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.-2 WELL-FURNISHED TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT WITH open is second floor; modern improvements; suitable for a family or gentlemen; private family. References exchanged. South Side. Z 75, Tribune office.

North Sige. NORTH CLARK-ST.. FOURTH DOOR FROM THI bridge-Front rooms, with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week; \$1 to \$1.50 per day, 54 RUSH-ST. -TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UN-furnished rooms, with board. 57 RUSH-ST. - FEW DAY-BOARDERS ACCOM-

CLARENCE HOUSE, COKNER STATE AND HARrison-sta, 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board
and room per day. St. 50 to \$4.00; per week, from \$4 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

H OTEL BRUNNWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
south-front rooms for gent and wifer also, a few
single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.
Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS BY GENTLE-man and wife in private family on the North Sida, Address 50, Tribune office. DOARD-BY A CENTLEMAN IN A STRICTLY private family on West Side near Halsted-st., where he can have the comforts of a home. Best of references exchanged. Address H. M. Gault House, etc. BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS FOR SALE—A COMMISSION BUSINESS FOR SALE—A COMMISSION BUSINESS for state of store; best location on Water-st., and all the store incures now in successful operation. Address 8 22 Tribune onlice. IOR SALE—A JOB AND NEWS PRINTING-OF-fice, fully equipped, established business; healthy, hriving town South, Price low. Terms casy, great bargain. Address W. B. CLEVES, Atlanta, Ga. POR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

P well established, with constantly increasing tradat fair margin for profit; capital required, 44.000 test, 0.0; will take part of the purchase money is manufactured goods; good reasons given for selling. Address it 86, 17 joune office. The sale—First-Class Clothing Boot and a shoe store in good town of 1,500 inhabitants in East ern lows; only store of kind in the place. Call or address M. C. SKINNER, corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av., with Clement, Bane & Co.

FOR SALE—SALOON, FIXTURES, LEASE, AND reverything periaining to it, in a good location of west Madison-st., cheap. PIERCE & OUTHET, 161 Lasalle-st. LOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, BOOT AND FIRE & OUTHET, 101

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, 71

And 79 South Clark-st. T. H. MAHAN.

HOTEL IN 10WA FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain on account of sickness. Only first-class hotel
in a city of 5,000, and now clearing over \$100 monthly.

Owner can be seen 16th and 17th inst. at 86 LaSalle-st.,

Room 32.

DACKING HOUSE FOR SALE—WOULD SELL MY packing house at a bargain or half interest in it to a practical man. P. L. UNDERWOOD, corner Halsted and Lumber-sts. WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, WILL, to work, who can furnish from \$3,000 to \$5,00 to engage in manufacturing a line of goods that has universal sale, and pays a profit of as leass 100 ser extra translation of the right insu this is a rare chance. Address care Carrier No. 2 Milwaukee, Wis.

FINANCIAL, A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FUB-niture, planes, etc., without removal. Ecom 11, 85 Dearborn-st.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURA A without removal, planes, warehouse receipts and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Ecom st. and 18.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes, without removal. 151 Randelph, Ecom 4. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WAICHES A etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER Rooms 5 and 6, 125 Randolpa-st. Established 1854.

Rooms 5 and 6. 129 Kan Johnston Ballond 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SLUVER—
Money to loan he watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GULDSMID'S Loan and fishion Office (lideased), 40 East Mallison 8. Setablished 1895.

MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL COLD 4. 40 and 8. 400, 18, 500, 22,000, 22,500, 23,500, 24,500, 24,500, 24,500, 25,500, LASAlic-st.

193.000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS IMprincipals. Apply to G. H. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-LADY'S STONE CAMEO PIN, ON SOM street west of Lincoln Park. Any perron leaving e same at 177 Centro-st., or at Tribune office, will be crally rewarded. Dortally rewarded.

OST-A RED IRISH SETTER, WITH WHITE Latripe on face, and fore feet white; answers to the name of "Ned." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 842 Wabash-av.

OST-\$10 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A red setter dog, marked with white on face and feet, to 842 Wabash-av.;

OST-\$5 REWARD-AND NO QUESTIONS asked-A motified brown and white pointer dog; answers to the name of Jee; had on leather collar. Beturn to A. B. THOMAS, 156 Fifth-av. LOST-DIAMOND RING-FINDER WILL BE SUITably rewarded by returning same to 37 Lake-st.:
CTRAYED OR STOLEN-FROM LOT BETWEEN
Loomis and Laffin and Jackson and van Buren-sta.
Thursday afternoon, Oct. 16, a red and white cow. A
suitable reward will be given for her return to 131
Loomis-st.

CLASSES DAILY IN TYPK-WEITING AT H. B. 81 State-st.

LOCUTION IN CLASSES OR PRIVATELY UNder E. M. Both at H. B. BRYANT'S Budiness
College, 77, 78, and 81 State-st. College, 77, 78, and Si State-st.

POUR CLASSES DAILY IN PHONOGRAPHY AT H. B. BRYANT'S chicago Business College, 77, 78, and Si State-st.

LESSONS GIVEN IN PRENCH, GERMAN, AND music by a highly-educated, weil-experienced lady teacher. Inquire in the store 107 North Clark'st.

DEIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN INTENDING to practice law, who graduated from college is 1878, and who has had some experience as an instructor, wishes a home in some family where the services of a private tutor are required, or would teach for a peculiary compensation. Best of references. Address 8 11, Tribune edice.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA. COFFEE, and baking powder to families: goods guaranteed; outsitee. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001. St. Louis. A GENTS WANTED-PERSONS WITH SMALL towns to tell STEMPEUS show-cards in country towns. Call at 141 South Water-st.

GUSSNESS CARDS.

D. HARBY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged. GASOLINE COOK AND OFSTER STEW STOVE.
Galso XL paint-burner and clue-pot st.vs. 10s Sous

ALL SIZES OF STATIONARY, PORTABLE, AV vertical engines and bollers, hole ing and mining engines, carried in stong, as Rochester Machinery Man placturing Co., 35 and 61 March [Conf. 35].

AMSHIP NEWS.

Steamships Victoris and Dominion from Montreal, on have arrived out.—The steamer State of In-ence on the 12th inst. for ed to the Clyde with her

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Prily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 23 cents per weel bully, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel bully, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn sta. Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE For the benefit of our patrons who desire to sendingle copies of THE TERRUNE through the mail, we give here with the transient rate of postage:

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.THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements a NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc NEW TORK—ROSEN 22 AT VANDEN, MANAGER.
PABES, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere.
H. MANLER, Agent.
LONDON, Kng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
BENEY F, GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre. tandolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engage-mt of Staart Robson and Wm. H. Crane. "Comedy

Olympic Theatre.
Chark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Engagement of the Pat Rooney Com-

street, netween Dearborn and State. En-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

OMR LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. 'M.—Requeremunication Friday evening, Oct. 17, at 7:39) at hall, 14 Twenty-second-st. Important business, readment to By-Laws. Memoers are hereby notified attend. JNO. I. D. WESTERVELIT, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Reg-isr Communication this (Friday) evening, at Corin-tian Hall, 187 Kast Kinzie-M., at 7.130 'cicock, for est important business. All the members are ex-cited to be present. By order of MM. HANDLIN, W. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., Stated Communication this (Friday) trening at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Members and electron condially invited to attend. By order of the Master. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

The count of the vote in Ohio has so far progressed as to render it reasonably certain that Foster's majority will be not far from

17,000, and the complexion of the Legisla-ture which is to elect a United States Senator this winter will be about as fellows: Senate-Republicans, 22; Democrats, 15; House Republicans, 70; Democrates, lican majority of 7 in the Senate and 26 in the House, or 33 on joint ballot. An investigation into the affairs of the lat

menced in this city yesterday by a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Banks and Banking. Serious irregularities are charged in connection with the liquidation of the bank's affairs, and it is expected that the investigation will incidentally throw some needed light on the methods which prerailed in the management of the concern prior to its collapse.

Iowa appears to be a Republican State. GEAR'S (Republican) majority over FRIMBLE (Democrat) is 75,000, and over CAMPBELL (Greenback) 100,000, and over both together 30,000. Both Houses are largely Republican, and the two Congressional Districts which at the last election returned Demo-gratic-Greenbackers have turned in imnense Republican majorities. If GEAR, who was not a very popular or magnetic candidate, can be elected by about 30,000 majority over all his opponents, what kind of a shower would it have been if he had een more popular?

A good deal more was involved in the renlt of the Ohio election than the casual reader imagined. It involved the election of a Governor, a majority of the Legislature, a United States Senator, getting control of the public institutions of the State, the repeal of obnoxious legislation, redistricting the State by which the Republicans will gain three or four members of Congress, placing the State on the right side in the upreme struggle of 1880. It was a great gallantly fought and nobly due to the stalwart men of Ohio, who have showed the "Solid South" that they are not ble to the importance of the political

issippi River Improvement Convention at Quincy reached a conclusion yesterday, the only division of opinion being whether Congress should be required to vote money enough to furnish water and other-wise improve the Mississippi Chian improve the Mississippi, Ohio, and Mis-Rivers and all tributaries, or whether nand should be confined to a suffici The Iowa delegation made the minority report against including the tributaries. On this the discussion lasted all day. The tributaries had too many friends, and the Convention resolved to ask for all it could get and for every purpose. It did not dare to mame any particular sum, and, to avoid any controversy as to plans, agreed to leave that matter to the decision of the engineers. The action of the Convention was, therefore, practically confined to asking for money.

vote and act with the Democratic party, an much torn up as to what they shall do abo much torn up as to what they shall do about receiving Gen. Grant when he arrives in this city. They have been invited by the Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, itself a non-political body, to join in the arrangement of details of the military reception of the great soldier whom the nations of the world have delighted to onor; and it turns out that there is a ory large element among these Demo-

ents or the reception itself. These venomous ex-Unionists were most fitly re-buked at the meeting last evening by Gen. Lum, the President of the Association, for their sullen and silly exhibition of ultra-Copperhead malignity, and, if they desire to add lustre to the forthcoming occasion, as well as to incur the contempt of every intelligent and respectable citizen of Chicago, they have only to persist in their determination to take no part in the reception of Gen. GRANT. Their absence is the only compliment they are cs 'le of paying.

In view of the near visit of Gen. GRANT to this city, and the extensive military preparations which are being made to receive him, would it not be well for our citizens also to be up and doing? The military dis-play on that occasion, both of veterans and militia, will eclipse anything seen of late years in this country. Thousands of people will flock here from all parts of the West, and Chicago ought to be dressed in her best from top to toe. One of the most practical and elegant ways of doing this is in the decoration of streets and buildings with flags, bunting, and gay colors. Our lofty buildings and broad, straight streets give a splendid opportunity for embellishment of this sort. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted here, and yet nothing is

more picturesque or imposing. To make it thoroughly effective, it should be universal. military will far cutdo San Francisco in their display, and now let our citizens and business men make every street blossom with color. Fling out the banners on every house-top, from every window, and across every street. Let every man stop long enough from the rush of business to give the General a hearty Western welcome, and adorn Chicago in the

brightest of holiday colors.

The boat-race between HANLAN and COURT NEY, the two representative professions parsmen of America, and undoubtedly the pest in the world, which was to have been rowed a Chautauqua Lake yesterday, resulted in a hisgraceful fiasco as a contest and a severe disappointment to several thousands of peo ple who had at considerable expense jour neyed to the spot in the expectation of seeing a genuine race. Fraud and foul play were once more prominent factors in the degradation of a manly sport, the destruction of Courtney's two boats the night before the race having rendered it impossible that he should start in the race. It is variously charged that Countries's backers resorted to this means of preventing his participation in a contest for which he was in no fit condition; that the boats were disabled in the interest of the gamblers who had bets pending of the "play-or-pay" order; and, again, that the originator of the affair took this method of escaping the pay-ment of the large purse offered, inasmuch as the attendance was far below the expectation. It matters little which is the true solution of the fraud, only so that the effect shall be to so entirely disgust the public as to discourage any further disgraceful catchpenny fizzles of the HANLAN-COURTNEY kind.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OHIO. The importance of the Republican triumph n Ohio is hightened by two circumstances that must not be overlooked, viz. : (1) The Republican majority is larger than the most sanguine partisans anticipated; and (2) the immense majority of 20,000 or 25,000 was secured under the most adverse conditions and in spite of the most violent struggle ever made by the Democrats in that State. The conditions unfavorable to a large Republican ocrats had complete control of the State machinery, They had redistricted the State in such a way as to render it impossible for the Republicans to carry the Legislatu except by an overwhelming majority in the aggregate. They had set up Police Boards in all the large cities, which were appointed by the Governor, and they had thus comple control of all the local police. They had turned every last Republican out of office, and had even the matrons and nurse in the State institutions working for Dem ocratic success. Under such circumstance the sweeping of the State by the Reput licans, who have rolled up a majority five or six times as large as that which HAYES received over ALLEN in 1875 and reversed the Democratic majority of two years ago, when BISHOP was elected over WEST by a plurality of 22,500, is a marvelous achievement and the philosophy thereof is well worth

studying. The principal causes of this remarkable

victory may be summarized as follows: 1. The public mind was alarmed at the ex Rebel encroachments and threats, and the reassertion of State supremacy. Ample warning had been given at the extra session of Congress of the dangerous length to which the ex-Confederates proposed to carry the doctrine that once led to rebellion and war, and the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio and other Northern States had manifested the same servility to Southern dictation that the Northern doughfaces always exhibited before the War.

2. The public mind was outraged by the ex-Confederate nullification of the constitu tional amendments and United States laws The blacks have been cheated, maltreated and prevented from voting; they have been robbed of their civil and political rights; they have been driven from their homes t escape oppression that had scarcely a parallel in the days of slavery. The ruling faction of the South have been guided by the single aim of gaining and maintaining political power for sectional purposes. To that end the laws have been suspended, and fraud, violence, and murder have been encouraged and condoned. Yazoo and Kemper County

found a reaction in Ohio. 3. These two conditions impressed upor the conservative and patriotic people of the great central State of Ohio the conviction that it would not be safe to let the politica control of the Nation pass into the hands of the unreconstructed Rebels and their Northern doughface allies. They knew that the surest way to prevent the consummation of the sectional scheme was to place Ohio so overwhelmingly against it as to cripple its

mpions everywhere. throughout Ohio with the re-establishmen of specie-payment, and its practical opera-tion. Everybody recognized the improve ment of the times, the expansion of real money, the growth of confidence, and the "boom" in industrial enterprises. The mills and furnaces had started up, there was abundant employment for all who were able and willing to work, there had been an advance in wages, and there was a general assurance of continuous and increased prosperity by adhering to the consistent, honorable, and practical policy of the Republican

deemable currency has been dispelled by the actuality of real, substantial money and so long as sin rides by the side of sanctity, plenty of it. The result of this was, that the Republican Greenbackers quietly returned to their own party, conscious that they had erred in their financial theorizing and unwilling to be used simply to contrib

ute to Democratic partisan success.

6. There was general satisfaction in Ohio with President HAYES' Administration, and a general desire to rebuke the party and men who had barassed and abused him. He had stood faithfully by the rights of the Execu tive, he had courageously beaten back the sectional assault that was made upon him, he had championed and protected the purity of elections, and he had saved the Nationa oredit, and achieved specie-resumption in spite of the most violent opposition. It was natural that the people of Ohio should take a special pride in sustaining and approving his Administration.
7. The Republicans had nominated good

en throughout the State, they had determined to win, and a full, straight vote was polled without division on account of facional or personal differences. The result was an emphatic, unequivocal, overwhelming

whole case may be summed up still nore briefly. The Ohio election was a struggle between patriotism and sectionalism, be-tween National supremacy and State-sov-ereignty, between conservatism and demagogism, between honest money and dishonest noney, between assured prosperity and experimental agitation, between popular sentiment and machine politics. The Republicans were on the right side on all these issues, and won; the Democrats were on the wrong

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AGAIN. The brethren of the Rock River Confer-ence, in closing their labors, have for the third time put upon record their views with regard to the observance of the First Day of the week, in a series of resolutions which are more remarkable for what they omit than for what they affirm. They censure those who ought least to be censured, and leave uncensured those who most deserve it, acording to their own standard. They have strained at some small gates and swallowed some large saw-mills, as the Sunday-school

boy read it. The preamble to these resolutions introluces them with the affirmation that the "Holy Scriptures designate the Christian Sabbath the Lord's Day," which conveys a somewhat different i ea from what the Holy Scriptures do. If the injunctions in the Scriptures had been expressed literally, they would have inveighed against the sin of Saturday-breaking. They would have bidden the reader to remember Saturday, the Seventh Day of the week, to keep it holy. The allusions to the Sabbath in the Scriptures refer to the Sabbath of the Mosaic law, which was Saturday, or the Seventh Day of the week, not Sunday, the First Day. The First Day is nowhere called "the holy Sahbath Day" in the Bible, and nowhere is there a Divine command requiring us to keep the First Day as a holy day. The members of the Rock River Conference perhaps did not know this. The intelligent portion of the laity of the Methodist Church, however, know it if they have studied their Bibles understandingly, and they know that people of other churches and no churches are aware of it. Then, with such a knowledge as this, why do they word their resolutions in phraseology not supported by the Script-

The first and second resolutions, following their preamble, affirm that the "Sabbath doing ordinary work therein or by buying and selling," and that it should be observed as "a day of study and hearing the word of rest, joy, and gladness; a day of prayer and praise, of meditation and religious reading." So far as refraining from ordinary labor is concerned, no fault will be found by any person. No member of the Conference informed the public wherein a man does any harm or engages himself in ordinary labor who takes his Sunday paper in the morning, posts himself upon the religious intelligence from the whole world (of which THE TRIBUNI contains more in one day than the religiou papers have in a week), scans the list of hurch-services, reads the religious matter, goes to church, hears the sermon, come home to dinner, and in the afternoon reads the secular news in his Sunday paper. They did explain wherein this is not infinitly better than wandering off to saloons or to places of miscellaneous entertainment, or driving, walking, loitering about in an aimless way, which may land one in mischief. How many Puritan ascetics are there in the Methodist Church in Chicago or any other church, perhaps, outside of the more rigidly conducted convents and monasteries, who spend the whole Sabbath (supposing that to mean the First Day of the week) in church-

going, devout reading, prayer, and medita-The third resolution affirms as follows: "Nesolved, That in our judgment corporations as well as individuals incur a fearful responsibility in violating God's law by continuous and increasing desecration of the Sabbath by running railway trains, printing Sanday papers, and various manufactories, thereby corrupting the morals of their employes from attention. Diving assertion has been deserved. ployes from attending Divine service, breaking down respect for God's law and day for no purpose but greed for worldly gain. 'The Lord is a God of knowledge; by Him actions'—whether corporate or individual—'will be weighed,' and He will know how to distribute responsibility in the final indement."

It will be observed that the pious brethren only condemn the running of steam railway trains, the publication of Sunday newspapers, and the operation of certain fac The omissions are remarkable.

There is no condemnation of liquor-saloons which are open every First Day of the week, as well as on the "Sabbath"; of a thousand or more cigar-stands; of hundreds of fruit-stands on the streetcorners; of a thousand drug-stores; of hundreds of meat-shops and family-groceries of scores of barbers' shops; of the long procession of milk-wagons and ice-wagons, delivering their goods to families. Why are all these omitted in the great condemnation? There are a thousand little waifs and

estrays and poor people's children selling papers on Sunday morning, earning a dollar or two and sometimes more for their support and that of younger brothers and sisters. These are condemned for honestly earning their means of livelihood. Shall they be deprived of the means of obtaining money for their food, and clothing, and shelter? The good brethren object to running steam-cars on Sunday, but have no word of condemnation for horse-cars on that day. Do not sinners ride upon borse-cars on their way to parks, and picnics, and resorts of pleasure? Are they afraid to stop the

thousand horse-cars because it would make

why neglect this excellent opportunity for condemnation and strike so hard at things vastly less blameworthy? There are bundreds of livery-stables on the day they call the "Holy Sabbath," supplying thousands of vehicles for purposes of pleasure. Why are these sinners omitted also? There are many hundreds of private carriages used for conveying rich pious people to church, and the drivers are obliged

to remain with their carriages and horses on the street during service, thus being debarred from the privilege of attending the Divine worship inside, which, according to good Methodist doctrines, they so much need. These clerical brethren neglect the conlemnation of the weightier things and strike at forms of labor which have come to be actually necessary adjuncts of life, owing to

the constantly-increasing wants of our civil-ization and its modern complex forms. They would also stop all mails and passenger transportation, thus compelling people to stop wherever they happened to be caught on the trains from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Monday morning, thus also preventing them from reaching their friends or homes, however important their errands might be. They would side-track all freight rains between the same hours, thus throwing everything into endless confusion and disarranging if not actually paralyzing the ousiness interests of the whole country They would close the post-offices and shu off the telegraphs and telephones, thereby reventing communications for twenty-for ours which might be matters of life and leath. They inveigh against certain classes of manufactories when there are no manu factories open where it can be avoided. The

factories which run on Sunday, they ought

to know, cannot stop without ruining the

As usual, the burden of complaint is the publication of Sunday newspapers, and this they have rehearsed so frequently that one grows weary of informing them that nine-tenths of the work in issuing Sunday papers is done in secular time,—on Saturday; that the Sunday work on newspapers is really one for the Monday paper, and that the nost arduous part of it is expended upon he reporting and printing of sermons for Monday's issue, thereby spreading the means of grace far beyond the narrow limits of a single congregation. Do they not know that no one employed in the newspaper office is on that account debarred from going to church, except perhaps one clerk in the counting-room, who is kept from morning service only, but who can also enjoy that privilege by alternating with the others?

There seems to be an impression upon the part of our Methodist clergy and many others that, if they could only prevent the publication of newspapers between Saturday morning and Tuesday morning,—for that would be the result if they were consistent, -more people would go to their churches. So far from this being true, it is altogether probable that still fewer people would go than now, while if the respectable dailies should heed their requests and discontinue, their places would immediately be filled by disreputable sheets which would pay no re gard to the First Day whatever, and which could only be suppressed by the most rigor-ous laws against personal and religious rights, and that popular sentiment in no American city would uphold such Sunday laws. There was such a test recently made in Newark, N. J., where the Conference's notions were carried out to the very letter, but the experiment has ended in a dismal failure that has done serious harm to true religion, and has turned that moral Republican city over into Democrats, who are the natural enemies of

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN DEMOC

BACY. It is a mistake to suppose that Mississipp is the only Southern State where political murders occur and where they are approved by the community. Reports of murderous ssaults for partisan reasons come from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern State every once in a while, and it is only becaus the Dixon murder and the Chisolm massac were peculiarly atrocious that they have absorbed public attention at the North to the exclusion of similar outrages elsewhere.

The attempt to assasinate Nrx, the negro Postmaster at Blackville, S. C., has been revived in a manner to show that the ruling sentiment of South Carolina is not differen from that of Mississippi in regard to "killing niggers." A document bearing the date Oct. 4, which is later than the attempt that was made upon Nrx's life, has reached the Postmaster-General at Washington urging the reappointment of Miss MAHER, who had been removed for good cause. This petition was indorsed by M. C. BUTLER and WADD HAMPTON, the two Confederate Ambassador from the sovereign State of South Carolina in the United States Senate. The documen might properly have been written out in the following language:

"Whereas. The recent attempt to rid the com-munity by murder of the obnaxious person known as Nix, who is at once a 'nigger,' a Radical, and the Postmaster of Blackville, failed because the

chosen assasin was a poor shot; and,
"Whereas. By reason of this accident, the afore
said obnoxious Nix still holds the place of Post master, much to the scandal and annoyance of the Confederate population of that village,—
'We, the Ambaesadors of the sovereign State of
South Carolina in the United States Senate, demand that Nix be instantly removed, and that Miss Manen, who was efficient in withholding the letters and newspapers directed to 'niggers' and other Radicals, be reinstated without delay."

Messrs. Butles and Hampton might fur ther have set forth that, if the Postmaster General should refuse to reinstate Miss MAHER, the obnoxious Nix would be prompt ly shot or hanged, and that there would be no failure to complete the job the next time

it should be tried. To understand just how infamous the tempt to murder Nix was, and how completely Senators BUTLER and HAMPTON have approved of that attempt by petitioning for Nix's removal and Miss Mahen's reappoint ment, the story of the affair, as learned by Special Agent of the Post-Office Depart ment, may be briefly retold. The Miss Manen who had been Postmistress at Blackville had been removed because she would not deliver Republican documents and Republican newspapers sent through the mail to that point, and NIX, an intelligent and well-behaved negro, was appointed to the position. This excited the wrath of the Confederates, and threats were freely made of murdering Nix as the quickest way to dispose of him. The attempt was made one day about two weeks ago, in a peculiarly brutal and cowardly manner. A Confederate lawyer named Thompson first went to the Post-Office window, and locked in to make sure

letter-box, which brought his back to the window. Then a third Confederate, named WILLIAMS, promptly stepped to the window and fired through it. The only reason why Nix escaped with his life is that he heard the click of the pistol and turned quickly, thus receiving the shot in his arm instead o a vital part of his body. It is said that

there has been no mention of this outrage in either of the two newspapers published in Blackville. Neither WILLIAM nor any of his Confederates has been arrested. The Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against the would-be assasins And the Special Agent of the Governm could only secure evidence to the facts by proceeding in a quiet manner, and agreeing that the names of the witnesses should not be divulged. This is the condition of "re publican form of government" in South Carolina, as guaranteed by the Constitutio of the United States!

In order that there shall be no doubt the North that this attempt at murder is emphatically approved by the ruling faction of the State, the two United States Senators from South Carolina have joined all the local Court officers at Blackville, who had refused to indict the would-be murderers, in petitioning the Government to remove Nrx and reappoint the Confederate Postmistress This is the sort of thing which the people of Ohio refused to indorse.

There weren't many War Democrats in Wis consin during the Slaveholders' Rebellion, but there were a few, and conspicuously among em was Col. E. A. CALKINS, of the Milwauke ay Telegraph, who went in early and staid late. For twenty-five years prior to the late un leasantness Col. Calkins was an active and influential Democratic politician, editing the Madison Argus for many years, doing the State printing, and managing the Bourbon machine generally. When secession was attempted by force of arms, he shouldered his musket and went to the front, where the actual realities of war sharpened his wits and cleared his vision so that he saw the great enormity of what was involved in the struggle. The Wiscon soldiers were allowed to vote in the field. and Col. CALKINS is suspected of having voted as he shot, like the rest of the boys that wore the blue. But after the fight was over he drifted back into the Democratic fold, and bas been leading the forlorn hope in Wisconsin with the old Copperheads as well as he could. Re-cently the old War spirit has broken out again, and the gallant Colonel has been asking hi what the dispute was about, which sid whipped, and what was really settled, if anything, by the four years of carnage, loss of life suffering, anguish, and expense. In a late number of his paper he declares that, from a doubt whether we had had a war at all except for the thousands of maimed veterans all around us. He savs:

us. He says:

The utter and incomprehensible fatuity of the ex-Robels is a matter of profound astonishment. Their arrogant attempts at Congressional domination, the impudence of their claims and attitude, the contempt and bate for the North which they do not attempt to conceal, their shotgun and Ka-Klux policies, their terrorism and murders, are making it impossible for the Democrats to carry a Northern election, and difficult to vote the same ticket they do and preserve self-respect.

The Colonel closes his strong article by advi ng the War Democrats to hold other politics issues in abevance till it is "ascertained whether what was the subject of the dispute, and with which side the victory remained." of other thoughtful men all over the countrare looking at National questions from the sam standpoint with the editor of the Telegraph, and will follow his advice in subordinating all other issues until those for which the North fought

The Hon. WARREN CHASE, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in the early political history of Wisconsin, has turned up again somewhat prominently in California, as an Senate. Mr. CHASE first appeared in the ther Territory of Wisconsin in 1840, and attracted onsiderable attention by the deep interest h took in the establishment of the Fourierit their property in common, on a plan similar to that practiced by the Oneida Community, al-though it is denied that they "bardly ever" indulged in the domestic eccenricities peculiar to the last-named Orde Mr. CHASE was a member of both Constitu tional Conventions, and, after the State was ad nitted into the Union, he sat in the Sen ing the sessions of 1848 and 1849. He left the Democratic party when LEWIS CASS was nom-inated, and fought it valiantly with the pen and on the platform until 1872, when he returned to it again. He was the Free-Soll candidate for Governor of Wisconsin in 1851, and one of the Presidential Electors in 1852 on the Hall and JULIAN ticket,—stumping the State for "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Pittsburg National Convention that nominated Hall, which was presided over by the late HENRY WILSON. He was the friend and supporter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and voted for GRANT in 1868. In 1879 he enlisted under the banner of Horace Greekey. and, being in Missouri, he was made one of the Presidential Electors in that State. Four years later, he supported PETER COOPER,—the Green back lunacy being well adapted to enlist Mr Chase's sympathies. He is now editor of the Santa Barbara Independent, and a member-elect of the next Senate. He is an able writer, a fluent, pleasing speaker, and, with all his polit ical eccentricities, a man of correct private de portment. He was contemporary with ICHABOI CODDING, C. LATHAM SHOLES, and SHERMAN M. Booth,—a band of able men who did more to make Slavery odious to the people of Wis

"Brick" Poweror's Greenback campaign Wisconsin is meeting with discouragement enough to dishearten anybody. We call it "Brick's" campaign, because he is Chairman of the Greenback Central Committee, editor of the only Greenback daily paper in the State issues all the charters for Greenback Clubs, and is chief cook and bottle-washer generally. The first mishap that befell his ticket was the scorn-ful declination of Col. GEORGE B. GOODWIN, who was nominated for Attorney-General, and the only man of brains and influence no at Watertown. Next was the untimely (or timely) taking-off of the ablest weekly newspaper in the State, called the Greenback devoted to the dissemination of flat-money test against the feadership of Mr. MARS M. POMEROY, on account of his notorious disloyalty during the late Rebellion. And now comes Mr. J. H. SEARLE of Marathon County, who was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and respectfully declines to stand any longer as a candidate. As WELLING wished at Waterloo that night or BLUCHER night come, so Gen. POMEROY is probably wishing that election-day might be hastened a little; otherwise all his candidates on the Greenback icket will resign and the entire flat lunatic vote will be classified as "scattering."

New York Times that well illustrates the greed of the Washington lawyers. The sons of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS recently ob-tained indement against the Government for a large amount of money for cotton taken on their father's Louisiana plantation during the War. A Mr. COUTTS was their attorney, and when he got the draft upon the Treasury he refused to deliver it to Col. ROBERT DOUGLAS until a fee which was exorbitant was raid trouble with at least 25,000 church-members and as many Sunday-school scholars who have no carriages of their own and can get to church in no other convenient way? But, the fire." Exoca Torres, son-in-law of exsenator Howe, of Wisconsin, was engaged to bring suit against Courrs for the recovery of the money, but a compromise was finally ef-fected between the parties, and the matter settled as far as Courrs was concerned. Then his trouble commenced with Mr. Torrex. The spider asked the fly to "walk into his parlor," and the unsophisticated fly went. That it to say, Mr. Torren invited Col. Douglas to dine with him, and the Colonel kindly shoved his legs under the attorney's mahogany. Dur the walnuts, TOTTEN carelesly inquired of Douglas what bank he did business at, and the latter, suspecting an ulterior motive, named the bank from which he had just withdrawn all his deposits. The next day Douglas was served with a summons to answer in a civil suit brought against him by Torren for \$6,000, and an atagainst him by forran for books, and the tachment was served upon the bank where the money of Douglas had been on deposit. Mr. Douglas has now employed a third lawyer (probably it isn't Courrs) to defend him against FOTTEN. DOUGLAS says that hereafter he will

At a recent meeting of the Baptist Ministers

Conference, held in New York, elaborate dis cussion arose upon the question, "Should pastors advertise the subject of their discourses? Until the Rev. Dr. PARMLY, of Jersey City, presented his views, the preponderance of the argu-ment was in favor of liberally employing the secular press for notifying the unregenerate of what they might expect at the various churches but when the Doctor formulated his opinion that "a preacher might as well advertise that he was going to have squash for dinner as the sub ject of his sermon," a dult, cold stillness fell upon his brethren. The illustration appeared to have a personal application in its directness and, as his hearers reflected upon the possible imilarity between the vegetable referred to and ne moral pabulum so frequently and extensively advertised, there seemed to arise a doubt as to the propriety even in the minds of those who had been the more fierce in sustaining the affirmative of the proposition. Secretly some of the Conference thought the use of and in such a connection, ill-advised, and one o nore of Mr. PARMLY's immediate friends begged him, quietly, to withdraw the offensive term and substitute "sweet potatoes," or "a superior article of roast beef," or "yellow loaves of "chops," or "tomsto sauce," but the reverend gentleman stuck like a Christian to his original proposition of "squash," and, on motion, further discussion was indefinitly postponed. It s contended by many that the vegetarian was unnecessarily severe on his colleagues, but, as it is only the press who will suffer by the failure of an affirmative decision on the question, THE TRIBUNE modestly agrees with theologast that t would not be of general public interest to know that a clergyman, more than any other gentleman, projected spending his noontide

ALLEN G. THURMAN retires from the Unite States Senate on the 4th of next March. adder and a wiser man. He is admitted to be one of the best lawvers, ablest debaters, and post conservative men the Democratic party has had in the Senate since the War, but eve be could not follow the stern old Roman's adrice and "fling away ambition." He had his ye on the Presidency, and that always causes in Ohio politician to cut such fantastic tricks before the people that make the angels in the Democratic party blush. He was not satisfied with being a good Senator, but longed to go u higher. He was the author of a good deal o Bourbon deviltry, with the hope of securing his own personal aggrandizement, and now the whole Nation beholds him strike the sand. He was the responsible author and chief conspirator in the Bourbon caucus that resolved upon the revolution terly victous political legislation which mad it was who first proposed to saddle each of the appropriation bills with the contingent repeal stuffing, buildozing, and repeating. He ached to be elected President pro tem. of the Senate, as a stepping-stone to the Presidency, but that only serves now to make his fall the harde He abandoned his honest-money principles and the traditions of his party on the currency dues tion, and consorted with SAM CARY and TOM Ewing in disseminating the Ohio "idee" regard to finance; but his reward is the reward of the demagog. He was the most conspicuou sinner in the extra session of Congress, becau he knew better, and now the wrath of the people has overtaken him.

The Ohio election has thrown the State-sover eignty, free ballot-box stuffing, shiuplaster flat, Bourbon sheet yeleced the Cincinnati Enquirer into a fearful agony of mind,—a mixture of fright, anguish, and despair. It throws up its hand, passes in its chips, iles down, and moans and groans thusly in big display type: LOST!

GONE UP THE SPOUT! THE SUTLER GREATER THAN THE SOLDIER

THE YARD-STICK DISCOUNTS THE SABRE AND BAYONETS MUST RULE BALLOTS. SO SAY THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF

CALICO IS KING, AND PATRIOTISM AND VALOR GO FOR NAUGHT. THE NATIONAL BANKS GET AWAY WITH THE MONEYLESS MASSES. THOSE FENCES ARE REPAIRED, AND THE SHERMAN BOOM IS BUOMING. THE ALLEGED ELECTION HELD YESTER-DAY IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

RETURNS SHOWING ALMOST UNIVERSAL REPUBLICAN GAINS, AND THE STATE CLAIMED BY THEM ALI

THE WAY FROM FIFTEEN TO TWEN-TY-FIVE THOUSAND. . THE REPUBLICANS ALSO HOLD AN ELEC-TION IN IOWA, AND MOST PROBABLY ACHIEVE A VICTORY.

Boot-licking. God-forsaken mudsills Who desecrate the Crust of the Earth Under the alias of "The Northern Democracy," will

The Republican party and the

How long will it be

Before the Hell-born hellions

On that purest of patriots Noblest of Heaven-born Southern Gentlemen,

LUKE

In the strong Republican, orderly, and well governed City of Newark, N. J., the "Sabba-tarian" clergy established a control over the Common Council after the election a year ago, and induced it to enact certain Sunday on nances simed at the suppression of Sunday newspapers, running horse-cars on Sunda keeping open butcher-shops and drug-stor as well as beer-saloons and concert-garde. The enforcement failed to promote vital pic

Greenback, 167.

The former Republican majority of 4,000 in Newark has thus been changed into a Democratic and Liberal majority of 3,387 votes by the attempt to compel men, by penal laws, to observe the First Day of the week, after the manner of the Jewish Sabbath, or Seventh Day.

Chicago milk, it is a comfort to know, is not mhabitants of other great cities, and we can felicitate ourselves that even the proud Londo we do. Dr. Troy (it is a neat name, indie of cleanliness, if not of chemical accuracy), the London Milk Inspector, says that for twelve months not a single sample of milk has been submitted to him for analysis, and that the samples purchased were nearly all adulterated. Water was used most, as it is the cheapest and most convenient, and it often amounted to 30 per cent. The Doctor found that the high oriced milk was not likely to be free from was tering any more than the cheaper article. One wender of milk said that water did not hurt milk nuch "if judgment was used in the operation

ording to the Sun, has discovered that, if M CORNELL be elected, Roscos Conkline wil gracefully yield his claims to the Preside air, and, placing GRANT therein, rest quietly on his laurels as savior of his distracted keeping his weather-eye askance upon 1884 Whether or not the "prominent New York Rephlican" be Mr. CONKLING in the disguise of gentleman too modest to give his name, his scheme does equal credit to his heart—and his

Will some gentleman be kind enough to relacivilize the savages? The wires report that six soshone Chiefs paid their fare over the Union Pacific Enlirond for transportation to the theater of war, with a view to taking a hand in with the Utes. This will modify the terms on which th Sioux can be admitted to a reservation, and will materially simplify the Indian question. Now they will only be requested to give up their guns and railroad passes.

It having been held by the Supreme Court of damage resulting from the strikes and riots o 1877, it now becomes proper for the riotonsly disposed of that bailiwick to insist on the application of Communistic principles, such principles to obtain until the Commune shall have paid its share of the forthcoming claims. Such an opportunity should not be lost, leat in some future riot the experience of the last be remembered with a distinctness fatal to the rioter

paper reporter. It runs something like this: Q.—Have you such a thing as a memory about you? A.—I tave.
Q.—Is it conscious or unconscious? A.—It is

Q.—Does it assimilate or appropriate? A.—It ppropriates.

Examiner—Mark him, "Passed with distinc-on," and give him a church on the avenue at

There may be something, after all, in Mr. TILDEN's assertion that he is no longer amoi-tions for political preferment. When appointed a Democratic inspector of election by the New York Police Board he resigned, and one JOYCE was chosen de facto inspector in his place. The fraudulent Joycz has assumed the functions of his office, and is preparing a de facto registration list of fraudulent voters right in Mr. Tilpen's

A terrific exclone swept over Ohio and Iowa on Tuesday last. Hickory poles were blown down, and many Democratic shanties were ut-terly demolished. Diligent search has been made for the Ohio "idee," but not a vestige of tt remains. It has gone to join Wise's ball In a speech in Boston the day before the Ohio

Democrat. The old rascal would give something handsome now if he could amend his com-plaint and avow himself a good Republican.

A little fringe of crape sround Senator Trus-man's red "bandanner" handkerchief would indicate to an unfeeling and careless world the

fusing to feed the Ute Indians on ple se The army must be disbanded.

PERSONALS.

Jim Bennett, after a visit of nearly a month to this country, will hereafter shinny on the othe side of the Atlantic. Sepator and Mrs. Bayard, the latter much

improved in health, will sail for home in the steamship Mosel, from Southampton, on the 20th Mrs. Langtry to Nick Smith : Mrs. Wheeler

and I made Rosenberg back water. Does Staten Island Lily ratify our action? Yours, be Cetywayo is said to be a dignified, schol-

arly-looking man, but a portion of his impressive ness is destroyed by the fact that his dress suit cossists of a \$2 tablecloth. Offenbach has just completed an opera, called "The Drum-Major's Daughter"; and is at work upon another entitled "The Would-Like-to-Be Son-in-Law of the Lieutenant-Colonel."

Sam Tilden has been barred out of all the church sociables in New York because at one recently attended by him he invested 10 cents in the grab-bag came and broke the bank in one deal. Matthew Arnold calls Sarah Bernhardt "1 fugitive vision of delicate features, under a shade of hair and cloud of lace." Less romantic people

Kate Claxton expects to make money with "The Double Marriage" this year, as it is non unnecessary for her to hire a baby for the last act. She was bound to reduce expenses until the short

Prof. Williams, who occupies the chair of Chinese Language and Literature at Yale, has not had a student for two years, and it is proposed to secure him a situation as bookkeeper in a fresecure him a situation as bookkeeper in

Miss Cary is said to dress so plain while in the country that she would readily ness for Masi Muller.—Exchange. Annie Louise might do well enough raking hay, but when it comes to riding home on the load the horses would be apt to sick As Henry Ward Beecher marched down the

aiele of Brooklyn Academy of Music at Conking's meeting, the other night, the band played "Sweet Little Buttercup," Everybody, including Mr. Beecher, laughed heartily. Croizette is placed nearly as high in the estimation of the French as Bernhardt, but being, unfortunately, without living evidence of het marital versatility, it is doubtful if she can ever become a favorit among the aristocracy of En-

People who "had supposed him in b business will be pained to learn that Danie Prophet won the first heat of a race at Pitts the other day, in 2:34. This is bad enough

the idea that Daniel couldn't beat 2:30 Lady Seabright, well-known as a leading amateur actress in England, has been thrown by her horse and badly hurt. Her husband, Lord Seabright, originated the breed of chickens known as Silver Seabrights, and is said to be quite a pay

The rumor that Gov. Foster, on account of being a member of the Dry-Goods Clerks' Leagus, is obliged to cultivate his hair in the middle and wear three seal rings, is pronounced a base campaign slauder by the Supreme Measurer of Alpari Lodge, No. 14, D. C. L., of this city.

The election of Mr. Foster is a sweet by the dry-goods clarks, and almost atones for rears of oppression and seorn under which the same suffered. In Chicago, yesterday, their was so manifest that great bales of standard proven to seed about like feathers, and the young added an extra scall op to their front had the provent of the eccasion.

SPORTING

Disgraceful 1 the Hanla Hippo

Fraud and Fo More F Prom

Both of Courtney the Night

No Other Shell He Is Una Hanlan Goes Over

Alleged Rei He Claims the bly Will

Trotting at Lexingt by the Chi

COURTNE MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oc for to-day between Cou years. The crowd wa phole affair was the n in aquatic history. which has been under race, is still greater ments of to-day. It himself, but it will be

to do so. Early this morning Courtney's boat had unable to pull. Late this was untrue, and t kept up lively. Soon from Courtney's heade rumors about the boats crowd proceeded to the boats HAD BREN R

by being sawed nearly the one in which he wa in twain, about ten fee practice eraft had a grafrom the stern.

Explanation was Johnson told a shout 6 o'clock Larmon, who were det for the first time ain went up town to see ing. About a quarter the boat-house, and fo dition previously refer Courtoey about it, as disturb his reast during

disturb his rest during say anything to him COURTNEY WAS T ot the announcemen greatly to heart. He the affair. He said th the door of the boat-he last to leave the build (Larman and Johnso

buy some peols. He l morning an anonymou o allow Hanlan to whole purse and a que pools if he would be

only thing in his favor tion to regain, and it for any one who is dignant toward all the race, and expr ter terms about the for Courtney to think an effort was mad but the slide wa

riggers were not r

Still, everything

generous, but at the Courtney's. Courtn longer than Satur to entertain, and he not pulling at all. greatly elated over would not admit of the race beyond & sided to postpone to rersed his decision appear on the course During the day reterviews with Morris sey, Kennedy, and a and they one and all of Courtney's, as be Blaike and Soule,

000, had a row in th of the prize. Soule of not pull the mon over. Blake teleg no use, as Soule b in his pocket, in wi the money was to i was not to be given Blaike has made i

Shortly after 5 o' shell, and rowed slo buoy. He was at o and dashed away pulled in finestyle, in 5:58. On the his stroke to 34, ar much admired. H in 13:02, his third i and his fifth to

No ope ever a such terrible speed comething off his fura. Still the me THE PAS for the distance.

E ph Morris' best
The course is th

The course is the the water was mag a perceptible rippia. When Hanlan Blaike said, from the you have won the applause when the pressions were confiderest and riding Blaike says that headquarters, and judge, but he refurcanations who was investigation baseless.

It was reported

mfort to know, is not at cities, and we can en the proud London. sight any more than neat name, indicative nical accuracy), the says that for twelve pole of milk has been analysis, and that the arly all adulterated. it is the cheapest and often amounted to 30 found that the highy to be free from waneaper article. One rater did not hurt milk d in the operation.

overed that, if Mr. coe Conkling will ent New York Reting in the disguise of to give his name, his

be kind enough to relthat it is impossible to etation to the theatre a reservation, and will Indian question. Now

the Supreme Court of strikes and riots of principles, such prin ot be lost, lest in some fatal to the rioter

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or appropriate! A .- It Passed with distinc-

hing, after all, in Mr. ment. When appointed of election by the New esigued, and one Joycz pector in his place. The med the functions of ng a de facto registration right in Mr. TILDEN's

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DNALS.

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k Smith : Mrs. Wheeler back water. Does the our action? Yours, beanti-

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ar's Daughter"; and is a litled "The Would-Liken barred out of all the w York because at one
n he invested 10 cents in
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lis Sarah Bernhardt "a
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o occupies the chair of

dress so plain while in id readily pass for Mantinie Louise might do well when it comes to riding

my of Music at Conkling's the band played "Sweet

nearly as high in the

as Bernhardt, but being, living evidence of her doubtful if she can ever

supposed him in better to learn that Daniel the at of a race at Pittsburg. This is bad enough, but sidn't beat 2:30 is simply

riand, has been thrown by just. Her husband. Lord is breed of chickens known d is said to be quite a gay

Dry-Goods Cierks' Learne, is hair in the middle and

pronounced a base cam-preme Measurer of Alpaci L, of this city. . Foster is a sweet boom
and almost atones for the
d scorn under which they
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c feathers, and the young
all op to their front hair is

SPORTING EVENTS. Disgraceful Termination of the Hanlan-Courtney

Fraud and Foul Play Once More Features of Prominence.

Hippodrome.

Both of Courtney's Boats Disabled the Night Before the Race.

No Other Shell Being Available. He Is Unable to Row.

Hanlan Goes Over the Course Alone in Alleged Remarkable Time.

bly Will Not Get It. Trotting at Lexington --- Players Engaged by the Ohicago Ball Club. .

COURTNEY-HANLAN.

A GIGANTIC FIZZLE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The race set down for to-day between Courtney and Hanlan proved the grandest fizzle of the year, if not for many years. The crowd was a big fizzle; in fact, the whole affair was the most ridiculous thing known in aquatic history. Courtney's reputation, which has been under a cloud since the Lachine race, is still greater darkened by the developments of to-day. It may be that he can clear elf, but it will be extremely hard for him

Courtney's boat had been cut, and he would be mable to pull Later it was reported that this was untrue, and the selling of pools was kept up lively. Soon after two men came up from Courtney's headquarters and said that the rumors about the boats were true. Then a large crowd proceeded to the Union Springs man's house. Here it was found that both of his

HAD BEEN RENDERED USELESS by being sawed nearly in two. His regular boat, the one in which he was to row, was cut almost in twain, about ten feet from the bow, while his practice craft had a gash in it about six feet

Explanation was demanded, and Frenchy Johnson told a story. He said about 6 o'clock Courtney's nepbew and Larmon, who were detailed to watch the boats, for the first time since they came to the lake went up town to see how the pools were sell ing. About a quarter to 9 he (Frenchs) went to the boat-house, and found the boats in the con-dition previously referred to. He did not tell Courtney about it, as he was airaid it twould disturb his rest during the evening. He did not say anything to him about it until 5 o'clock in

COURTNEY WAS TERRIBLY ASTONISHED at the aunouncement, and took the matter greatly to heart. He denied all connection with the affair. He said that at 6 o'clock he renailed the door of the boat-house himself, and was the last to leave the building. He let the "boys" (Larman and Johnson) go up to the village to buy some pools. He had, he said, received that morning an anonymous letter

OFFERING \$10,000
o allow Hanlan to win. He says, also, that
Ward approached him and offered him the whole purse and a quarter of the receipts of the pools if he would be behind. He refused, and claims that Frenchy and Brister, his backer, are perfectly willing to swear to this.

only thing in his favor is that he had a reputation to regain, and it does not appear natural for any one who is acquainted with him to think that he would so fooliably sell his last remain-

ing chances.
The crowd, on learning the facts, felt very indignant toward all the people connected with the race, and expressed themselves in very bit-ter terms about the matter. As it was useless for Courtney to think of rowing in his boats, an effort was made to secure others for him. Johnson's scull was tendered him, but the slide was too short and the outriggers were not right. Hanlan offered him one of his boats, which of course looked very generous, but at the same time

WAS RIDICULOUS. as Hanlan's legs are about a foot shorter than Courtney's. Courtney promised that if the race was postponed eight days he would have a boat ready, but Hanlan was unwilling to put it off longer than Saturday. This Courtney refused to entertain, and he amounced his intention of not pulling at all. Hanlan's friends appeared not pulling at all. Hanlan's friends appeared greatly elated over this state of things, and would not admit of any attempts to put over the race beyond Saturday. Blaike at first desided to postpone the race for ten days, but referred his decision, and ordered Hanlan to appear on the course at 4 o'clock.

During the day your correspondent had interviews with Morris, Hosmer, Plausted, Dempser, Kennedy, and a number of other oarsmen, and they one and all believed that it was a job of Courstness's as he was affected to mest Hanlan.

of Courtney's, as he was afraid to meet Ha Blaike and Soule, the latter who gave the \$6,-000, had a row in the forenconsbout the disposal of the prize. Soule claimed that if both men did not pull the money would not be handed over. Blaike telegraphed to Rochester to as-certain bow the matter stood, but it was no use, as Soule had the certificate of deposit in his pocket, in which it was clearly stated that the money was to be rowed for by two men, and

was not to be given up until they rowed. Blaike has made a fizzle of his refereeship to-

Shortly after 5 o'clock Hanlan appeared in his shell, and rowed slowly down to the starting buoy. He was st once given the word "go," and dashed away with a thirty stroke. He pulled in finestyle, and his first mile was covered in 5:58. On the second mile he increase his stroke to 34, and his long, easy swing was much admired. His second mile was reached in 13:03, his tuird in 20:27%, his fourth in 27:14,

and his fifth in 83:56%.

No one ever supposed that he was making such terrible speed, as he stopped once to wipe something off his face, and he made a very poor turn. Still the men on the referee's boat claim that the time is correct. If so it is

THE PASTEST TIME ON RECORD for the distance.

End Morris' best previous record was 35:10.

The course is the finest in the country, and the water was magnificent, there being scarcely a perceptible rippie to disturb its smoothness.

When Hanlan passed the finishing buoy, Biake said, from the bow of the boat, "Hanlan, you have won the race." There was very little applause when the Canadian came in, and expressions were confined almost utterly to those of disgust and ridicule.

Blatke says that he steamed up to Courtney's headquarters, and asked him to send down a judge, but he refused to.

Canadians who were present created a foolish rumor that Courtney had fied to the woods, but to investigation the report was found to be baseless.

It was reported late to-night that Soule had

rest and conviction of the man who cut the boats, but every one isughed at the idea. Both he and Blalkie were held in bad repute by those in attendance. The pools were not very large, and it is said that there were not \$10,000 in the pool-box. Gamblers had complete control, and sweat-boxes, roulet, wheels of fortune, and other devices to separate the fool and his money were everywhere, and were

THICKER THAN PLIES.

THICKER THAN FLIES.

Hanlan and his backers claim that they will offer a challenge in a few days to the world for \$5,000.

The accommodations for newspaper-men were wretched, and an indignation meeting of the men was held in the afternoon at the Chautaugus House. Soule was invited to attend. Many spoke their pieces, denouncing the whole affair as a gigantic advertising scheme and swindle. Blaikle was to have been present, but put the matter off until the last momen, when he sent a message to the effect that he could not come. It probably was a great deal better for him that he did not put in an appearance, as he would have been awaitly set upon.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS
in the specials to-night denounce Courtney as a poltroon, and claim that he is afraid to meet their charejon. Still yesterday they looked glum, and made offers, but would not push when money was offered. It was hinted by many that the Canadians had concocted the cutting scrape. Courtney; and Hanian both refused to be interviewed, and Hanian, who had been stopping at the hotel in Mayville, betook himself over to a farm-house until the excitement had died out. Courtney looked very bad to-night, far different from the confident and cheerful man of the previous few days.

It is probable that there will be a fight over the \$5,000. He Claims the Stake, but Proba-

New York, Oct. 18.—A special telegram from Mayville says: The great contest of the oars between Hanlan and Courtney, that great squatic event which for months past has been the one theme of conversation in sporting circles, is now a thing of the past. Hanlan rowed over the course at 5 o'clock at the rate of thirty strokes to the minute. The time was not fast. Trouble is anticipated over the prize. Courtney is strongly condemned, and should he make his appearance he would be roughly handled. About 8,000 people will have to remain here over night. Courtney, owing to both his boats having been destroyed by malicious or interested parties during the night, was out of the race, there being no boat available that would suit him, so Hanlan rowed over the course and

When it became generally known that Courtney's boafs had been tampered with and rendered uscless, it was thought the race would be postponed to some future daie, but Referee Blankie decided that the race should take place at the time appointed, hence the "walk-over" for Hanlan. There was much dissatisfaction at the referee's decision, and hundreds left the lake by every train long before the hour set down for the race, everybody except Hanlan's backers and friends giving yent freely to their disgust and disappointment.

A meeting of representatives of the press was called for 3 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining what frand exists at the bottom of the fizzle. Soule was present, and said that the \$6,000 would not be paid to Hanlan unless Courtney rowed. The agreements show that there must be a race before the prize could be paid. Soule says this prize was offered expressly for the people to see. CLAIMS THE \$6,000 PURSE.

ONE HONEST BACE between the two men.
The affair has been branded by all newspaper men as a gigantic frand. Soule, the giver of the prize, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of the parties who cut Courtney's

A committee has been appointed of represents

TAKING TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to 4.se Tribune.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—An adjourned meeting of newspaper men was held this evening, and was largely attended. It lasted until midnight. Mr. J. J. Flanagan, of the Utica Herald, from the Committee appointed to interview Courtney, said that the oarsman informed him that offers had been made to him to throw the rese. He was to reselve \$6.000 and part. him that offers had been made to him to throw the race. He was to receive \$6,000 and part of the pools. He refused. David Ward, Hanian's backer, admitted that John Davis had been commissioned to see Courtney and agree to sell to him for \$3,000, but save that this was a subterfuge to get Courtney to row, as they could not get him to start unless they promised something of the kind. The Hanlan party, he said, nover intended to let Courtney win, even though they had promised to do so. Davis' statement produced a great sensation. Statements were made by J. H. Brister and Frenchy Johnson to the effect that offers had been made by the Hanlan party to buy and sell the race. Mr. Soule, of the Hop Bitters Company, admitted that he was interested in the pool percentages and gambling ested in the pool percentages and gambling

ested in the pool percentages and gambling privileges.

Great excitement prevails. No clue to the person who cut the boats has been yet discovered. The general impression among the newspaper men who heard the testimony given tonight was that the Hanlan party was to blame in the matter. Their explanation of their offer to sell out to Courtney is looked upon as too dark to bear inspection. Courtney says that he is willing to row this race off within eight days, but says that if he ever enters a boat to row another he hoped he might go to bell. Biakie gave Ward, an order for \$6,000, but Soule refused to pay it, and they will sue.

THE TURF. LEXINGTON. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Lexington

trots resulted as follows:			×,
SUNNARY.			
First race-4-year-olds:		10	
William H 2	1	1	1
Onward 3	3	2	- 5
Lucy Blackwood die	2	dr.	
Lucy Blackwood die			
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Time-2:354; 2:27; 2:35; 2:394			
Second race-2:22 class:	79.0		
Post Boy. 4 3 Von Arnim. 1 1 Deck Wright. 2 2 Dick Taylor. 5 4	1	2	1
Von Arnim 1 1	2	3	
Deck Wright 2 2	3	4	1
Dick Taylor 5 4	4	1	4
John E 3 5	- 10	: 8:	ŧ
Time-2:23; 2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:25¼;	2:26	9.	
Postponed until to-morrow on account	of (iarl	ķ.
ness.			

BASE-BALL.

RELLY AND DALRYMPLE ENGAGED.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—It was learned here to-day that Secretary Spalding, of the Chicago and Kelly, the latter player being now with the Cincinnati team. Both bave signed contracts and the players under engagement and their positions in the Chicago nine for 1880 are as fol-lows: Goldsmith, pitcher; Flint, catcher; An-son, first base; Quest, second base; William-son, third base; Burns, short stop; Dalrymble, left field; Gore, centre field; Kelly, right field.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Fitzgerald, with 200% miles, leads in the pedestrian match in Madison

SUNDRY SPORTS.

A 100-YARD FOOT-RACE was run at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon between John Egan, of Chicago, and George Smith, of St. Louis. The stakes were \$200 a side, and Smith won easily by about six feet, in the remarkably fast time of 10 seconds.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT. At 10 o'clock last evening Allen Turner, an employe of the W. E. Hale Elevator Manufac-turing Company, at No. 163 Washington street, while testing a newly-manufactured water-power machine met with an accident which may cost him his life. The machine gave way and let him fail a distance of twelve feet. He was badly injured about the body, had his right thigh broken, and re-ceived a lacerated wound in the chip and throat. Drs. Von Tagen and Adams, who attended him, think be will ultimately recover. Mr. Turner is 49 years of age, English by birth, and lives with his family at No. 1 Stevens street.

It was reported late to-night that Soule had CAUSED THE BOATS TO BE CUT.

as he would thereby save his \$6,000. He lost a large amount of money in erecting a grand stand and making other preparations for the accommodation of the hig crowd which was expected, but which islied to put in an appearance. Dave Ward denies the reports that he tried to buy Courtney, but affidavits have been taken of men who claim to have overheard his offer, and they will be given to the public to-law.

THE ADRIAN WOUNDED.

Brettal Dimatch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN DEPOZ, Mich., Oct. 16.—A citizens' meeting took place at Dean's Opera-House to-night to raise funds to aid the wounded in the late disaster. The Committee appointed to disburse the money donated by the Agricultural Society made a statement showing the urgency of prompt action, and they will be given to the public to-law.

Soule offered as a support of prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the green of the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester, who have the prompt action of Irving Powers and Albert Chester of Irving Powers and Albert Chester. THE ADRIAN WOUNDED.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Detective Who Worked Up the Young Murder Case Waylaid.

Three Men Beat Him Insensible Unon a Dark Country Road,

And Secure the Bloody Overalls, Chief Evidence of Young's Guilt.

Kahoka Greatly Excited Over the Event, and Lynching Threatened,

Michigan Murder. The Hayden Poisoning Case--- Daring Ex-

Purther Particulars of the Mysterious

periment of a Scientist.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Krokuk, Ia., Oct. 15.—Startling events in connection with the trial of Bill Young for the Spencer murder at Kahoka, Mo., follow one another with remarkable rapidity. For the past three days the interest has centered on the whereabouts of Detective Lane, who was in possession of the bloody overalis which form such an important link in the chain of evidence against Young. This morning at daylight Lane was found lying in the road in an insensimarks of violence on his head. He was brought to Kahoka, restoratives administered, and after a time recovered sufficiently to relate what had transpired. Lane says he returned to Kahoks last evening, and proceeded to Kellison's, where the overalls were left for safe-keeping, for the purpose of getting them to introduce in evi-dence. On his return, three men rode up bebind him, assaulted him with some blunt instru-ment, knocked him down, took the overalls, and severe blows on the head, and was choked until his throat was badly swollen. When consciousness began to return be was in a delirium, and the first thing he said was "You've got 'em, now, G-d-you, let me alone." The affair created the wildest excitement at Kahoka, and the feeling against Young became very intense. Threats of hanging him were freely indulged in, and, had Lane died, it is thought that nothing could have prevented mob violence. A strong guard has been placed over the jail, and, as Lane is improving, with every prospect of recovery, no trouble is anticipated. The excitement ran so high that court was adjourned, and no testi

mony was taken to-day in consequence.

This afternoon Bent Harold, Isaac Hull, and Villiam Hull were taken into custody by the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, on suspicio having committed the assault on Lane. Isaac Hull is a brother-in-law of Bill Young. William Hull is his son, and Harold his son-in-law. All three are witnesses for the defense. The news of the attempted assasination awakened intense in ignation among the members of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, about 200 of whom

Horse-Thief Association, about 200 of whom are here attending the Grand Lodge, and it is their universal opinion that Young's case will be much prejudiced by the dastardly act. Arrangements are made so that if mob violence of any kind should be attempted at Kahoka the Grand Lodge would proceed to that place in a body for the purpose of preserving the peace. The society is opposed to violence, and will co-operate with the authorities in preventing it. The members of the association, who live near Kahoka, have been summoned home to assist in keeping down the mob and avoiding bloodshed. They say that if Young is guilty they will exhaust every means to have him punished, but they propose to see that the law takes its course and that he shall have a fair trial. shall have a fair trial.

THE KENTUCKY VENDETTA. GRAYSON, Ky., Oct. 15 .- Later reports from the Underwood country confirm yesterday's re-port, and even make the last fearful tragedy more aggravated. An eye-witness, Mrs. Edna Griffith, informs us that she and three other women of the Underwood family were sitting up with the corpse of Jesse Sunday night when, about 10 o'clock, some twenty-five or thirty men, all with blacked faces, came into their yard demanding admittance, claiming that they were hunting for Claib Jones and John Morton, and they would not hurt George if he would let them in. The doors then being opened fifteen of the men came into the house, seized all the arms in the house, and staying over an hour. They talked about the Underwood war, uncovered Jesse's corpse, made rude jokes about him, and laughed boisterously. Finally, one of them said, "Let us bring our meeting to a close," and then they asked George to show them where he had been shot. George then them where he had been shot. George then leaned over to show them his arm, when one man emptied his gun, loaded with slugs and shot, right through his breast, tearing a hole as large as a man's fist. Another shot him through the back of the head, and then they left. George was buried yesterday morning. Jesse, in his dying bour, admitted that he had killed some men, but had done it only in aelf-defense,—that he had never committed a murder.

defense,—that he had never committed a murder.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 15.—The Governor has
sent Col. Bryant, of Covington, to Carter
County to investigate the state of affairs growing out of the Underwood feud. If he finds
that the civil authorities require military
assistance he will send all the troops necessary to suppress lawlesness and restore the
public peace. Troops are now in readiness to
move at a moment's warning, but the Governor
does not apprehend that their services will be
required.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 16.—Last night Ezra Bowerman, and Edwin and Alvin Barnum, sons of Allen Barnum, were arrested in this city on suspicion of being connected with the nurder of H. K. Ives, at Taymouth, on Tuesday night. Bowerman has been in the company of the Barnum boys for three days. The inuest has been adjourned till the 18th. All of he boys arrested were examined to-day, and told conflicting stories. It seems pretty well established that the boys had no hand in the killing of Ives, but suspicion points towards, their father, and they evidently know some-thing regarding it. The eldest son alone says his gun had a light-colored, curly-maple stock, which precisely corresponds with the one found near the body of Ives. There had long been hard feeling against Ives on the part of Barnum, on account of the former being an informer against Barnum in trespasses on State lands some time ago, and last March a warrant was issued for the arrest of Barnum, charging him with cutting tumber on lands beloning to W. R. Burt and D. W. C. Gage, of this city. W. R. Burt and D. W. C. Gare, of this city. Barnum was not arrested. Officers had been after him several times, but ne evaded them. In this case Ives is said to be the informer and the principal witness. It has been shown that Barnum was looking for Ives last Saturday. Four bullets resembling the one taken from Ives' body were found in the pockets of Barnum when arrested. It is shown that he left his house before dark on Tuesday, to look after a cow. The gun that did the business was broken, and is missing, and so is the gun of the oldest son of Barnum, and one his father was in the habit of using, and he was seen cleaning it on Tuesday noon. None of the arrested parties have as yet been arraigned.

A FORGIVING WIFE. Br. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—William C. Reeves, the young man who shot his beautiful little wife three times, in Dunham's candy store, on the 7th of July last, was put unon his trial in the Criminal Court to-day, for assault with intent to kill. The case attracts a great deal of attention on account of its inexplicable character. It was pretty clearly demonstrated at the time of the shooting that Reeves had no grounds for jealousy, nor was he ever heard to express any such feeling toward his wife. The wife, Br. Louis, Mc., Oct. 16.—William C. Reeves, the young man who shot his beautiful little wife three times, in Dunham's candy store, on the 7th of July lass, was put upon his trial in the Criminal Court to-day, for assault with intent to kill. The case attracts a great deal of the contract of its fraynlicable characteristics.

who has had an almost miraculous recovery from her wounds, appeared in court to-day, and, when she saw her husband, rushed toward him, threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him most fervently. She took a seat beside him, and remained there during the trial. She declined to testify either for or against him. The proof for the State was very clear and positive. The defense was insanity, and Reeves, who is a man of sinister countenance, took the stand and awore he had no recollection of anything in connection with the shooting. He said that on the morning of the day it occurred his wife was sitting in his lap, and, while she was there, something must have occurred to daprive him of consciousness, for he knew nothink of what occurred from that time till one day about the middle of August, when he recovered his senses, and found himself in jail. All he knows of the shooting was what he read in the newspapers after his recovery. The evidence as to the fact is all in, and the case will conclude to-morrow with the expert tessimony.

HAYDEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—The testimon in the Hayden trial, to-day, was principally by medical experts, and was curious and interest-ing in its character. Prof. Waite, of Yale Medical College, apprehending a question as to arsenical poisoning, said that last Saturday be experimented on bimself with one-twentieth of a grain of arsenic, and found that fifteen minutes after the poison was taken it had passed into the bladder, as proved by the Gaudier test. One reason of the experiment was that in examining the body of the murdered girl six months at ter burial, only one kidney could be found.
It was believed that the defense would use this fact as proof that parties, acting in the interest of the prosecution, bad surreptitiously tampered with the remains, but Prof. Waite accounted for the preservation of the single kidney found, by saying that, after the first pos mortem, it was placed in the chest cavity near the gullet, and some of the arsenic taken by the girl, lodging in the gullet, had, by diffusion, re-acted on the kidney and preserved it. The other kidney being down nearer the abdomen, became disintegrated in common with the adja-cent parts. In all the cross-examinations of the

of arsenic in the corpse, so that the State might have additional evidence to insure conviction. However, these efforts were but partly success ful. The several exhumations and hacking of the body of the murdered girl by the doctors were described by the physicians, and some of the evidence was sick-ening in its character, and especially to the ladles, large numbers of whom have thronged the Court-room during the trial. One feature of the case is that the girl's sup posed pregnancy by her clergyman led to her death at his hands, but Dr. Jewett, wno recorded the first post mortem, testified that there were no visible evidences of pregnancy, there were no visible evidences of pregnancy, in the uterus such as must have existed before the girl could nave had the sensation inducing her suspicion. The State put in evidence of Hayden's admission that he purchased arsenic on the day of the murder, and the defense, on cross-examination, sought to show that he also stated that on the same day, after returning home, he played with his children, and could not well have had murder in his heart. The State objected to the admissibility of this evidence at this time. Without giving a decision, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

State's witness, counsel for the defense exerted themselves to establish the fact that opportuni

ties existed at various times for the placing

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—The police are very industriously engaged in an endeavor to ascer-tain what became of a man named Mr. B. Device, who has been missing for three days. He came here from Columbus, O., a short time ago, bringing a large capital which he intended to invest here. He has been stopping at the residence of H. M. Smit, a very wealthy citizen, who lives on Pine street. On Monday night last he was down town and made the rounds with a he was down town and made the rounds with a friend. At a pretty late hour he took a car to go home, and the conductor of the car, being found, stated that the passenger got off at Thirty-fourth street and started south toward Mr. Smit's residence, which is but a couple of blocks away. He never reached the house, and no trace of him after leaving the car has yet been found. He bad a large amount of money and a magnificent gold watch in his possession. The case bids fair to rival that of Judge W. H. May, who disappeared as saidenpossession. The case bids fair to rival that of Judge W. H. Mayo, was disappeared so suddenly three vears ago from a train while it was moving from the Union Depot to East St. Louis, and who has not been heard of since.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—To-day, while some men were at work in an abandoned champer on the Nottingham Mine, the discovery was made of a human body in an advanced stage of decomposition, and supposed to be the victim of a murder. A man named Casey disappeared mysteriously a few months ago from the vicinity, and several arrests were made on the charge of marder, but there was nothing to sustain them. The body has not been indentified, but the Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow, which may throw light on the affair.

BANK ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 16.-This morning while a procession of veterans and militia was passing along the street, a man entered Scott's bank and engaged the teller, J. B. Russell, in conversation. Mr. Russell suspected the man's motives, and, looking around, saw another man disappear from behind the counter. The thief gat away with about \$550, the teller having taken the precaution to leave most of the money in the safe.

CRIMINAL CARELESNESS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.- The jury in the case of Bairmors, Oct. 16.—The jury in the case of John M. Neison, shot in Front Street Theatre Tuesday night, rendered a verdict that there was gross carelesness in the preparation of the firearms by F. J. Post, who had charge of them, and further, utterly condemn the use of firearms under such circumstances, and think it should be prohibited by law. Upon the rendition of the verdict, Post was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

BOUND OVER. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16 .- George Wallace, who was arrested for complicity in the death of Josie Seward several days ago, was bound over to-day for manslaughter, the evidence before the Coroner tending to implicate him in her death.

INDICTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16.—In the Circuit Court of Sangamon County to-day, the Grand Jury returned thirteen indictments against keepers of gaming-houses and twelve against parties seiling liquor on the State Fair grounds.

TO BE HANGED. ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Medford Waters (col-ored) will be hanged Dec. 5 for the murder of lenkins Whaley.

FOUND GUILTY.
STRACUSE; Oct. 16.—Orlando Greenfield was to-day found guilty of the murder of his wife.

GOODS IN BOND.

The Treasury Department of the United States calls the attention of railroads to the following letter of Assistant-Secretary French to the Collector of Customs of New York: the Collector of Customs of New York:

Sin: The Department is informed that the requirement of the regulations that manifests for each car conveying goods in bond shall be furnished to conductors, is disregarded by certain bonded transportation companies, and that it is their practice to forward the manifests by mail to their agents at the ports of destination.

You are requested to give notice to all bonded common carriers transporting goods in bond from your port, and particularly those authorized to transport goods under immediate transportation entry and bond, that the Department requires them to furnish the conductors of trains with a manifest for each car laden with soods for transportation in bond, which manifest shall accompany the car to its destination.

In this connection, your attention is called to

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic County Convention to Be Held Wednesday.

Capt. Johnson Not Ineligible for Treasurer -- The Ward Meetings.

IN GENERAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Central Committee met at The Democratic Central Committee met at the Palmer House last evening, and were in session three hours. All that Secretary Chase would tell regarding the proceedings was that the County Convention had been set for Wednesday, the 23d inst., the primaries to be held in the county from 4 to 7 p. m. Monday, and in the city from 5 to 7 p. m. Tuesday. Where judges refuse to serve, the District Committeemen will take their places.

7. S. ALBRIGHT,

of the firm of Abright & Keenan, is men-tioned as candidate for County Commissioner. He is an old resident and a reputable merchant. CAPT. JOENSON NOT INELIGIBLE.

He is an old resident and a reputable merchant.

CAPT. JOHNSON NOT INELIGIBLE.

There has been some talking lately, of a rather wild nature, to the effect that Capt. Johnson, who is one of the candidates for the Republican nomination as County Treasurer, was incligible for the office by reason of the fact that he is now a State Senator from the Fifth Legislative District. An examination of the Constitution and the law, however, shows that there is no foundation for this. The fact that he is a member of the State Senate does not disqualify him from holding the office of County Treasurer. All that is required of the incumbent of that position is that he shall be a clizen, and not have been disqualified by reason of not having settled his accounts. Were he County Treasurer, he would not be eligible for a member of the Legislature, the Coastitution expressly standing in the way. If elected County Treasurer, his seat in the Senate is not thereby vacated. He, at all events, remains a member, until the Senate having convened, the attention of that body is directly called to the matter. There is a good reason why a person occupying the lucrative, position of County Treasurer should not run for a Legislative office. The presumption would be that the money acquired in one position was being used to elevate him to another. In this case, however, no such argument applies. If the people choose to confer two offices upon him, that is their business. It is a compliment, not a reproach.

A meeting was held Wednesday evening at

their business. It is a compliment, not a reproach.

A meeting was held Wednesday evening at Knight's store on Lafin street, by the Irish Republicans of the Sixteenth Precinct, Eleventh Ward. The following officers were elected: Charles Overrocker, President; M. Donegan, Vice-President; Harry Ball, Secretary; Henry McNichols, John Connors, Jerry Noonan, John Dahony, with the President, as Executive Committee. The object of the meeting was to form a social club for the improvement and interest of the Republican party in that neighborhood. A patition from a number of Irish Republicans of the Eighth Ward, asking to join in and consolidate clubs of that neighborhood, was referred to a committee. Several complaints were made of the Eighth Ward, asking to join in and consolidate clubs of that neighborhood, was referred to a committee. Several complaints were made as to this part of the Eleventh Ward being neglected by the Alderman. A resolution was passed to ask the Eleventh Ward Club to put on the delegate ticket only live working men from this precinct, who attend meetings, and have the interest of the party at heart. A committee was appointed to get the names of all Republican voters of the precinct and see that they were registered properly. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

The Republican voters living in the Fifth Precinct of the Fourth Ward held a meeting last evening, and organized a Precinct Club by electing the following named officers: President, H. A. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, D. Harry Hammer, G. P. Jones, Robert Herring, Henry Ittershagen; Secretary, Charles Grunderberg; Treasurer, N. Larsen; Executive Committee, John Semple, Benjamin Hendrick, C. H. Taylor, Anton Tenne, Louis Veerling, Fred Pulzing, H. R. Caberry, Angust Leckert, John Laverrie, Meessrs. Anderson, Hammer, and Grunderberg were elected delegates to the Central Ward Club, and the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening at Smith's Hall, corner of State and Thirty-seventh streets.

WARD MEETINGS. THE REPUBLICANS TURN OUT. The Irish-American Republicans of the Eighth Ward gathered last night at No. 50 Blue Island

avenue. Seventh Ward Republicans met last night at No. 335% Blue Island avenue, and also at the corner of Hastings street and Blue Island

Eighth Ward was held last night in the church corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets, and a Club with about forty members was formed. Mr. D. F. Crilly, a prominent builder of this city, who has been satsent from Chicago for some time, has returned to the city, and can be found at his office, No. 167 Dearborn street.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward met last evening in Parker's Hall, Haisted and Madison streets, and transacted considerable routine business. The Club was addressed by several good speakers.

good speakers.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, there was a highly successful rally of Thirteenth Ward Republicans last night in Owsley's Hall, at which several candidates for the suffrages of the people spoke on the issues of the day. A crowded meeting of Polish Republicans was held last night on the corner of Noble street and Milwaukee avenue, and was addressed by speakers of that nationality. The English-speaking Republicans also held a meeting at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Central Irish-American Republican Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific. A number of new names were added to the Club's roll, and considerable business of a routine character was transacted. The Club adopted a resolution indorsing the candidacy of its President, Mr. Wrenn, as County Commissioner from the South Side, and then adjourned.

Wrenn, as County Commissioner from the South Side, and then adjourned.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club held a regular meeting last evening at No. 253 Weat Lake street, at which James H. Burke, President, presided. The following named persons were selected as candidates for delegates to the County Convention, to be voted for at the primary election Monday: George E. White, J. H. Cruver, Louis Giade, P. H. Stanton, James Cou.oyd. Gilbert Oleson, candidate for County Commissioner, made a few remarks, at the request of the Club, in which he set forth his claims for the nomination in the event of a Scandinavian being conceded a place on the Republican ticket. Encouraging remarks were made by other gentlemen, after which the Club adjourned.

publican ticket. Encouraging remarks were made by other gentlemen, after which the Club adjourned.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at North Side Turner Hall, Mr. William Flotow in the chair. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted their report, which contains the following presmble: "In order to secure the success of Republican principles in the Eighteenth Ward, it is desirable that perfect harmony should obtain among the Republicans of the ward, and should any difference arise as to men or measures fit is a matter of justice and policy that the minority, as well as the majority, should be represented touching all such questions, in all the councils of the party, and that each should have a fair opportunity to exercise his influence. And, with that object in view, we now adopt the constitution." The report was received, and then taken up article by article. Several of the articles caused quite an animated discussion, and several amendments were made before the report was adopted as a whole. An important provision in the new constitution is that the officers of the Club and the Committee to select names for delegates should be elected on the minority nian, namely, that each member of the Club has a right to cast five votes and can east them for one person or for more. This is to give the minority a representation, and avoid the ill-feeling and wrangling that has characterized the meetings of the Club heretofore. The following Committee was elected on the cumulative plan, to select names for delegates and report to the meeting next Saurday: H. H. Thomas, Samuel Collver, A. M. Pence, Peter Almendinger, and C. R. Larrabee. Mr. M. E. Dixon referred to the fact that the Democrats are making preparations for wholesale repeating, and the necessity of taking effective measures to defeat the scheme. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, to report Saturday svening. An adjournment was then had.

Bismarck's petectives in Vieona.

Bismarch's Detectives in Vienna.

Prince Bismarck was accompanied to the Kaiserstadt by six Prussian detectives under a leader, Herr Krieger. A great crowd assembled in the courtyard and round the portals of the imperial Hotel to see the Chanceller drive off en grand tenue to his audience with the Emperor; and Herr Krieger, with his nead donottless full of attentats, begred the Austrian police to clear the people away, as is nowadays unceremoniously done in Bertin when a swell has to pass. The surly Prussian mouchard, however, started in astonianment when he received the isughing rebuil by the Inspector:

M'VICKER'S.

Again the legend "Standing room only" was brought into requisition before the curisin was rung up last night, notwithstanding the rainy, disagreeable nature of the weather. The performance was a dramatic event of much interest to playgoers. Sheridan Knowies' "Love" was produced, Miss Mary Anderson playing the role of the Countes. The play was made familiar to the last generation in England and America by the powerful acting of Ellen Tree, afterwards Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Shaw, and Julia Dean, but few among the younger patrons of the theatre to day know anything of the work, and young and old should thank Miss Anderson and encourage her for taking this play from dusty obscurity and reintroducing us to lis passion and its pathos, the many beauties of its language, its purity of purpose, its lofty tone. Although the play has generally been a favorit with English audiences, it has not been very successful with the American

been a favorit with English audiences, it has not been very successful with the American public. Objection was found on the score of a deficiency of action, it was "talky," and the many speeches tired the patience of our nervous playgoers. To a very great extent Miss Anderson has cleared away the difficulties by judiciously cutting the dialog, thus making the interest almost continous. We think it could be even further improved for acting purposes by a little more pruning. The necessary alterations will no doubt suggest themselves to the star in the course of time.

The version now used by Mias Anderson shows a number of radical improvements. In the first act the tedious dialog between Christins and Catherius has been cut down, leaving nothing that is not absolutely necessary. As in the original, the Countess is discovered commenting upon the reading of Huon. A slice here and a slice there has been climinated from the speeches of Huon in his early scenes, among others the following lines from the great description of dignity:

Oh, wouldst thou set thy rank before thyself? Wouldst thou be honored for thyself, or that?

from the great description of dignity:
Oh, wouldst thou set thy rank before threelf!
Wouldst thou be honored for thyself, or that?
Bank that excels its wearer doth degrade,
Riches impoverish that divide respect.
In the Countres' speech following, beginning
with "Why art thou not a serf!" much of it,
scarcely to the purpose of the tale, is also
thrown out, and the act ends with her command,
as in the original, to Huon. In the second act
excellent judgment has been shown in the cutting, except, we think, in the sacrifice of that
magnificent description of love, so full of poetry and sa truthful, from the mouth of Utrick:
It is the bee that seeks the honey out

try and so truthful, from the mouth of Uirick:
It is the bee that seeks the boney out
Where least you dream 'twould seek the nectarous
store, etc.

Act the third has been much condensed, making the action more compact, and saving the audience from much of the Dukk's preaching. The
long speeches heretofore found fault with between the Countess and Huon in the fourth act,
and between the Countess and the Empress in the
fifth, have been shorn of much of the rhetorical
flourishes that merely marred the interest to the
ordinary spectator.

For a woman of her age and of her stage experience the personation of the Countess by Miss
Anderson gives fresh proof that we have an

For a woman of her are and of her stage experience the personation of the Countess by Miss Anderson gives freeh proof that we have an actress possessing what but one or two in a theatrical generation possess—genius. The term, so much abused, may be applied to her acting. Genius, like everything, requires time and opportunity for cultivation, and hers in some roles is in a crude state yet. Her Parikenis and her Juis, in consistency of conception, in amoothness of execution, in variety, symmetry, and in gradual growth to a culmination, are far superior to her Countess, but the assumption was, never theless, a wonderful display of originality, passion, and feeling. We shall endeavor at another time to point her beauties out in this role, and also what we look upon as her defects. Mr. Milnes Levick, although he does not look the part of Huon, acted the role exceedingly well; and Mr. Atkins Lawrence, as Nir Ruper, played with vivacity and intelligence; while Miss Creese, who has shown during the week charming comedy talent, as Catherine won the good-will of all. Miss Anderson was repeatedly called before the curtain. This evening "Evadne" will be the feature, the great actress appearing as the heroine of one of her most popular roles.

WILHELMJ. This pelebrated musician, and other artists of musical renown, have been engaged by some friends of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital to give a concert for the benefit of this free and charitable institution. We feel much gratified to announce this to the benevolent citizens of to announce this to the benevolent citizens of Chicago. Since we are all aware of the great good this institution does for the benefit of our suffering humanity, there will be no need of further explaining its deeds. We can only hope that none of the friends of the Hospital may let this opportunity of lending a helping hand to the Alexian Brothers pass by unheeded. The concert will take place at McCormick Hall Thursday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock p. m.

DRAMATIC NOTES. The Bernhardt has, it is said, mastered the roles of Lady Macheth and Juliet in anticipation of her American tour.

Col. Ethan Ailen, in a letter to the New York Sun, says that Bandmann is the foremost actor of the age in the character of Shylock. Mr. William Henry Hulbert is the author of one scene in Dionysius Boucicault's new play. New York dramatists have to sit down on their plays to keep Dion from grabbing them. That's the kind of a Shakspeare he is.—Atlanta Consti-

the kind of a Shaaspere te is.—Analyse Consertation.

Fired with emulation by Boucleault's gallant design to emerge as Louis X.I., Mr. Sothern, it is whispered, thinks he will revive "The Iron Chest," and "have a fly at Sir Edward Mortimer." Mr. Booth, in the meantime, is reported to be pondering on Poor Pillicoddy.

Alexander Henderson, of London, now in New York, writes to a friend now in this city, the save he would not take the best theatre in America to-day and be compelled to keep it up, because there is a greater competition, shorter runs, and a woful lack of novelities, besides too cultivated audiences, or rather too critical ones, while in London his two theatres have been and are doing fine business. "Les Cloches de Corneville" has run 735 nights, and bids fair to run 735 more, while Mme. Favart has beer running since Easter, and is good for 500 nights still to come. He says his share of the "Corneville" receipts is about \$1,500 a week clear profit; that's what he calls business. Speaking of his wife, the fair Lydis Thompson, he says the little lady will act no more, being well enough off to retire, and, besides that, he wants her st home; and if anything abould happen to him she will have all be has got.

Edward Falconer, Irish poet, actor, and drametist died near Manchester. England, on the

Edward Falconer, Irish poet, actor, and dramatist, died near Manchester, England, on the 37th of September, in very destitute circumstances. He was born in Dublin, and his natal date is given as 1819. Mr. Falconer first appeared as an actor at Liverpool, but for many years made little headway in the provinces. He assumed management of the Lyceum Aug. 20, 1858, and there superfutened his latest comedy—in which he played the hero—and which was entitled "Extremes, or Men of the Day." He made a great bit as the original Danny Mas

"Sir. we in Vienna are accustomed to allow the people to stand where they like in the public street as long as they behave decently. I have no order to clear away the crowd, and you may rest assured that there is not the least cause for anxiety."

AMUSEMENTS.

Again the legend "Standing room only" was brought into requisition before the curtain was rung up last pight, notwithstanding the rainy, disarreable nature of the weather. The performance was a dramatic event of much interest to playgoers. Sheridan Knowles' "Love" was produced, Miss Mary Anderson playing the role of the Countest. The play was made familiar to the last generation in England and American by the powerful acting of Discussion of the last generation in England and American by the powerful acting of Discustors.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the care of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Serofulons Humors, and all Cossumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal, Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an areast is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbar, Chemist, Boston, Sold by all druggists.

Uticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE

The Most Healing, Soothing, and Refreshing Er ternal Application in the World.

ternal Application in the World.

It rapidly heals Ulcera, Old Sorea, and Dachareing Wounds; Itsching Piles and other Itehing Affections that have been the torture of a lifetime, thus affording unspeakable gratification to thousands; Burns, Scalds, Wounds, and Festers; all Itching and Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all Affections of the Sale, including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of polsonous remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment, and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by Cutieurs Soap, which is a part of itself medicinally and as the same time the most delightfully fracrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful partifying agent and liver stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons, caused by the virus of Scradula, Cancer, Caiker, Malarisi, or Confagious Diseases, which maintain and foster diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

SALT RHEUM.

MESSES. WHEN & POTTES Gentlement Please according most greateful thanks for the great, very great comfort I have received from the use of rout Gentlems. For the past eight or ainc years I have been troubled with that dreadful disease, Sult Rheem.

For months I would be helpless,—my very life a burden to me. My hands were in a terrible condition, the best personnel them being all raw, and I thought I would try Cutture.

I tried it, and lo? it was as if a miracle had been performed, for I will take my oath that in three applications my hands were as smooth as a new-born baber.

I presume there are hundreds, if not thou ands, who know of my case, among whom there may be aome one similarly afflicted, and if so I would earnessly new him to give Cutleura a trial.

Yours, very thankfully,

Ticket Agant C. S. E. B.

Detroit Junction, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30, 1872.

TETTER OR SALT RHEUM

On the Hands Cured. A Grateful Letter. MEARS. WEEKS & POTTER—deplement: Having been trousined for many years with the Fetter or said thesem, and spent many a hard-carned collar. I was given a trial of your Cuitcurs, and, thank God, any hands are well. I never had anything do me good like thet. You may put this in the paper and welcome, and may it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived have almost fifteen years, and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was are, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but of i thank God, my hands are well, so I sgain return thanks.

Yours respectfully.

Littleton, N. H., May 30, 1878.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggiets, 300 Washington-st.. Boston, and for sale by all druggies. Price of Cuticura, small bages, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, 31. Resolvent, 31 per bettle. Caticura Soap, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cests; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS

Placed over the course of the nervous ferom, the pit of the nervous vitalizing and removalized with the curative properties of our own fragrent Balsams and Pine. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Paintistion of the Heart, Painful Kidners, Liver Complaint, Billious Colic, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Rheumattan, Neuralita, and Sciatica, they are the best remody in the world.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

The Great German Remedy. FOR RHEUMATISM. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

FOR NEURALGIA. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

For Headache and Backache

BOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S THE STATE OF THE S

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhes, &c., is a safe reliable, and harmless remedy. It solves ing, Wind Colic, Diarrhesa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmiess remedy. It softens the guma, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know as instance of disastisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

ST GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poer, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

ST None genuine unless the facelimite of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the contaide wrapper.

he outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

POR

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES -25c. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Threat, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Bradicating Worms in Children BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFAICE, for Whitening and Preserve

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Rio Grande Valley Teeming with Well-Armed Savages.

Volunteers Sent in Pursuit Unable to Make Head Against Them.

Merritt's Command Scouting in the Vicinity of White River Agency.

Indian Bureau Management Subjected to a Severe Overhauling,

By One Who Has Had Occasion to Witness Its Operations.

An Interview with a Man Who Professes to Know the Utes,

In Which He Presents Some of the Phases of Colorado Indian Life.

NEW MEXICO.

NURDEROUS DEPREDATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from on, Arizona, says: A special to the Dally from Silver City, N. M., says the Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande Valley and southwest of Fort Jummings. For several days past the people of Colorado have been besieged, and have been lighting since Saturday. They apoeal loudly or aid. On Sunday a volunteer company of hirty men, under Capt. John C. Crouch, went Messilla and Cruces to their aid. met 100 Indians near Colorado, teen miles from Slocum's ranche, on the wolunteers were compelled to fall back. They had a running fight into Slocum's ranche. The killed in this fight were W. T. Jones, County Clerk of Donohue County, and four Mexicans. On receipt of the news at Messilla, two com anies of eighty men were raised by Col. Ryner b, composed of the best men in Messilla lies. The companies were to join Croach day at Slocum's, and go to Colorado.

Two trains were captured yesterday on the est side of Slocum's. In one of them eleven men, one woman, and one child were killed.
In the other all hands escaped. Both
rains were scattered, and some of
the oxen were killed and others left standing in eir yokes. The corpses lie all along the road. store from the east arrived this morning hours late, and reports that a number of pie are known to have been killed within the

ay leads towards the Black Range, and in the tenity of the Hillsboro mining camp. set four or five days. lay leads towards the black range, and it the pricinity of the Hillsboro mining camp.

Maj. Morrow, of the Ninth Cavalry, with a strong scouting party, is thought to be in the pricinity of Colorado.

This is the most persistent fighting the Indians have been known to do in this section.

They are in large bands, and seem determined lo stay in the country and fight and make a general warfare. MILITARY ORDERS.

Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—A dispatch from atonio, Tex., says that Gen. Ord, com-ing that department, received the follow-

manding that department, received the following dispatch to-day:

Four Concno. Oct. 15.—Colonel Hatch, commanding the District of New Mexico, informs me
that large bodies of well-armed Apaches are going
south toward Texas. They are probably renegaeds
from the Indian Territory and Mexico. I have extanged to intercept them and to reinforce and conmentate forces when precessary.

Gen. Sherman declines to authorize the issue rations to volunteers as requested by the pumpittee of Safety appointed by the people of inta Fe.

MERRITT'S COMMAND.

RIGHTING FOR INDIANS.

RAWLINS, Wyo. T., Oct. 18.—A courier just in RAWLINS, Wyo. T., Oct. 16.—A courier just in from Merritt's command reports that the troops are at the White River Agency; that they have been scouting throughout the country for fifty miles about them, and have been unable to find a single Indian. It is evident that the Indians have gone south and split into amall bands, going into the various Agencies. The troops will have an all-winter campaign to ferret out those of the savage tribe who brought on the trouble.

THE UTES,

A TALK WITH ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

Among the guests at the Palmer House is Capt. W. H. Merrell, of the arms, who at one time had charge, in turn, of the Northern and Southern Ute Agencies, and who knows as much about them, perhaps, as any other living man. A reporter met him yesterday, and took advantage of the opportunity to have "a long talk" about the tribe which has been making a sensation lately, and to learn something of them collectively and of their Chiets. ely and of their Chiefs. Where is the Northern Agency?" was the

"Where is the Normern Agency!" was the introductory question.

"It is between 275 and 300 miles from Rawlins Springs, Wyoming,"

"How is it reached?"

"By a trail from Rawlins."

"Through what kind of a country!"

"Through what kind of a constry?"
"A good portion of it down to Milk River is ountainous. The rest is an alkalt plain. The take River runs through it,—a very tortuous ream, as its name indicates. I crossed it six mes in three hours near its junction with the later River."

How as to the land about the Agency it-

"How as to the land about the Agency itself?"

"It is a fair grazing country two months out
of the twelve. There are no mines to amount
to anything. There are coal and oil. It is inaccessible, with the exception of about two
months in the year,—from the lat of July to
the middle of September. The only outlet is
on snow-shoes through Bridger Pass. The
trouble is to pass the arroyoa,—gulches made by
mountain-streams,—which are sometimes ten
and fisteen feet deep. The canyons and
passes are filled with snow from November to
August, and in August the streams are swollen
and the currents in them very swift. The indiams have a trail to the Southern Agency, and
an get there even in the winter, as they can go
without eating, and their ponies can stand
funger longer than horses."

"WHAT OF THE SOUTHERN AGENCY?"

"That is readily get-at-able. It is beyond
that is called the Uncompangre, about seventyve miles from the Spanish settlement of
aguache, in the southern part of Colorado.
he country is the most beautiful in the Tertory, or in the United States. The proper
ame of the Southern Agency is Los Pinos,
nough it is called by the newspaper correbondents Uncompangre. That is the name of
pass,—the nearest available one from the City
Raguache. The place is also called the Guntion Reservation, because it is at the bead of
unusion Creek."

"Where were ther originally located?"

"They owned the entire State of Colorado.
lolorow was the Chief of the nation. His ame means Colorado—red color—and the erritory was named after him because of the oculiar red of his complexion."

"When was the treaty made with them?"

"There were several treaties; the final one.

"How were the tribes divided?"
"How were the tribes divided?"
"About equally as to numbers."
"What was the extent of the reservations?"
"About 300 miles each."

WHY WERE THERE TWO RESERVATIONS!" "WHY WERE THERE TWO RESERVATIONS?"

"The reason of the division of the Utes, as near as I could learn, was because a portion of them were continually in favor of war. Ouray, who succeeded Colorow, has always been in favor of peace, and was rewarded for his fidelity to the whites. He was sent to the Southern Reservation, while Colorow, Captain Jack, as he is called,—Nicalgeh is his right name; "Washington," and "Bill," with other turbulent spirits, were sent to the Northern Agency."

"There has been no trouble at the Southern Agency?"

Agency?"
"No. The pesceable condition of things there is due entirely to the will-force and discipline of Ouray. When any sub-chief or Indian disoutes his orders, or shows a disposition to harangue the people to make war, he has him shot on the spot."

"He is a dignified, noble-looking Indian, over six feet in hight, well-proportioned, and dresses elegantly in the Indian costume; is a good Spanish scholar, shrewd and affable, and a lasting friend of the whites, and firm in his purpose to countrol his people in the interest of the whites. The warning he gave to the settlers near the Southern Agency is but a repetition of the warning he gave some seven years ago to the people living in Saguache. He was 'no constant companion on all dangerous missions when I had charge of the Southern Agency. He is the only decent Indian I ever met, but there are considerations behind. He is wealthy,—has an immense herd of cattle, sheep, and ponies, and has to a slight extent adopted the customs of the whites in his own family. Were he deprived of the benefits that have accrued to him on account of his frieudiness to the whites, in my opinion he would be as bad as the rest. There is not one of them who can be trusted a minute. I never felt safe while among them. Inwardly I trembled, but outwardly I controlled myself." WHAT SORT OF A MAN IS HE!"

myself."
"Are the Utes the same as the other In-"No. They are

THE ELITE OF ALL THE INDIANS,—
are more affable as a rule. Their language contains many words resembling Hebrew ones, and many of their customs are like those of the Jews in the Mosaic period. They are the best dressed and the cest looking of all the Indians, but do not average more than five feet three inches in hight, and are not nearly as commanding as the Cheyennes, Sioux, or Arapahoes. Generally they are neat in their habits. I used to issue, soap and combs to them. A few of them are inclined to adopt the white man's way of living, but as a rule they are opposed to anything the white man does."

"Are they brave?"

"Not as compared with the whites."

"But with Indians?"

"Yes. In their contests with other tribes they are very fieres. They have a battle monument in the mountains, near the Mitk River, on which is inscribed in Indian characters, 'The Utes were never defeated in the mountains."" THE BLITE OF ALL THE INDIANS,-

"Are they well armed?"

"Are they well armed?"

"Yes; better than the troops. Our soldiers carry short-range rifles, as they are lighter; and, where a carbine will wound an Indian, the long-range rifles of the Indians will kill."

"WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK

"WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBRAK at the Northern Agency?"

"Their inherent cussedness. Mr. Meeker, as the conscientious Agent of the Government, endeavored to compet the Indians to cultivate the soil as the Government ordered. They revolted at the idea of work. They never did and never will work, and will fight to avoid it."

"Was there any encroachments on their territory?"

"No. The white people of the Territory are "No. The white people of the Territory are no more responsible for the outbreak than the citizens of Chicago. It was the wish of the Indians on both reservations to have the whites come, because they could get tobacco from the prospectors. But the whites have no disposition to go to the Northern Agency. There is nothing to call them there. It is the worst part of the Territory."

"How much ground did the Govornment want them to cultivate!"

want them to cultivate?"
"Only a few acres."
"Why did they object?"

"Their pretext was that they didn't want to break up their hunting-grounds."
"You think hey will not work?"
"I do; and as an illustration let me tell you an incident. I wanted help once in stowing an incident. I wanted help once in stowing away some goods in one of the Agency buildings, and I sent to the Chiefs for men. Schavanaugh came and smilingly grunted an assent. He went off and came back shortly with a little boy about 4 years old, and turned him over to me with the remark, 'Papoose work, squaw work, heap big Chief no work,' and then ne walked away. That was the cutest and most emphatic squelching I ever got in my He. Another instance: I once made an issue of sugar, coffee, blankets, and beef,—a certain amount to each Chief who came, and told them to take the goods away. Each one took his pile, laid it to one side, marked the goods, and then rode sway. Their camp was about fifteen miles off. The next morning each Chief came with a squaw and pony, and the squaws loaded down the ponies and went off, the Chiefs following empty-handed in the rear. The only things I ever knew them to carry were powder and lead."

"How many Indians are on the war-path?"

"I should judge from 800 to 1,000."

"Most of them belong to the Northern Agency?"

"Yes, but there are undoubtedly some from

the Southern Agency among them. Their sympathies are common."

"WHO ARE THE LEADERS?"

"Capt. Jack, Piah, Washington, Bill, and Colorow, who lives with the Northern Utes, and is probably at the bottom of the whole business. He is 70 years old."

"Is Colorow a 'noble red man'?"

"No. He is a great, fat, oussy, overgrown fellow, and all he thinks of is eating. I met him once in Denver, and while we were walking together we met Gov. Evans, who had been in the habit of making him presents. Colorow stopped him and said: 'How! Governor!' The Governor shook hands with him, and said, 'How!' in reply. Colorow said 'How!' again, so did the Governor. Colorow said 'How!' a said, so did the Governor Colorow said 'How!' a third time, and again shook hands, and the Governor said 'How!' Then Colorow straightened himself up, and, scratcoling his belly, said, 'Heap how, now biscuit!" And that suggests why a Hoop Stave was deliven into Poor

THE BEAU REUMMEL AND GAY DECEIVER of the Northern trice. At one time he had great influence. But he has been driven away on account of his love affairs. At Monument Dell he was accused of seducing the wife of one of the subordinate Chiefs. A council was held, and the woman was sentenced to be killed. She was seated on the stump of a tree, and the executioner beat her brains out. The punishment inflicted on Jack was the payment to the husband of two ponies, five blankets, a rifle, a foot of lead, and a handful of powder. He saved my life once. While on my way once across the plains to Denver without an escort, I met him (he had been expelled from his tribe for some escapade with a woman), and took him up as a Chief belonging to my Agency. It was in November, and intensely cold, and I found myself freezing—was perfectly willing to give up and go to sleep, and sat down for that purpose. Jack pulled me up, took out his knife and pricked me in the sides and cheeks and kicked and pounded me, and in that way kept me on the move for three hours, and when we reached Denver I was nearly exhausted." THE BEAU RRUMMEL AND GAY DECRIVER

"WHAT OF THE OTHER LEADERS?"

"WHAT OF THE OTHER LEADERS!"

"Well, as to Peaba, I can say nothing in particular, except that he is about 35, very handsome, naturally polite, and is a great favorit with the squaws. Washington, who is 80 years old, is the patriarch of the tribe. Bill is an Adonis,—a squaw Iodian."

"Was Mecker obnoxious to them?"

"As I said, they are not to be trusted. Douglass, who is supposed to have done his best to save Mr. Meeker and the emoloyes, is a good-looking Indian, frank and onen in his expressions, but, with all of them, very treacherous. Mr. Meeker was as complete a reprefentative of the Christian religiou as I ever met. He blamed me continually for what he termed my harshness, and asserted that prayers, and Christian influence, and kindness would eventually bring the Indians to a civilized life. He met them with an olive branch in one hand and a Bible in the other, and prayers on his lips. He carried out his policy, and you see the result. I sold bim if ne did so

HE WOULD BE A DEAD MAN. He would be a Dead Man.

He was the embodiment of the Quaker policy. He accepted the position of Agent not for its emoluments, but from a sense of duty. He was a noble man, and I never met a purer or more upright and devoted friend of the Indian than he. He would get on his knees and pray, trusting to God for his safety. He often exceeded his instructions in his kindness of heart. I often told him to be careful in one thing,—in making promises to be sure and promise less I often told him to be careful in one thing,—in-making promises to be sure and promise less than he was able to give,—in the fulfillment to give a little more toan he had promised, and to do it with as few words as possible. The Indians don't like talk. An Agent or white man can have more influence over them by affecting to refuse their requests or demands, and, after apparently studying the matter in their presence, give what they ask, and a little more."

and a little more."
"How long will this trouble last?"
"It is over."
"The Indians haven't surrendered?"
"No, but they will separate, scatter in the mountains, and most of them will eventually seek the Southern Agency and Ouray's protec-tion, and, if he recommends their pardon, noth-ing will be done to them. If he names any for punishment it will be the aspiring Chiefs who have rebelled against him and sought to estab-lish bands of their own." WHAT MAKES YOU THINK THEY WILL BE PAR-

"They didn't scalp the people they killed.
That means that they are not bostile. Unless they scalp their victims they are not a war, though they kill millions. They do not hold themselves accountable unless they are not a war, longs they are mittions. They do not not be be seen selves accountable unless the victims are erribly mutilated and scalped. Scalping is a scalaration of war against the Government."

"And will they not be punished for the murgers they have committed?" ders they have committed?"
"I do not believe any of them will, if the
Quaker policy prevails, and it probably will."
""
"What is your lies concerning the Indian

oblem?"
"My idea is that it will never be settled until they are turned over to the War Department. They should be treated kindly when they deserve it, but when they don't they should be

UNDER THE QUAKER POLICY there will be trouble, just so long as there are Indians to make it. Now that the Utes have shed blood, they can no longer be depended upon. They will be restless from this time on. While professing to be friendly, they will take advantage of every opportunity to steal and kill, and, with the small force of regular troops scattered as they are, the settlers in Colorado will have little or no protection. The recruiting of volunteers from among the miners and ranchmen for service that is likely to extend over more than a few days is impracticable. While more than a few days is impracticable. While they are willing to take up arms in their own deence and ge to the rescue of their fellows, they are not willing to leave their families and interests long enough to enter upon a campaign against the Indians. They have never been known to do it, andthey never will do it. The safety of the people of the Territory depends upon the regular troops, and there ought to be more of them. There are not enough men hardly to guard Colorado alone. It took two weeks to get 800 or 1,000 men to the succor of Capt. Pavne. If the Northern and Southern Utes were to combine with the Plutes of New Mexico,—the Arrapahoes would be giad to join them, no doubt,—it would take a siege of weeks, if not months, to dislodge them from their mountain fortifications."

"What will become of the Indians who do not go back to the Agency or seek Ouray's protection?"

"When opportunity offers they will sneak into

"When opportunity offers they will sneak into some reservation and be lost among pro-fessed friendly Indians, who will take care of them."

DO YOU THINK THEY CAN BE MADE CHRIS-"No. A civilized and Christianized Indian is the most abject creature on earth. Their idea of the Great Spirit and the happy hunting-grounds is the chief incentive for every act. The Spirit leads them in everything, and, if they die, the happy hunting-ground is their reward. An Indian who gets the small-pox believes the Great Spirit is punishing him, and he leaves his tribe as soon as the symptoms appear, and is never heard of again unless he recovers, when he comes back. They think the white man, of himself, could not build the railroad and the telegraph lines,—that the Great Spirit put it into his head to do it. Any work of the Great Spirit is sacred to them, and that is the reason why they never touch such property. I saw some in a circus at Denver. They endured the performance until the bareback-riding, when they became trightened and went out. When asked about it afterwards, they said no man without the aid of the Great Spirit could perform such wonders one shores."

of the Great Spirit could perform such wonder on a horse." on a norse."

Here the Captain stopped to breathe, and the reporter reluctantly released him, for he was full of the subject, and could have furnished many other interesting items regarding the "noble red man."

VICTORIA'S BAND. THEIR DEPREDATIONS IN NEW MEXICO. Although no news is received at military eadquarters in regard to the White-River Utes, there are still reports of trouble with Victoria's band of Southern Utes, which ran away from their reservation, and are being hotly pursued by Col. Morrow. The following was received vesterday:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 15.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago: The following is re-ported for the benefit of the Lieutenant-Gen-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago: The following is reported for the benefit of the Lieutenant-Genera', Fort Leavenworth: Capt. Bryan reports having returned to Bayard from Morrow's command, the night of Oct. 12, with Company I, cavalry, and Blackson's company of Indian scouts, also all broken-down men and animals. He left Morrow the 9th inst. Victoria's trail was leading in the direction of the Cachillo Negro and San Mates Mountains. Morrow's order was for Company L to go to old Fort Cummings and operate from there. Blackson's scouts return to Grant. Reports last night and to-day are that the Indians are operating in Colorado and vicinity, twenty-two miles from Messilla, and have killed some men; also, that McEver's ranch was attacked, the house burned and horses killed, and that a company of citizens from Mesilla who went after the Indians, met them and lost five men killed in the light. Rumors are that Morrow had a fight with Victoria, near Colorado, on Saturday and Sunday. I have not heard from Morrow since I last telegraphed you on Oct. 7. I have ordered Company L to go at once from Bayard to Fort Cummings, and a dismounted company was sent to McEver's. Companies F and M, Ninth Cavalry, should be at Ojo Caliente to-day. They have orders to communicate and report to Morrow, and scout towards Hillsboro and McEvers', which are situated about thirty-five miles north of Fort Cummings on an air-line, thirty-five miles south of Rio Las Animas.

In the absence of Col. Hatch.

The trouble with these Indians arose where trouble of this kind generally arises,—in the Indian Department. Victoria's band were settled on a certain reservation in New Mexico when

single Chief, or an Indian of any note, can visit here without being 'first corralled down there.

the order came to transfer them to another.

to this it was found necessary to employ
the troops, and Victoria and his band were transferred nearly like prisoners. When they strived at their new homes and the troops had withdrawn, the Indians immediately sneaked back to the old reservation. Numberless atcompts to effect the transfer have had the same result. This system of coercion has at last resulted in depredations and murders by the In-dians, and Col. Morrow has already had several fights with them, punishing them severely.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-It was my good fortune to travel through Southern Colorado, New Mexico, and portions of Arizona in 1872, '73, and '74. during the greater part of which years I renained in the Territories, and had ample time and opportunity to observe the workings of that rigantic fraud, and worse than useless machin called the Indian Bureau. I use the terms advisedly, and know whereof I speak, and, while ime and space confine me to a few of the many facts gathered and acts personally witnessed during the years mentioned, yet I state suffi-

1. That the workings of said Bureau, as carried out, were an outrageous fraud upon the In-dians, and, lastly, upon the actual settlers and people of the Territories, upon whose innocent heads the Indians, in their blind fury, and with all the savagery of their revengeful nature, visited the sins of the Indian Rings and Bureau

It was a vicarious atonement. The settlers and soldiers suffered and died for the sins of others. The Indian knows no distinction. If he is wronged by the whites, then the whites must suffer; such is his logic, and so he acts. The thrill of horror caused by the massacre of the gallant Custer and his heroic band is still fresh in the memory of all, -especially those of us who followed his leadership on other fields. But the cry is "Still more victims," and we read the ghastly accounts of other butcheries. Aside from this, we should remember that hundreds of victims meet the same horrible fate, unchroncled and unknown. In terrible and revolting neans of torture, a revengeful Indian could, with confidence, compete with old Disbolus him

elf,-but this chapter is better untold. Why a civilized nation of 45,000,000 of people should suffer such cruel sacrifices to continue from year to year is

BEYOND REASONABLE COMPREHENSION. Why the Indians do it I very well know, and shall presently explain by actual facts,—not theories. I have heard and read theories and opinions on this subject till, like the people on the frontier, I am tired and sick of them. It is no matter of surprise that the patience and endurance of the people of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizons are exhausted, and that they are lisgusted with theories and the workings of the Indian Department.

The people on the frontier know very well that a wild Indian cannot be farmed out to an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Methodist, and successfully brought up on their different theo iogical tenets. Those people know, to their sorrow, that said ward will never become as proscient in theology as he is with the scalp knife. That the Indian objects to being fed upon such pabulum, and, when hungry, will throw spiritual food to the Coyotes, and go on s plundering and thieving expedition—the war path if necessary—to get food.

porriated for the Indians would KEEP THEM IN BETTER CONTROL

nd a more Christian frame of mind. "Selfreservation is the first law of nature," and whatever else we may say or think of him, an indian is a natural production, and starving na ure will assert itself.

It has been said that a certain warm region is paved with good intentions." The country is naved with the hones of innocent neo ile, because good intentions and treaties ot been kept or properly carried out. Indian outbreaks and wars are almost invaria

utter incompetency, heartless dishonesty, and knavery of the people having charge of Indian First, those who, during times of peace PILCH AND SWINDLE THE INDIANS

out of what is justly due them under appro riations made by the Government; and, sec nd, those who make their money out or the Government in furnishing the supplies, etc., cessary for an Indian campaign. It is like the game of "heads I win, tails you ose." At peace or war, those leeches consider the Indians their stock in trade, worth so man millions annually. How do they do it? The one set by swindling the Government, and the

others by swindling the Indians. An Indian is not a lovable creature nor a de drable neighbor; but, of all the despicable and lestestable set of villains at large, I consider those who plunder and steal from the Indian the worst. First, because the Indians have not the means, nor the intelligence, to detect the actual thieves and protect themselves by civil ized means. Second, because of the fearful onsequences of an Indian outbreak to thos who are innocent of any wrong. But, to be more specific, I will say that, having been in the Indian Department myself, I know somethin of its workings and the kind of philanthropis

engaged in conducting it. During the severe winter of 1773-'4 I visited an Indian Agency in the wilds of Arizona, and remained in an official capacity for some mo The tribe numbered between 9,000 and 10,000 men, women, and children. I found the Agency

almost entirely a sufficient amount of which the Government was supposed to have furnished for the suste nance of the tribe during the winter,-and, had it not been for the numerous berds of sheep raised and owned by the Indians themselves, they would have been compelled to either go o the warpath for plunder or calmly starve.

The bonesty and integrity of their then Agent

was beyond question. He deplored the condition of the Indians, and the situation in which he was placed, and feared the worst. Said he: "My Indians are starving, and I am powerles to help them, or avert an outbreak that is threatening and liable to occur any day; and l also know that the 'squaw-men' are poisonic the minds of the Indiana against me because I put an end to the stealing that was going on here when I took charge of the Agency. Correspondent—"Governor, what do you mean by 'squaw-men'?" [The Agent was no

less a personage than an ex-Governor.] Governor-" A set of worthless, renegade white men who are too lazy to earn an honest living, and are lost to every sense of hono honesty, and manhood. They have acquired the name of 'squaw-men' because they consort with squaws, and thus

PURNISH THE PLAINS WITH HALF-BREEDS. They blossom out on almost every Indian reservation; and, if the Agent will not be governed and controlled by them, and conduct the affairs of the Agency in their interests and for their gain, they usually manage to get some unknown Indian to take care of the Agent, by accident or otherwise, or, failing in this, will stir up the

C.—"That is about the condition of affairs here at present, as I understand?" G.—"Yes; my Indians are almost driven to it by hunger, and the 'squaw-men' are doing all they can to increase and spread the discon-tent through the tribe." C .- " Is there no way of getting rid of such a

C.—" is there no way of getting rid of such a set. Cannot the Commissioner of Indian Affairs cause an order to be issued expelling them from the reservation?"

G.—"Yes. Such orders have been issued, but it does no good. Those fellows simply go off the Indian reservations, the squaws follow them, and, being away from the Agency, they can the more successfully scheme and plot against any Agent who dares to act independent of them, in the true interests of the Indians. You remember the house you passed a short distance from this Agency?"

C.—"Yes."

G.—"It is occupied by a squaw-man,—is a sort of headquarters for them, in fact. Not a

CONTROLLED THE AGENCY before I came. One of them—an Englishman—was a sort of Sub-Agent here, but is now traveling in Europe. He left ois brother here with the squaws, and, it is claimed, has 'set up the pins' to have me disposed of, or run away from the reservation." C.—"What amount of salary was thi

Agency?"
G.—"About the same I am paying you."
C.—"That would not board and clothe him respectably."

G.—"No; the salary was not considered, but the perquisites, as things were manipulated, amounted to a small fortune."

C.—"Running down thieves won't feed hungry Indians. How is it that you have no supplies on hand for them. Is the appropriation exhausted?"

nausted?"
G.—"Yes."
C.—"How so; did you feed all the corn and beef to the Indians during the summer, so that they might die of starvation this winter?"
G.—"No, sir. My predecessor exhausted the appropriation before I took charge of the agence."

"How did he do it? By stuffing the Indians?"

G.—"No, not in that manner; but by stuffing the pockets of the Indian contractors and his associates, and those in collusion with him. By issuing vouchers, and certifying to them, for hundreds of thousands of pounds of corn and beef that was never delivered at the Agency, and thus enabling the contractors to draw pay for what they did not furnish—except on paper."

C.—"Piease explain."

C.—"Please explain."
G.—"Well, the number of Indians to be fed at his Agency, according to official count, are nearly 9,000; but they are divided up into bands under different Chiefs, and live from 75 to 150 miles away from the Agency. Only a few hundred are near us. Every fourth day is issue, or ration, day. The few who are here would draw a little corn and beel,—the amount allowed for four days' rations; per man—which would aggregate a few hundred or thousand rations. The Agent would certify on honor that 36,000 rations had been issued, viz.: four days' rations to 9,000 persons. As soon as the supplies had been thus

CERTIFY TO ANOTHER SET OF VOUCHERS centrify to another set of voichers
for so many hundred thousand pounds of corn,
and deliver to the corn-contractor, and repeat
the same formality for the beef, etc. And on
these vouchers the contractors would draw the
money, without having delivered a single pound
of supplies on account of them. This process
was continued until the entire money appropriation for Indian supplies for the fiscal year was
exhausted." Occasionally an "Indian Inspector" would

come along, but everything was "straight," on paper. The Agent would have his supply of corn in the granary and his beef on the hoof to show for the last set of vouchers issued to the contractors. Ask him about former supplies, and he could show by his papers that they were ISSUED TO THE INDIANS.

Here are copies of Mr. —, Indian Agenta' vouchers, which show the full number of rations issued every regular issueday. Now you can understand why those Indians are in a starving to relieve them.
"You may think that such a stupendous fraud would satisfy those feilows, but they cut still closer. Let me explain: The beef is bought from the contractor on the hoof, and killed at the Agency as necessity requires. The cattle furnished here were in the most miserable condition the property of them not the contract of the contra

dition imaginable, and the majority of them not half grown. In every herd, however, were a half grown. In every nerd, nowever, were a few of the finest spectmens of beef cattle that could be procured in the coun-try. Three of those would be killed as soon as the contractor made his delivery at the Agency. They would then be weighed, and a thirl of their gross weight taken as an average of the weight per nead OF THE ENTIRE HERD,

when, in fact, the majority of the cattle would not weigh one-quarter as much as those skilled C.—"Governor, did you ever witness any-hing of this kind?"
G.—"Yes. A new arrand thing of this kind!"

G.—"Yes. A neal arrived here about the time I came to refleve my predecessor, and I saw them take the average in the manner above escribed. I strenuously objected, and threat ened them with exposure, etc., and was in-formed that I would live longer by minding my own business; that I was not running the af-lairs of the Agency just yet, etc.

THIS WAS NOT ALL. After I took charge of this Agency, vouchers came here, issued from the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, showing that the contractor had delivered so many 100,000 contractor has delivered so many looked pounds of corn to me, accompanied by a request that I would certify and return said vouchers to enable the contractor to draw his money."

C.—"Well, Governor, did you certify and re-

G.—"No. I wrote back that it said contractor would go before an officer qualified to administer oaths, and swear that he had actually delivered the corn to me, I would then take action on the matter."

C.—"Did the contractor make the required affidavit?"

G.—"No, and I have not heard from him directly, but from others, that he remarked 'I was a damned old fool, and could not catca him in any of my traps.' But we are

NOT HALF THROUGH the catalog of frauds practiced. The marks of Chiefs and Headmen are often made to papers, and witnessed and attested as having been read and interpreted to said Chiefs, etc., and fully explained and understood by them before sign-

explained and understood by them before signing—"
C.—"Hold on, Governor! I am afraid affairs will end in our having the marks of some of those Indians made on our scalps. Is there, any means of getting away from here before the winter acaks up? Will you furnish me a conveyance!"
G.—"No. You have got to remain and take your chances with the rest of us. If I am only let alone with these Indians until the appropriation for supplies for the next fiscal year becomes available, it is all I ask. I can then

comes available, it is all I ask. I can then KEEP THEM QUIET

and contented, and a peaceable future will be assured. I know their history and have studied them well. If given half a chance, they would become more than self-sustaining."

But the old gentleman was not permitted to carry out his goodly intention. The fomenters of mischief were all the while busy among the Indians. The white renegades (squaw-men) were doing their work, and before the hopedfor time came, this Agent's family, and all connected with nim at the Agency, were chased away by Indians, without time to gather up any of their personal effects, or wearing apparel, other than that they had on their persons.

Such is the brief history of an honest Indian Agent. One was conscientiously labored in the Such is the orier history of an honest Indian Agent. One who conscientiously labored in the interests of the Indians over whom he was placed. Early and late he was at work for the Indians. His official appeals in their behalf amounted to importunity, but he never consumed one moment of the day in writing them. While it was light he worked, and the first gray of early dawn always found him UP AND DOING.

Were things going wrong.—an ox in the ditch or mire,—the old man was always there, with some of his employes or Indians, to pull it out. To use the expression of a regular-army officer who stooped some days with us, "I never saw such a man to look atter and work for the Indians." But the services of such men are not wanted by those in immediate control of the Indians. Had this Agent persisted in remaining at the Agency, he would have met the same terrible fate that so recently befel Father Meeker. Good, capable—and honest men have a hard time of it in the Indian service; their work is one of philanthropy,—not gain,—because the salaries received are a mere puttance for the labors performed and dangers risked. Only the conscienceless class I have described make the Indian service pay. And during the years of which I speak they were in the large majority.

ajority.
The Department at Washington may desire The Department at washing competent men in and aim to have honest and competent men in immediate charge of the Indians. The religious bodies which send many of them out may pray bodies which send many of them out may pray are honest and true; but, that the chosen ones are honest and true; but, alas, for their rarity! While the authorities are hoping and the religious denominations praying, the Indians are being robbed. I have seen some of those chosen ones, with their pockets full of stolen Indian goods.

get up and wake long prayers

for the conversion of the heathen Indians, that
their eves might be opened to the Truth. &c.,
&c. If the poor, swindled Indians' eyes had
been opened so as to see some truths, they
would have taken those hyocritical rascals'
scalus, because they were not robbing the ladians by such petty means as the poekets, but
by wayon loads at whoiseale. I have met
many mining outfits completely supplied with
Indian goods, and to the question, "Boys, where
did you get your new goods!" the answer has
often been, "Old C—, the Ingin agent at —,
sold 'em to us. Kaikeriate the old sinner stole
'em out of his regular supplies; but we arn't.
's 'squisitive as you be. Are ve tryin to git the
drop on the old cuss! Why don't ye git arter
D— at — Agency! He 'stakes' outfits reglar—bet rer lile."

"Good-by, boys!"

"Say! don'tgo off 'fore ye 'gin us yer experience. Hev ye found an honest, squar Ingin agent
or contractor ytt! Hell' stranger, the buil outfit
on 'em' ud steal a Coyote's bark if they could GET UP AND MAKE LONG PRAYERS

only bottle it—thems our experience. Good-

day."

My experience does not warrant such a sweeping assertion. But, now that the country is aroused and crying out for the lives of the Indians,—and there are plenty of very bad ones,—would it not be well, before killing them off indiscriminately by wholesale (as has been advocated) to

INVESTIGATE AND SEE if the Indian service would not be benefited and purified by just a "leetle" blood-letting from the veins of a class who, by their acts, keep the Indians in an almost constant state of excitement and turmoil, bordering on "outbreak"? Of course such a condition of affairs keeps the honest and good people of the Territories in a state of anxiety and uncertainty as to what is in store for them. It may be peace and prosperity, or the tomahawk and scalping-knife,—they cannot tell. Who can wonder at their patience being exhausted, or even censure them for feeling like taking the Indian question into their own hands for settlement?

Indian question into their own hands for settlement?

There should be a remedy and a quietus put on all these evils, without having to leave the matter to individuals for settlement.

In 1873, I was denounced by "the Indian Ring" for advocating, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, the transfer of the Indians to the care of the War Department. I contended then, as I do now, that the branch of our Government that controls and holds the savages in check should be the one to feed them; that the correct and thorough system of keeping army accounts, the constant surveillance of commanding officers, Inspector-Generals, and others, render fraud a thing almost impossible and sure of detection if attempted. It is possible that there are people who will not relish what I have written concerning the management of Indian affairs. My only apology, however, is, that lowever, is, that

None feel the pinching shoe Save those who wear it.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE. ANCTITY OF SQUAW LIFE, AND SINS OF SETTLERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.-Some time ago a small band of Indians broke from their reservation and left a reeking trail of some hundred miles. on which they burned the dwellings, destroyed or carried off the property of all paletaces, and nurdered, outraged, and mutitated the owners United States soldiers captured the criminals and imprisoned them, to await the award of merit sure to be accorded them; but they were impatient, and turned upon the guards. These and papooses, while they should starve their lefiant prisoners into subjection; but, woman ike, the female portion of the band determine to share the fate of their husbands and brothers

With them they broke out and once more took the war-path, and, when pursued and overtaken, fought and fell with their defenders.

As the costume of both sexes is precisely alike, as Indian men have no beards, and the women do not materially differ from them in the cost of the cost women do not materially differ from them in size or strength, it would be quite impossible to distinguish them at musket-range; yet the fact that they were not distinguished, but were all shot, on their refusal to surrender, created a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our philanthropists stood breadth of the land. Our philanthropists stood aghast at the cruelty of our soldiers, and our presses teemed with their indignant protests. We had heart-rending appeals and touching pictures of wounded squaws; but not a word about the white women and children whom these same squaws had mutilated and dismembered; nothing of the dwellings to which they and their papooses had applied the torch. Had they been white women, guilty of a tithe of their crimes, no civilized community could have disputed their right to die by the hands of the public executioner; but, being squaws, our Christianity demanded that the officers appointed to keep the peace should exercise superhuman knowledge and care to prevent their punishment. That they should exercise superhuman knowledge and care to prevent their punishment. That they failed in this respect was cause for the most unjust aspersions from hips most given to prayer, and praise, and words of pious exhortation; lips which were sealed as to 'he fate of the Christian women and children butchered by those savages because their beans did not suit their taste. All the inconceivable, indescribable horrors of terror, and anguish, and shame endured by the Christian women and children of Minnesota in 1862 failed to call out a word or sign of sympathy from Eastern piety, which held up its hands hy from Eastern piety, which held up its has in holy borror because the annuity payment, a the Sioux Agency, had been delayed two weeks and Mr. Lo insulted by an offer of greenback

and Mr. Lo insulted by an offer of greenbacks instead of gold.

That these outrages had been perpetrated upon him was held to be sufficient provocation to justify any mode of redress he pleased to adopt; and, as dismembering white women and baking palefaced babies alive in cook-stores was a part of his plan for securing justice, his Quaker friends could but turn away their faces and silently acquiesce. No squaw, no pappoose was injured, and so there was no room for any was injured, and so there was no room for any appeal to Christian mercy.

Does any one charge me with injustice to that gentie Quaker policy which has pretty nearly captured and strangled our old stalwart Christianity? Let him look at the facts. Let him regard the calm indifference with which people have awaited news from the Meeker family, and compare it with the intense excitement about those squaws during their imprisonment in the fort, and the pursuit which followed their escape. was injured, and so there was no room for

fort, and the pursuit which followed their escape.

Now, our Quakerized Christianity has no interest in depreciating the value of Christian lives and exaggerating that of savages; and we must look for one reading of this riddle to that rotton old Bureau which makes money by coddling indians and has no source of gain in a self-supporting white population. All the ingenuity developed by the fraudulent pursuit of gain is systimatically brought to bear on the benevolence of the country to sauddle, confuse, and use it.

developed by the fraudulent pursuit of gain is aystimatically brought to bear on the benevolence of the country to sauddle, confuse, and use it.

Samson was no more surely set to grinding in the mill of the Philistines than Christianity in that of the Indian Bureau. This old iniquity makes treaties with the Indians; breaks the treaties; robs the Government and the Indian; makes its own crimes the apology for the crimes they provoke; plays benitent, or lays its sins at the door of its victims; blames John Smith, and puts Jim in his place to repeat his operations; doubles, and turns, and twists like the old serpent it is; mixes up truth and falsehood; gets pious or profane, according to occasion; but never for a moment stops stealing, and always joins in the cry of "Ston thief!" looking over his shoulder at the settler, who is likely to destroy his gains by covering the country with folks who will raise their own bread.

The latest exploit of the Bureau is the report from "Stanley, Agent," in this morning's Tribunz. "No danger of trouble from Indians, either near or remote, unless precipitated by evil counsels and the conduct of the whites, who seem determined to make trouble? Is it those who have gone out with their families to make homes in the West, or the hangerson of the Bureau, who want to keep the Indians in their present condition as a source of profit Are settlers so eager to be massacred, and to secure the massacre of their wives and children, that this shepherd in the wilderness, caring for his brown sheep, is quite unable to keep the white woives from coming in and worrying them?

Maj. Thornburgh and Agent Meeker must have been especially bent on making mischief! Out on this old theft and murder breeding Bureau, and all its lying, thieving Agents! How dare they charge the white settlers with the crimes which they themselves engender, that they may get gain by paaperizing the Indian and preserving him in a state of savagery!

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Oct. 16 .- For some time th social circles of this city have been on the qui vive in anticipation of a duplex offering to Hymen. This interesting event occurred last evening at the residence of Joseph Knowles, Esq. The Rev. John Knowles, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Paige, officiated, and Messrs. C. B. Griffith and Luther Jackson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Misses Lyde Knowles and Laura Hill. The brides, who are cousins, are among our most charming young ladies, and the grooms are enterprising and popular young merchants. Nearly 300 guests participated in the festivities of the evening. The presents were numerous and costly. This evening a grand reception will be given at the residence of R. H. Griffith, Esq. vive in anticipation of a duplex offering to

PRESIDENT HAYES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16 .- President Hayes CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—President Hayes and family arrived in this city this afternoon. This evening they attended the wedding of Eugene H. Cowles, the Washington correspondent of the Leader. After the wedding a reception was given the President by Col. John Hay, at his residence on Euclid avenue. The President leaves here to-morrow for Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—President Hayes will arrive in this city to-morrow afternoon. He will be received by the Governor and city officials, and escorted by a large military escort. In the evening he will hold a reception at the State-House.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Oct. 13.—One of the remarkable characters of this generation is Ned. who is 75 years old, and black as the s

spades, and who has actually lived in a mud-hole, summer and winter, for the last twenty-one years.

About twenty-three years ago he ran away

from his master and took refuge in the cene-braites on the Missouri side, opposite Obion County, Tennessee. The weather was extreme-ly cold and he became frost-bitten, losing his toes and inflaming his body with a burning fever, which has never deserted him, and which he says nothing but the cooling application of mud allays.

he says nothing but the cooling application of mud allays.

His place of residence is generally located near Union City, Obion County, and consists merely of a hole in the ground some four feet square and five feet deep, filled with soft mud, with a rude shelter over the top. There he sits from day to day, and completely covered with mud up to his waist near his armolts. He never allows the mud to get dry on himself, but so soon as it begins to dry up he plasters himself with more wet mud, and thus keeps himself completely clothed with the same to his waist. Visitors bring him all he requires to eat, and in the severest cold weather fires on the bank keep him from freezing. Thousands of people have called to see him, and he is certainly worthy of attention, as all these statements concerning him can be verified.

A nose show lately took place in Vienna, which, although, perhaps, not patronized by the haute volee of Viennese society, excited nose the less the amusement and interest of the public. The long dancing-room of the old inn, "Zur Bretze," was the scene of the competition, which lasted from midnight fill 4 a. m. Every one, on entering the room in which the "noses" were assembled in merry "symposium," received a ticket, which, after due deliberation, he presented to the nose of his choice, and the holder of the greatest number of these ticketa, when 4 a. m. arrived, was declared winner. Here sat an ostler, ismed in his parish for the long, subut-like proboscis with which Natura had furnished him; walle next him, and engaged in pleasant banter with a rival competitor, sat the renowned Reicher, the flaker, whose rubicund and raspberry-like organ can be seen like the red lamp of a railway train as he dashes through the streets behind his pair of fast trouters. The hour approaches. As the clock strikes 4 a "Hoch Reicher" bursts out from the company, for the flaker's famous four-inch nose has won.

Type-Setting Machine.

Type-Setting Machine.

New York Star.

An English newspaper, the Liverpool Dang News, has for a year past used four type-setting and seven distributing machines, at a saving of about \$2,000 per annum, as compared with the same amount of work by hand. The compositors working the machine earn better wages that their fellows at the case, while the saving to the establishment is over 30 per cent. The machine composition establishment is over 30 per cent. The machines are used for every kind of composition except tabulated and displayed work, the matter being set, spaced, and justified with greater accuracy than by hand labor. Each machine cost \$750, and the average speed is 6,000 ems per hour (1.8)

A February with Five Sundays The London Freemason points out that in February next there will be five Sundays. This fact occurs but three times in a century. Thus, after 1880 we shall have to wait until 1920 before the shortest month in the year can again boast of five Sundays.

To restore nerve and brain waste, nothing equals Hop Bitters. Believe this.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THE STRAKOSCH

Grand Italian Opera! SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

Opening Night-Monday, Oct. 20. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. MLLE. LA BLANCHE. 85.
MISS LANCASTER. 2-34.
MISS ARCONE. 3-35.
MISS ARCONE. 3-36.
MISS ARCONE. 3-36.
MR. L. G. GOTTSCHALK 81. MONSIEUR CASTELMARY......as... Mephistophei

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, IL TROVATORE. IL TROVATORE. First appearances of
MLLE. TERESIN A SINGER ... as
MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA ... as
SIGNOR PETROVICH ... as.
SIGNOR STORTI ... as. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,

MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.

MLLE. LA BLANCHE MISS LITTA
as Mignon. as Filina. Thursday Evening, Oct. 23.... Friday Evening, Oct. 24..... Saturday—Grand Matinee Saturday Evening, Oct. 25....

POPULAR PRICES—Admission, \$1. Reserved Seats, 50c and \$1 extra, according to location. Family Circle, HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matines, Last Three Performances. The Comedians ROBSON and CRANE

COMEDY OF ERRORS! Dromio of Ephesus... | Twin | ...Mr. Stuart Robots
Dromio of Syracuse . | Brothers, | ...Mr. Wm. H. Crane "which is the patural man and which the spirits Shakspeare.

The confusion arising from this change will be of the most ludicrous describion, and will necessitate several alterations in the stage arrangements of this wonderful play. It will be stronger, furnier, and more consistent than ever, and the general character of the performance will be as near perfection as the skill and industry of these favorite comedians can make it. Secure Seats by Telephone.

Monday, Oct. 20—J. R. Emmet as "Fritz in Ireland." Saturday Eve., Nov. 1—Benent J. Hooley, Jr., Trea.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. Only One Day More.

Music all day and evening. Admission, 25c; children, Saturdays only. 10c. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS OF COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, Prior to departure for California.

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT,
Also Saturday and Sunday Evenings, and Saturday
Matinee, BABES IN THE WOOD. Supported by every member of the Company, including Miss EME KOSEAU. Monday-Mr. B. Macauley as "Uncle Dan'l," in a MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS-LAST MATINEE. IMMENSE SUCCESS of the gifted young Trage

MARY ANDERSON. This (Friday) Evening EVADNE. Grand Saturday Matinee—INGOMAR.
Saturday Evening—Farewell appearance—LOVE: or,
THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND
Evening for this week only of the finest collec-

PAINTINGS Ever shown for sale in Chicago. The Public Sale of the collection commences on OCT. 20, in the after-noon at 30-clock, and continues at 8 in the evening, and will be held each day thereafter until the 23d, at 199 and 201 Wabash-av., Cor. of Adams-st., The largest and finest Art Gallery in the city.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House. THIS WEEK, every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinees at 2, Milton Nobles great Comady.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE. Secure your seats in advance. Box Office open all tay. No extra charge for reserved seats. OLYMPIC THEATRE,
South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.
MITCHELL & SPRAGUE... Proprietors and Man

Last Performances of PAT BOONET NEW YORK STAR COMBINATION. Entire change of Olio. To-night and every night during the week. Also Saturday and Sunday Matiness, PAT ROUNEY will sing "Jerry toolohan, the Policeman." and "Mulcoon the Solid San." Admission: 75, 50, 35, 85, and 15c. HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveats

Ending of the Miss Quin

The Mississippi, the

QUINCE, Ill., Oct. 16. ment Covention was her the Minnesota delegation eistre debate upon the fid lution of the report presa-tee on Resolutions declarould not commit itself t of improvement. The pared by the Minnesota d servoir plan recom States Engineers. What m the recommenda

en the gates of the r the dry season of the ye The Convention adju Quincy at a banquet pre delegates at the Park He gates left the city by th oulk of them will rem LETTERS In the morning, whe

itizens of the country pathy with the mover letter from David Dav for from Illinois, who to. George H. Harlow, Illinois; the Hon. Zack the Hon. C. C. Carter, the Hon. W. H. Calki J. W. McClung, of St. 1 ST. LOUIS BY Prof. Wright, of St. ninutes by the Conven

antic-coast system, iem, the Northern he Mississippi-Valle peedless to say that the tem was prepared on t aggeration, and comprisequal to all the rest con productiveness the balan Capt. Eads was eulogized he Mississippi and its m extraordinary extent. of Cape Girardeau, Mo identified with the imupon the subject in o occupy the floor for twe purpose of elucidating I the improvement of the confining it within its ba

of the grandest problem can people could occ Cowdon's plan is exacti ill other theorists for the Mississippi River. Wh others are trying to n iver. Capt. Cowo the volume of when the mouth of the Cairo, then at Red Rive and finally it was e present limits. As the tended southward the came less and less ra for the river at Lal

leans, which could be sxceeding \$250,000. The river at New Orlor four feet of the had noticed river had been confine channel had been word fore he desired to con not spread it out over Red River above Alexa nel some twelve mile eighteen to twenty fee to twelve feet. This w ject sought. The ex ments would be comp

Mr. P. B. Walker, the Lumberman, verservoir system, wh taining the fall and spi ous small lakes of t sissippi River by the dams, to be used dur in August and Septen thought the water cou-feet on the falls no struction of one feet in length a in one lake alone the 000 of cubic feet of need be, in the river months. He said the and the result which obtained.

of Galena, made a br tion, in which he called productions and the of the Mississippi E City of Galena, as they were charged fo from 18 to 25 cents 1.700 miles, while the of 450 miles was about the theory of the contract of his or 450 miles was along the progress of his on Resolutions was was allowed to file his Committee to be published this meeting. Mr. S. F. Covingtor of the Committee on the Committee had minority report, both to the Convention. consin, read the maje teived with applause, read by J. H. Murphy ing is

The Committee on River-Improvement Oct. 15 and 1d, after ments and views in re-rate of the Mississippi and eliciting such info "rom an interview will seers who have been a out the measures and a Gengral Government f garon on these great r commerce, would resp

alderation of the Convetiona;

1. That the River-Brassembled, represent tributary to the Massi object the consideration Mississipple and Ohio Triousaries as a measuresources, to augment the Commerce of the set the Outside the Commerce of the set in interest of the controls a wars, in the controls as wars, in the control of the controls as wars, in the control of the control of

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ow points out that in be five Sundays. This as in a century. Thus, to wait until 1920 before the very

speed is 6,000 ems p

in waste, nothing equals

HEATRE. AKOSCH ian Opera! COMMENCES DRNING.

Monday, Oct. 20. ST. FAUST.

......as ... Mephistophele NING. OCT. 21. IL TROVATORE.

ENING, OCT. 22, NON. MIGNON. MISS LITTA

nission, \$1. Reserved Seats, to location. Family Circle, BATRE. ags, and Saturday Matinee, nd CRANE

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met as "Fritz in Ireland." enent J. Hooley, Jr., Treas, BUILDING.

Day More.

THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF URLESQUE COMPANY. re for California. AY NIGHT. y Evenings, and Saturday

THE WOOD. of the Company, including Vis SECTION. THEATRE. LAST MATINEE.

e gifted young Tragedienne. IDERSON. DNE.

-INGOMAR. well appearance-LOVE: or, IE SERF. TION DAY AND rings

hicago. The Public Sale of on OCT. 20, in the after tinues at 8 in the evening, thereafter until the 23d, at E & CO.'S, Gallery in the city. EATRE.

ning and Tuesday and Friday THE PEOPLE. lvance. Box Office open all reserved scats. BATRE,

pp. Sherman House. ... Proprietors and Managers. AT ROONEY NEW YORK Entire change of Olio. To-use the week, also Saturday 'ROUNEY will sing 'Jerry 'and 'Mustoon the Solid 35, 35, and 15c. ON PATENTS.

The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio. and Their Tributaries Finally Included.

Capt Cowdon Explains His Plan for ndering Levees Un-

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.

Ending of the Mississippi Improve-

ment Convention at

Quincy.

difference of Opinion as to What It Is

Best to Ask Congress to

Improve.

Quisci, Ill., Oct. 16.—The River-Improvein Contention was neatly captured to-day by Minnesota delegation after a short and de-ter debate upon the floor. The fourth resolation of the report presented by the Commit-tee on Resolutions declared that the Convention would not commit itself to any prescribed plans of improvement. The fifth resolution, preof improvement. The fifth resolution, pre-pared by the Minnesota delegation, indorses the reservoir plan recommended by the United States Engineers. Whatever benefit may result from the recommendations of this Convention will be fully enjoyed by the Upper Mississippi people, who will get the advantage of the flood then the gates of the reservoirs are opened in the dry season of the year.

The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock to-day,

having accomplished its work, and in the evening partook of the bospitalities of the ladies of Quiecy at a banquet prepared on behalf of the delegates at the Park Hotel. Many of the delegates left the city by the evening train, but the only of them will remain until to-morrow morn

In the morning, when the Convention was called to order, a short time was spent in reading communications from distinguished citizens of the country expressing their sympathy with the movement and their regret at not being abie to be present. Among these was a letter from David Davis, United States Senstor from Illinois, who regarded cheap transpor-tation as the desideratum to be looked forward to. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State of the Hon. C. C. Carter, of Fort Dodge, Kas.; the Hon. W. H. Calkins, of Laporte, Ind.; and J. W. McClung, of St. Paul, Minn., also wrote ST. LOUIS EXAGGERATION.

Prof. Wright, of St. Louis, was allowed five ninutes by the Convention to explain a map antic-coast system, the Pacific-coast sysem, the Northern-lake system, and he Mississippi-Valley system. It is reedless to say that the Mississippi Valley system was prepared on the St. Louis plan of exaggeration, and comprised an area of country equal to all the rest combined, and exceeding in productiveness the balance of the United States. Capt. Eads was eulogized, and the commerce of m extraordinary extent. This speech was somethat rhetorical, and florid and barren of facts. CAPT. COWDON,

of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who has long been identified with the improvement of the Mississippi River, and who has some original ideas upon the subject in question, was invited to occupy the floor for twenty-five minutes for the purpose of elucidating his views. This idea of the improvement of the Mississippi River and of the grandest problems with which the Amer-can people could occupy themselves. Capt. Cowdon's plan is exactly opposit from that of ill other theorists for the improvement of the Mississippi River. Whereas Capt. Eads and others are trying to make more water in the river, Capt. Cowdon desires to reduce said he believed the time once was when the mouth of the Mississippi River was at Cairo, then at Red River, then at New Orleans, and finally it was extended southward to its present limits. As the mouth of the river ex-tended southward the current of the river became less and less rapid. He proposed to MAKE AN OUTLET

for the river at Lake Borgue below New Orleans, which could be done at an expense not exceeding \$250,000. This plan would lower the river at New Orleans to within three or four feet of low-water mark. He had noticed that wherever the tiver had been confined within its banks the thannel had been worn out and deepened; there fore he desired to concentrate the channel,not spread it out over a vast surface. On the Red River above Alexandria, by digging a chanpel some twelve miles in length, the water could be drawn off to such an extent as to lower the water at the mouth of Red River from eighteen to twenty feet, and at Cairo from ten to twelve feet. This would accomplish the object sought. The expense of these improvements would be comparatively small.

THE RESERVOIR SYSTEM. Mr. P. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, editor of the Lumberman, was asked to explain the reservoir system, which in brief consists in retaining the fall and spring floods in the numer-ous small lakes of the head-waters of the Mississippi River by the construction of dykes and dams, to be used during the time of low water in August and September. By this system be thought the water could be raised at least four feet on the falls near St. Paul. By the construction of one of these dams 1,114 feet in length and fourteen feet high in one lake alone they could detain 40,000,000,need be, in the river below during the summer months. He said that Government surveys and estimates had been made which showed the cost and the result which might be expected to be

JUDGE M. Y. JOHNSON, of Galena, made a brief address to the Conven tion, in which he called attention to the immense productions and the large amount of capital of the Mississippi River Valley. From the City of Galena, as an illustration, he said they were charged for the shipment of wheat from 18 to 25 cents per 100 for a distance of 1.700 miles, while the cost by rail for a distance of 450 miles was about 32 cents per 100. During the progress of his remarks the Committee on Resolutions was announced, and the Judge was allowed to file his report with the Printing Committee to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the Committee had prepared a majority and minority report, both of which would be read to the Convention. Charles Seymour, of Wisconsin, read the majority report, which was received with applause. The minority report was read by J. H. Murphy, of Davenport. Following is

THE MAJORITY REPORT:

THE MAJORITY REPORT:

The Committee on Resolutions appointed by the River-improvement Convention in Quincy, III.

Det. 15 and 10, after a full interchange of sentiments sain in regard to the navigation interiors in the United States End.

Mr. Birge, of Keokuk, made some warm remains an interior of the Mississippi River and its trioutaries, and did not want much. He believed that the improvement of the Mississippi River and its trioutaries, and did not want much. He believed that the improvement of the massures and the action of this Convention should be confined to that.

An illinois Government for the immissure of the commerces, would respectfully about the various mines, held yesterday, resolutions:

1. That the River-Improvement Convention now assembled, representant the States and Territories thousand, respectfully about the various mines, held yesterday, resolutions:

1. That the River-Improvement Convention now assembled, representant the States and Territories the included in this scheme of improvement, and the Illinois River.

A Missouri delegrate made a speech, in which the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and the Missosphi and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and Ohio Rivers, and their navigable the consideration and encouragement of the Missosphi and the Missosphi a

the continent and the scaboard, for the purpose of cheapening the cost of transportation and productions, developing the resources of the country, and opening up the markets of the world to allow that commercial supremncy to which we are entitled among the nations of the earth.

2. That the improvement of the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries for commercial purposes is so paramount to all questions of public policy now under consideration by the people of the United States; that the great bulk of the commerce of the country emanates from the Mississippi Valley, which covers two-thirds of the area of our country, and contains more than one-half of our population; that since the formation of our Government up to 1876 there have been expended upon the rivers of the Mississippi Valley; therefore, be it further resolved, in the light of these facts, that it is the duty of our National Government to make appropriations adequate to the needs and commensurate with the just rights of the people of the Mississippi Valley, and we demand that Congress shall cooperate with them in giving effect to these wasly-devised measures, which have for their object larger, better, and cheaper facilities for inter-State transportation and the development of our domestic commerce.

3. That, the extraordinary foreign demand for

transportation and the development of our domesic commerce.

3. That, the extraordinary foreign demand for
our breadstuffs, cereals, cotion, and provisions
increasing each year in their magnitude, we demand that every avenue for their cheap and rapid
transit from the place of production should be
speedily opened to accommodate a traffic which
will, if wisely presented, make of the United
States of America the most prosperous country on
the face of the globe.

4. That we hail with the greatest pleasure the
action of the last assistion of Congress resulting in
the appointment of an engineering commission for
the improvement of the Mississippi River and its
tributaries, as giving assurance that these great
waters are contemplated in the light of one united
and unproken system of water-ways, and they are
to be improved as such, and that in asking appropriations for the improvement of the hississippi
River and its tributaries we have no prescribed
plans, but we leave this subject entirely to the
judgment and experience of the able corps of engineers of the United States Army who have the
work of Improvement in charge.

plans, but we leave this subject entirely to the judgment and experience of the able corps of engineers of the United States Army who have the work of Improvement in charge.

5. That we favor the establishment of a reservoir system on the waters of the Upper Mississippi River, whereby a surplus of water may be stered until low water seasons, thus utilizing it when needed for navigation.

6. That a general set of Congress should be passed forbidding the construction of private whatves, the throwing or placing of debris, chips, slops, sawdoas, ashes, cinuers, or any other matter which forms, or aid in forming, sandbars or other obstructions, into the Mississippi River or any of the navigable tributaries of the same.

7. That it is contrary to public policy for the General Government to construct public improvements at lumense expense, and to suffer the same to be utilized by private speculators, to the detriment of public uses, and that this Convention hereby expresses its opposition to the practice of allowing cities to use the water-power created by the improvement of rivers for local manufacturing and mechanical purposes.

8. That a permanent Commission of three representatives from each State bordering upon the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries, appointed by their Governors to promote the Improvement of said rivers for commercial purposes, would conduce to the best interests of the whole country; and that Governors of any of said States who have not made such appointments are carnestly requested by this Convention to do so.

9. That the President of the Convention select an Executive Committee of nine, together with the President of the Convention upon the subject for the information of the channel of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, to call future Conventions if they deem it expedient to do so, to collect and nublish statistics bearing on the subject for the information of the people and of the Government, and to use all further means to brocure carly and favorable action upon this su means to procure this subject by Congress.
S. F. Covington,
Ohio

JAMES W. DAWES, T. J. PICKETT, EUGENE UNDERWOOD, Kentucky. J. A. LEMCKE, 'H. J. REANER, WILLIAM CROOKS,
WILLIAM S. KING,
Minnesota, MIDDLESSON, M. Y. Jourson, Illinois,

L. C. STANLEY, CHARLES SETMOUR, Wisconsin J. L. Stephens, John N. Bopinger, Missouri,

C. E. HOOKER, C. K. MARSHALL, Mississippi MINORITY PRPORT The minority presented the following: The minority presented the rollowing.

The objects and purposes of this Convention being to arge upon Congress the commercial necessity of improving the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, so that they may be navigable at a low stage of water, and that while this Convention recognizes the paramount importance of the speedy and adequate improvement of the main channels of these rivers, we are of the opinion that such a result should be accomplished on its channels of these rivers, we are of the opinion that such a result should be accomplished on its merits, which are amply sufficient to commend it to the favorable consideration of all reasonable men, and this Convention is opposed to the unnecessary expenditure of large sums in the improvement of unimportant tributaries to secure an usfuence for the improvement of the three main rivers. Great as may be the necessity for the improvement of the main channels of the three rivers named, that necessity should not be met by the squandering of millions of dollars on minor and unimportant streams; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the Representatives of thirteen States in convention assembled, do hereby nrge upon Congress the importance of making lineral appropriations for the improvement of the main channels of the three rivers named.

Figure 1. Hunner.

During the morning B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, He | that such a result should be accomplished on it

During the morning B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, During the morning B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, was appointed Chairman of the Illinois delegation, which was organized for the purposes of business. Prior to adjournment, Gov. John Wood, the first white settler of the City of Quincy, was introduced to the Convention, and was received with applause, but declined to make a speech on account of feebleness and railing sight. The Committee on Statistics reported that within the time allotted to them they were unable to perform satisfactorily the work imposed upon them, and asked sixty days' time in which to perform that labor. The request was granted. vas granted.
An attempt was made to

An attempt was made to
SUPPERS THE MINORITY REPORT
prepared by Judge Murphy, by putting it in the
light of a courtesy that he was allowed to make
any such report. Judge Murphy strongly resented this assumption, and stated, emphatically, that whatever the minority
members of the Committee on Resolutions
had done was done by right, and under
a strict parliamentary construction. He claimed
that they had a right to make this report, and to
bring it properly before the Convention. He
moved that it be substituted for the majority
recort. On this motion Mr. S. F. Covington, of
Cincinnati, made a five minutes' speech, in
which he claimed that the tributary rivers could
not be ignored. Were it not for these tributary
rivers there would be no great rivers. It was a
great injustice to cut off the people who lived
along the rich Vailey of the Ohio, or on the Red
River, or on the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers
from the benefits of these improvements.

MR. HOGAN, OF ST. LOUIS,
said this was an interesting question. He had
been a member of the first River-Improvement
Convention which had been held in this valley.
He wanted to know what would become of this
country below us if it were not for the improvement of the St. Clair, Chippewa, and Black
Rivers. He asked if they knew that the magnitude of the transit of these three rivers in lumber alone exceeded all the transit on these rivers of all other products. He was in favor of
the improvement of all the tributaries.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE TRIBUTARIES.
Lysander Hord, of Keutucky, said by adopt-SUPPRESS THE MINORITY REPORT

the improvement of all the tributaries.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE TRIBUTARIES.

Lysander Hord, of Kentucky, said by adopting this minority report they would cut off all help, and instead of making progress they would go backwards.

G. Ballingall, of lows, thought if they attempted too much they would fail in all. They should first improve the Mississippi River, and the others would follow in the end.

Mr. Dodge, of lows, also spoke in favor of the minority report. There was a wide difference between the rivers of national importance and those of local importance. They might as well begin a house with the roof before laying the foundation, as to attempt to include every local interest in this scheme of riverimprovement. It would become so heavy that it would fall of its own weight.

M. Y. Johnson accused the lows delegation of economy in this matter because they had no rivers.

delegates residing along the lines of various rivers, whom he thought should not be deprived of the results of this Convention now that they

of the results of this convention in a pad come here.

The Missouri delegates came to the front and raised their voices shrilly in favor of a general raid upon the Treasury for the purpose of making these river improvements.

Judge Murphy, of Davenport, closed the debate with a crushing rejoinder to the criticiams which had been passed upon the minority report, after which a vote was taken upon the pending motion. The motion was lost, and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the majority report section by section, which was adopted without amendment. During the consideration of the resolution calling upon Congress to place this matter in the hands of the Engineer Corps of the United States, Prof. Wright, of St. Louis, denounced the Government engineers as incompetent and unable to carry out the scheme contemplated. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, called attention to a manifest contradiction between the fourth and fifth resolutions as reported by the Committee. The fourth resolution recited that "in asking appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries we have no prescribed plans, but we leave this subject entirely to the judgment and experience of the able corps of engineers of the United States army, who have the work of improvement in charge "; whereas, the fifth resolution recites that "we are in favor of

neers of the United States army, who have the work of improvement in charge"; whereas, the fifth resolution recites that "we are in favor of the establishment of the reservoir system of retaining the waters of the Upper Mississippi River until the low water season, and then utilizing them when wanted for navigation."

J. H. Davidson and Senator McMillan and other members adroitly engineered the proposition through, potwithstanding the incongruity, and the Minnesota resolution was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED AND ROBBED. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The dead body of C. Winfree, of Richmond, Va., was found upon the railroad track near the Penitentiary. It is supposed that Winfree was murdered, robbed, and placed upon the track to convey the im pression that he had been killed by a passing train. A post-mortem examination to-day disclosed wounds about the head that could not be made by a raiway car. Winfree had been negotiating the sale of some valuable property here, and it is supposed the parties wno as-saulted him did so because they believed he had a large sum of money on his person. When found the body had been stripped of its valu-ables.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springpield, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Republicans of Illiopolis, this county, were so much rejoiced over the news from Ohio that they indulged in general jubilee last night. Part of the celebrageneral jublice last night. Part of the celebra-tion consisted in the firing of anvils, which wound up by touching off a quantity of powder which had been closely confined and placed be-tween two anvils. The iron holding the powder bursted, and a piece about two inches square passed through both legs of Charles Guyton, who was injured so severely that he died at 9 o'clock this morning. He was a single man, 25 years of age. rears of age.

RUN OVER. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 16. - William Hender

son, resident of this city and a freight brake man on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago

Railroad, was instantly killed at Pierceton to-day while switching. His remains were brought here this evening. NATIONAL MILLERS. Meeting of the National Millers' Associa-

tion at Milwaukee—The Financial Condi-tion—Purifiers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16 .- The Executive Committee of the National Millers' Association met here last evening and to-day at the Plank-inton House. The first business attended to was in relation to the basis of settlement with State Associations. It was decided that the actual number of full-paid runs shall constitute the basis on all assessments prior to May 15, 1879. A resolution was adopted that additional mills that have used purifiers for cleanmg middlings, thereby receiving the same benefits from the defense of the Cochrane suits that have accrued to old members, shall be admitted on paying the same amount paid by them—\$25 per run—on assessments prior to May 15, 1879, and assessments for the current year. Mills not using purifiers, new mills, and additional runs put in by old members, shall pay only assess-

but in by old memoers, such pay only assessments for the current year.

Keports were made, and letters read, in regard to the defense of the Denchfield suits. A suggestion was made that millers of the United States get up an exhibition, say in the Exposition of the Chicago, where mill-furnishers.

gestion was made that millers of the United States get up an exhibition, say in the Exposition Building at Chicago, where mill-furnishers and mill machinery men of the United States and Europe can display their manufactures in working order, and where millers of the world can exhibit samples of flour and have them tested by baking in ovens built for the purpose. The meeting anthorized President Bain to appoint such committees as may be necessary to make preparations for such an exhibition as proposed, say in June, 1880.

A report, showing receipts and disbursements during the year ending May 15 last, was presented by the Executive Committee. Receipts were credited to the following sources: Illinois Association, \$9,843.22; Indiana Association, \$2,705; Iowa Association, \$3,200; Marrhand Association, \$4,975; Kansas Association, \$1,00; Michigan Association, 4,407; Minnesota Association, \$3,102; Missouri Association, \$3,104; Wisconsin Association, \$11,708.65; unorganized States, \$2,805.84; total, \$83,375.20. Disbursements during the same period were \$18.18.19.1 leaving a balance in the irreasury of Disbursements during the same period were \$81,801.91, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,473.29. S. H. Seamans, the present treasurer, reported that since May he has received \$6,812 from the different associations, which, deducting disbursements, leaves \$3,989.09 on hand

After this business had been transacted and After this business had been transacted and adjournment took place, the members of the Committee proceeded to Oconomowoc for a pleasure-trip. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting: The Hon. George Bain, of St. Louis, President of the Association; J. A. Christian, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Chairman Alexander H. Smith, of St. Louis; Mr. Charles H. Seibt, of Highland, Ill.; J. R. Sirron, of Sadors, Ia.; R. S. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Ind.; J. A. Hinds, of Rochester, N. Y.; S. H. Seamans, ot Milwaukee, Wis.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. B. Mills, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Assistant-Secretary E. Sanderson, of Milwaukee, Wis., President of the Wisconsin Association; F. Shoemacher, of Akron, O., President of the Ohio Association.

COAL MINERS.

The Operators in St. Clair County, Illinois Concede to the Miners' Demands—A Big Strike Averted. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.-What promised to be a coal miners' strike of more than ordinary magnitude, in St. Clair County, Illinois, seems likely to be averted by the immediate concession of the operators of all the miners ask. The coal mines in and about Belleville supply most of the article used in St. Louis, and, as the demand has of late increased remarkably, and every effort has resulted to keep up the supply, the miners seized the opportunity to demand an advance from two and one-half to three cents a bushel for digging. The miners allege that there is a pool existing between the railroads and the operators, by which the amount of coal shipped is kept down and the amount of coal shipped is kept down and the price to the consumer is held up, while the miner derives no benefit. They also say that iron is well up now, furnaces all beginning to run, and business generally better; and that, they should get a benefit elther in being permitted to dig more coal or get a better price for what they dig. A meeting of delegates from the various mines, held yesterday, resulted in preparations for a general strike, and to-day there was a tendency toward a panic over the prospect, but to-night the aiarm is allayed by the amounce near of an unconditional surrender by several operators to the miners' demands. The result is simply to raise the price of coal in St. Louis half a cent per bushel.

WHEAT.

The Bulls Continue in the Ascendency.

Not Only in Wheat, but in Everything Else.

The Fluctuations of the Market in Cereals and Provisions.

Incidents of the Day--- A Bet Profitably Lost.

Milwaukee Still Reports a Steadily-Advancing Market. CHICAGO.

STILL A BOOMING. Another day has come and gone in the history of the present boom in grain and provisions, and the threatened break has not occurred. est notch, and prices went on climbing over one another and constantly suggesting the inquiry as to when this thing would stop any way. Wheat reached \$1.23%, and closed at \$1.21%, an advance of 4% cents for the day, -while January pork shot upwards \$1.20 per barrel, and May corn went up to 45% cents per bushel, -an advance of 1% cents over the closing price of Wednesday. It was a big day in the history of the deal all around, and the "bulis" spat on their hands, tropically speaking, and prophe-

sied bigger things to come. The sidewalks, the alleys, and the bucketshops presented an unusually active and excited appearance all day long. Everybody had the craze, and had it bad too, the confusion of tongues in these places where merchants most do congregate rivaling that produced at Babel, and the noise and din fairly discounting all precon-ceived ideas as to what constitutes Pandemonium. The stubbornness of the "buils" who are manipulating the boom was heartily cursed by the fellows who, spite of their tricks and turns to get right end up, were still short on the deal, and whose souls were troubled within them as they thought of the contracts they had to fill, and must fill at a loss un-less the prayed-for "break" actually came. in arranging things so as to weather the storm in arranging things so as to weather the storm when it descends in all its fury exhibited a much easier feeling, and went around without carrying their heads under their arms, and without wet towels encircling their brows.

THEY HAD COVERED THEMSELVES. or believed they had, and they looked the com-fortable security which they professed to feel. On the other hand, croakers were to be found on every other foot of space who insisted that the boom was too much of a boom to last long, and that the break must come, sooner or later, with the chances in favor of its coming, like the thief in the night, sooner than some people ex-nected. pected.

Wheat was stronger early, but the excitement soon dropped back into what might be called second place by the rapid advance in

called second place by the rapid advance in

JANUARY FORK AND LARD,

which constituted the leading feature of the
market. One of the biggest guns in the greasepot, who put out a long line of January shorts
several weeks ago when the market was near the
bottom, was believed to be filling in yesterday
morning through brokers, and January pork
made the astonishing advance, as stated above,
of \$1.30 per barrei from the lowest price of the
previous day,—a jump which almost took one's
breath away, and was simply unparalleled in
the recent history of the trade.

A good many A good many

were received vesterday by the brokers, and there was considerable anxiety to buy before 9:30 o'clock, the regular hour for trading. A great many bids were made on the sidewalk, though comparatively little actual business was done. The first trading there was at \$1.20 for November, which was an advance of 1% centa from the last prices of Wednesday. The market dropped to \$1.19½, but opened on 'Change at \$1.19½, and sitvanced to \$1.21½, under the excitement produced by Beerbohm's telegram to the effect that wheat was excited and again higher in the English market. Towards 11 o'clock it was mysteriously whispered around that the Dutchman had telegraphed a "later," quoting a decline of 1 shilling per quarter, and the market ran down to \$1.20 per quarter, and the market ran down to \$1.20 in a very few seconds. In a few seconds more the telegram had been posted on the blackboard; but as it was written upon the other side to that on which it usually appears, it was not noticed, except by a few far-sighted fellows, till some minutes afterwards, when those who had sold on the supposition of a break on the other side found to their chagrin that Beertohm read 1 shilling dearer, instead of 1 shilling decline. This precipitated a rush on the part of purers, under which the market overed up of the contraction. supers, under which the market opened up to \$1.21%, fell back to \$1.20%, advanced to \$1.21%, and closed on 'Change at \$1.21%. In the afternoon it went up to \$1.22%, and closed at \$1.21%, the total advance of the day being 4% cents, and the market closing at an appreciation of 3% cents for November delivery.

THE DECEMBER DEAL

ranged just about 2 cents above November, as on previous days, the difference being sometimes 1½ and at others 2½ cents. There was a perceptible narrowing, bowever, of the premium for November as compared with "spot," it being reduced to 1½ cents, against 1½ of the previous day. It closed, however, with a difference of about 1½, making "spot" wheat \$1.20½ as the latest quotation.

The trading in futures was very irregular in the early part of the day. It was steadier—that is, the fluctuations were less frequent—after the Beerbohm episode, just referred to. It was then steadled immediately by the fact that a person who is usually supposed to operate for shipments was in the market buying all the No. 2 wheat that was offered for sale, the governing price of the day being \$1.20. It was ascertained, however, that he was really taking the wheat for shipment and not for speculation, and then arose the old discussion about how much there was to the "disfavor" speculation, and then arose the old discussion about how much there was to the "disfavor" of the operation, the discussion being all the more interesting as the gentleman himself, who invented the word, happened into the market for the first time after several months' sojourn. for the first time after several months' sojourn in Minnesota. The people who compared prices here with Beerbohm's first quotation of 53s 1d to 54s per quarter, announced that none would be chuckieheaded enough to operate with the situation so much against them, although, taking Beerbohm's "later," and applying the shilling advance to outside previous quotations would making it 55s for prompt shipment, at which price it was possible to operate within a small fraction of a cent,—which might easily be accounted for by the differences in freight rates or cost of handling.

It was probably this that

SAVED THE MARKET FROM A BREAK. A great many were apparently anxious to sell, though, of course a great many others were free buyers, or the market would have sagged before the shipping cemand developed itself. At any rate it is certain that some of the lead-

At any rate it is certain that some of the leading operators were selling heavily, and that they drew out as soon as they found that "spot" wheat was going off so freely. The rise of the afternoon was in all probability due to the diminished offerings, as the smaller operators abstained from selling when they found that the leading ones had hauled off for repairs.

It was noteworthy that no small part of the buying yesterday was done by parties who have been the most persistent Sears up to within a few days. There was little reason to doubt that they had already filled in their shorts, and were now operating in the other direction, hooling to cover their losses by trading on the "long" side. There were more offerings on country account yesterday, especially in the first part of the day, and the selling was chiefly done in small lots, which was the exact reverse of the situation as noted in The Taibune up to three or four days ago. THE LOWER GRADES

of the cereal were taken freely for shipment yeaterday, as usual, shippers paying \$1.13 for No. 3 and \$1.29½ to \$1.27 for No. 2 red, according to location,—an important advance upon previous purchases. For a small lot in a good location, and where it was wanted to fill out, even as high as \$1.28 was usual.

The number of those who, having been active traders, are lying back and watching the situation for signs appears to be rapidly increasing every day, the augmented trade being due to the introduction of new and fresh blood. Not a small perceptage of the Board have been rolding entirely alouf from wheat for two or three days last, or, indeed, all this week, declining to fill orders to either buy or self. The situation, as they view it, is

and say that the English strength is due not so much to an actual shortage of the British crop as it is to a shortage in deliveries from this side. So long as many hundreds of thousands of bushels remain undelivered during the time covered by the contract, so long is there a preasure to fill shorts, especially among men who have not yet become entirely accustomed to our mode of filling contracts by the settlement of differences instead of by the delivery of actual property. It is only within a couple of years or so that our English cousins have learnd to settle by differences at all, and they now accommodate themselves but slightly to the new order of things. It is also intimated that people on the other side who are trading grain are interested in boiding prices and exciting fears of a greater searcity than actually exists there until after they have worked off their consiruments and made a handsome profit by the operation. It was noted that Beerbohm telegraphed that there is now on passage for the United Kingdom the enormous quantity of 17,680,000 bushels of wheat, which is a little more than one-eighth of the estimated total deficiency of the British Isles for the current croo year. When that arrives, it will go a good way towards filling the shortage already spoken of. The future of the situation must be determined by concurrent circumstances. On this side of the Atlantic the receipts at leading points are much smaller than has been expected. But this would not seem to be so much due to the unwillingness of the farmers to sell at the advanced prices as to the inability of the railroads to furnish transportation facilities. The great proportion of the depots in the country are loaded down with wheat, and from not a few quarters comes the news that parties there are refusing to take in any more from the farmers till they can get cars to take away what they aiready have on hand. The news came yesterday that some of the Eastern lines are

REPUSING TO TAKE GRAIN CONSIGNED TO BAL-TIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA, REPUBLING TO TAKE GRAIN CONSIGNED TO BALTINORE AND PHILADELPHIA, on account of the blockade there, and it is well known that there is a vast quantity in store in this city at this time of the year, while railroad cars can hardly be obtained to take it away, even at the advanced rates which went into effect last month. In addition to this the vessel-owners are pushing up rates very rapidly towards 10 cents a busbel, owing to the competition on the part of shippers for their favors. The farmers here seem, as a class, to be satisfied with present prices, though some of them are holding back for a still further advance. It is not so much the farmers as it is the small capitalists in the country towns and villages, who are sending in orders to buy for the future and holding for a further rise. The farmers, as a class, do not speculate, except in property which they may happen to have actually on hand. It should be noted, however, that a large proportion of the wheat referred to on being held back for want of transportation facilities has not to find a market on this side. It has already been sold, and, though it may arrive here, or at Baltimore, Philadelphis, Toledo, or St. Louis, it will simply be on the way to its final destination, where it has already found purchasers and where the consumers are anxiously waiting for it to be put in their mouths.

The "HESSIAN FLY"

The rumors in regard to

THE "HESSIAN FLT"

took more definit shape yesterday. It will be found noted in the commercial columns, on indubitable testimony, that the warm weather of the last three weeks has stimulated the growth of winter wheat to an alarming extent. It is sprouting out now as it usually does in the spring, and there is grave reason to fear that, with anything like a hard winter, so large a proportion of it will be winter-killed as to leavescarcely enough to bread and seed the counties where it is raised, to say nothing of a surplus for export. The warm weather seems also to have called into existence a brood of insects that would otherwise not have made their appearance. Over large tracts in Michigan the softened and growing roots of winter wheat are represented to be fairly swarming with little insects which are supposed by the non-entomological reporters to be the same as the "Hessian fly,"—that is, a grub which would develop the fly under ordinary circumstances in spring time. There seems to be no doubt of the fact that these pests are swarming in Central Michigan, but reports have not as yet come in from all parts of the State, or from Indiana and Ohio, sufficient to tell how widespread the eyll is.

There was a great deal of

TRADING IN CORN THE "HESSIAN FLT"

TRADING IN CORN esterday, and at a still further advance. Th yesterday, and as a unitarities advance. The market improved one and three-quarter cents on 'Change, in sympathy with wheat, and fell back one cent by the close. There was not quite so much speculative trading, but shippers were taking hold freely, and admitted that they were buying for export on direct orders. Inasmuch as a very little figuring is sufficient to show that when it costs about 30 shillings per quarter to lay it down on the other side, while Beerbohm's figures run only to about 38s 3d to 39s, it is fair to infer that that prespond contestions are severe. to infer that that person's quotations are scarceiy up to the truth. It may be, as suggested by
a wicked wag on the floor yesterday, that he
considers it too high to quote, since it is said
by some of the knowing ones that the present
figures exceed the limits set down in his cipher

figures exceed the limits set down in his cipher code.

The market for May corn opened yesterday at 44½ to 44½, advanced to 45½, and closed on 'Change at 44½. It advanced in the afternoon, and closed at 45½, which was 1½ cents above the latest price of Wednesday. The market for cash corn ranged about the same as November all through the day, the general price for "spot" being 43½. It sold up in the afternoon to 44½, and closed late at 43½.

THE JANUARY TRADING IN PROVISIONS,

THE JANUARY TRADING IN PROVISIONS, THE JANUARY TRADING IN PROVISIONS, noted above, constituted the bulk of that deal, other deliveries not being much wanted. January pork sold up early to \$10.37\footnote{10.37}, being 70 cents above the latest price of Wednesday, and closed on 'Change at \$10.17\footnote{10.37}, January lard sold up, in the moraine, to \$6.17\footnote{10.37}, which was an advance of 23\footnote{10.37} to \$6.17\footnote{10.37}, which was an advance of 23\footnote{10.37} to \$6.17\footnote{10.37}, which was an advance of 23\footnote{10.37} to \$6.25 to \$6.30. It is noteworthy that this important upturn occurred in the face of a hog market that seemed to be demoralized, hogs being entirely nominal at one time and quoted certainly lower, with an indisposition on the part of packers to take hold on any terms.

the part of packers to take hold on any terms.

ONE RATHER CURIOUS INCIDENT
turned up vesterday in the provision crowd which is worth the telling. Up to a few days ago there was quite a rush to buy October lard, which was at a considerable premium in consequence of being supposed to be cornered by a leading packing firm. A prominent capitalist was badgered by an operator to bet \$50 that January lard would not sell at a premium over October Defore the end of this mouth. He took the bet, and then, on a sudden impulse, though contrary to his judgment, turned around and sold 500 tierces of October. Yesterday he filled it in at a profit of 33½ cents per 100 pounds, thus netting him \$490 atter paying the \$50 which he had lost on the bet.

A lumberman, who lost about \$90,000 in a wheat speculation several years ago, and has been trying ever sloce to get it back, is said to have more than made up his loss during the present "boom," and could perhaps close up his deals now and pocket a profit of over \$125,000.

But the path of the speculator is not always strewn with roses. The story runs that an operator with a long purse who made \$200,000 by bearing the market to 85c and put his money in 4 per cents has clung to the bear side with bull-dog pertinacity until he has handed over to the crowd his vice of "fours," and still persists in keeping on the short side.

It was reported yesterday that A. P. Hart, a small operator, has been "squeezed" in much the same manner as C. E. King & Co. the day before, the suspension which was caused promising to be but temporary in its character. ONE RATHER CURIOUS INCIDENT

MILWAUKEE. THE BULLS' CARNIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—The foreign markets continue to favor the bulls, and wheat keeps booming, with a fair prospect now of reaching \$1.25 for November and \$1.27 for Decemb before the close of the present week. The scene at the opening of the market this morning was a repetition of those witnessed on every occasion when a marked advance or decline had been foreshadowed by early telegraphic advices. An anxions crowd througed the pti, ready for business the moment the gong sounded. The first sale of November was made at \$1.2014, an advance of 1½ cents from the closing curbstone price of last evening. The bulls, elated at the prospect of another boom that might send prices up to \$1.25 before the close of the day, at once began to force matters, with such success that by 11 o'clock \$1.22% had been paid for Novem-

as \$1.21½ for November, and heavy transactions were recorded at this figure and \$1.21½. The market, which had become active and somewhat excited, now advanced again to \$1.23½ for November, closing firm at \$1.22. Cash wheat was largely sought for, and sales of fully 100,000 bushels are reported. Peter McGeoch made a single sale of 70,000 bushels of cash wheat at \$1.20½. Bumor says that Angus Smith was the purchaser, for shipment. The dealings in November and December options are estimated by some well-informed parties as high as 2,000,000 bushels. Peter McGeoch is known to have sold largely at from \$1.200,000 bushels. largely at from \$1.21½ to \$1.21½, and Mesara. Wall & Bigelow, Hinckley, and J. B. Oliver & Co. were also free sellers at the range. Following were the closing prices of the Noon Board: No. 1 hard, \$1.24; No. 1 plate, \$1.28; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.20%; No. 3, \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.04%; rejected, 96 and 97 cents; October, \$1.20%; November, \$1.29; December, \$1.24.

WAS AGAIN STRONG and higher, although not very active. November sold from \$1.21½ up to \$1.22½, then receded to \$1.23½, and finally advanced to \$1.23 amid much excitement, closing at that figure. The dealings, were comparatively light, buyers and sellers alike being scarce because of wariness and evident uncertainty.

THE TRIBURE correspondent undertook this afternoon to feel the pulse of brokers and speculators in regard to the future price of wheat, with indifferent success. One gentle-man expressed the opinion that the market is slowly but surely going up to \$1.50, without any marked break. Others talked of \$1.50 as the ultimate price of the crop, but foreshadowed breaks before it would be reached. shadowed breaks before it would be reached. Others equally shrewd expressed fears of an impending serious break in prices, and pointed to contradictory advices from New York as precursors of the danger in store for the longs. Even these gentlemen agreed, however, that the highest price for wheat has not yet been reached.

In consequence of the success that has attended the cultivation of winter wheat for four or five years past, a much larger area of land has been sown with the cereal in Wisconsin the present fall than ever before in the history of the State. The exceedingly warm weather of the past month has caused

AN UNUSUALLY RANK GROWTH

AN UNUSUALLY RANK GROWTH.

of the young plants. Some reports make them fully six inches high already, and rapidly growing to stalk. Should the warm weather continue much longer, mowing or sheep-grazing will have to be resorted to to save the plants from utter destruction by the frosts and snows of winter. As it is now the plants are too ranks and tender to encounter biting frosts, and only judicious mewing or grazing with sheep herds will set them back sufficiently to become bardy. In the southern portion of this State farmers are already driving their sheep into the wheat fields to graze down the rank and excessive growth.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the twenty-fours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were as follows:

Receipts. Shipm'is.

The amount of wheat in store has increased to 1,313,000 bushels.

The inspection of grain up to 9 a.m. embraced 288 cars, of which 220 were wheat, 5 corn, 4 cats, 52 barley, and 7 rye.

MATRIMONIAL.

COWLES---HALE.

epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—Eugene H. Cowles. Washington correspondent of the Cleveland editor of the *Leader*, was married this evening to Miss Alice M. Haie, daughter of E. B. Haie. was performed at 7:45 p. m. in St. Paul's Epis-copal Church, in the presence of a large and select company of relatives and friends. Among those in attendance were President and Mrs. Hayes, and their daughter Fannie, and Webb select company of relatives and friends. Among those in attendance were President and Mrs. Hayes, and their daughter Fannie, and Webb Hayes, Gen. Garfield and Mrs. Garfield; Congressman Townsend, of this district, and Capt. Markham and Mrs. Alfred Cowles, of Chicago. The bridal party entered the church in the following order, while the organ sent forth a delightful wedding march: H. C. Rouse, with Miss Elide Buckingham, of Zanesville; John D. A. Pray, of Washington, with Miss Emma Russell; George C. Tracey, with Miss Josie Mason: Fred Cowles, brother of the going to bring him care and others. It is more those in attendance and others. It is more those in attendance were Julian said to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot way glass and turned the rest of whith there was in the glass out in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, and washed it out, and walked towards the store. As account in the sink, but took you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to me. "I will shoot you." I paid no attention to the paid no will put the gan away." and Mayer and the shoot my boas. "A feet of the me was arrested and they were given the country of the me was arrested and they were given the country of the me was arrested and they were given the country of the me was arrested and they were given the country of the me was arrested and they were given the country of t Josie Mason: Fred Cowles, brother of the groom, with Miss Jessie Bissell. The ceremony was performed by the Rector of the church, the Rev. N. S. Rulison, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bolles, Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. C. French, editor of the Standard of the Cross.

editor of the Standard of the Cross.

On leaving the church, which was most appropriately decorated, the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, on Euclid avenue, where a grand reception was held, though, in consequence of a recent death in the family, invitations to this were limited to members of the two families and to guests from out of the city. The presents were numerous, and among the most costly ever given on a like occasion in Cleveland.

CRITCHETT---STRATTON. GRANT PARK, Ill., Oct. 16.—A very exclusive party gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stratton, of "Yellow Head," Wednes-

day, the 15th inst., to celebrate the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lotta, with Mr. Justin Critchett, of Chicago. The ceremony was per-formed by the Rev. William Clark, of Ellwood, Ill., assisted by Elder Newton, of Grant Park, Ill. Immediately after the ceremony, which

POWERS--BOWERS,
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 16.—A fashionable wedding, that has kept Decatur people on the tip-toe of expectation, occurred last evening. It was the marriage of Mr. George S. Powers, a prominent young business man of Jacksonville, and Miss Dessie Bowers, a daughter of one of our most respected citizens. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. W. Miller. The presents consisted mostly of silverware, of great cost and elegance. The couple will reside at Jacksonville.

LOTTERY LITIGATION.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—A long lottery LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—A long lottery litigation, chiefly remarkable for its bitterness and the large perquisites to court officials and lawyers, received another nail in its head here to-day, papers of injunction restraining Simmons, Dickinson & Co., of New York, from drawing under what is called the Henry County grant, being served on the agents of that firm in Louisville. The Henry County grant is the last straw to which this sinking concern could clutch, as the Paducah grant, being illegal, and having been enjoined under the Frankfort grant, nothing is left them. There is a strong prejudice in Kentucky against all lottery companies who pursue the policy plan, which traders, are Iving back and watching the situation for signs appears to be rapidly increasing every day, the augmented trade being due to the introduction of new and fresh blood. Not a small percentage of the more staid members of the Board have been folding entirely aloof from wheat for two or three days, or, indeed, all this week, declining to fill orders to either buy or sell. The situation, as they view it, is

ALTOGETHER TOO RISKY

to warrant them in medding with it. They concede that the rapid advance in England may be accepted as warranting the advance here, but a low among them scale even there, but a low among the low among the low among the low among them scale in the scale even there, and scale and but the consists of daily drawings on a small scale, and have seen to deally drawings on a small scale, and have seen the consists of daily drawings on a small scale, and have seen to ensure the policy as their follower the pol

SHOT IN THE BACK.

A Singular Shooting Case Occurs in Englewood.

A Tailor Fatally Wounded by His Apprentice.

The Allegation Is that a Cobbier Uzged Him to Do It.

A very singular case of shooting occurred about half-pas: 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Englewood, by which Peter Smith, a German tailor, doing business in Marconey Block, was shot in the back, and, if not already dead, will not live long. The Doctor says he cannot pes-

not live long. The Doctor says he cannot persibly recover.

The shooting for the present is surrounded with a good deal of mystery. It took place is a store in the building known as Marooney Block, just north of the Fort Wayne track, on Wentworth avenue, occupied jointly by Peter Smith, a tailor, and Joseph Meyer, a cobbler. At the time of the shooting the two men, and a journey-man tailor by the name of Julian Muichtonky, employed by Smith, were the only persons present in the store.

THE STORY, AS LEARNED BY THE REPORTER, was that Smith had been out to Grand Crossing.

was that Smith had been out to Grand Crossing Wednesday, and had stayed all night. On his return to the store yesterday morning his man Matchinsky told him his wife wanted to see Matchinsky told him his wife wanted to see him. He went home, and returned in a short time and found Dr. Delemater and Thomes Keating in the store. He proposed that they have some beer. They all chipped in 5 cents apiece, and Smith went for the feer. When he returned they went into the back room, which is partitioned off by a board partition from the main store, and drank the heer. Keating and Delemater then left. Smith said he had drank his beer and had stated to the abok to throw out the drear of his gless. aink to throw out the dregs of his glass, when some one shot him in the back. He fell to the floor and could not get up. He called to the men to help him up, but they paid no a to him. Outsiders came in on hearing the shot, and went for a doctor. The two men, afeyer and Matchinsky, had in the meantime resumed their work as if nothing unusual had happened. Meyer his abomaking, and Matchinsky his sewing cross-legged on his table. When questioned as to

BOW THE SHOOTING OCCURRED,
both answered they did not know, Matchinsky
answering in broken German (he is evidently a
Pole or Bohemian). The shot was fired from a
double-barreled shotzun, which was found in a
closet off the back room, and which contained a charge of bird-shot, all of which, together with the wad, entered Smith's back at a
point about where the suspenders crose.

Dr. Lovewell, who is attending Smith, says
the charge has torn away part of the bone of the
spinal column, and has severed the nerves and
marrow of the column, and left the lower part
of the body paralyzed.

Officer Johnson arrested Matchinsky, and conveyed him to the Town-Hall at the Stock-Yarda,
and, at the surgestion of some of those who
first appeared on the scene, Meyer was arrested
and placed in the Englewood lock-up.

It was thought best to

of the affair, as it was likely be would die at any moment. Accordingly Postmaster W. N. Smith. who is also a Justice of the Peace, was called in and took Smith's evidence, after which he was conveyed to his residence, on the corner of Dickey and Sixty-fourth streets, where the reporter found him about 8 o'clock in a very low condition. It was thought advisable to have another statement in the exact words as near as possible of the dying man, so Mr. M. Jacosen, who understands both German and English (Smith gave part of his evidence in German and part in English), took down his words in the presence of Officer Chase and others. It is as follows: TAKE SMITE'S STATEMENT

with him, but I have often with Meyer, and he sale more than once that he would fix me. Meyer said to Julian when he was arrested and they were going to brine him sway, "If you get into any trouble I will help you out of it."

MR. M. JANSEN,

who took the above, makes the following statement: "I went up to the place. I saw Julian standing between two men,—Mr. Champion and Mr. Johnson. They took Julian up to Mr. Smith for identification. Julian asked him in German if he (Julian) was mad at the time he shot. Smith looked him straight in the eyes, and said, in German, "Yes, you was, and Meyer had arranged it all." Mr. Meyer was working. Smith seemed to be resting comfortably while the reporter was present. Although he was perfectly helpiess in the lower part of his limbs his feet were warm, he could move his arms, and seemed perfectly conscious. He complained of a pair in his breast, which the doctor and might be from some of the shot which had penetrated beyond where be had probed, which was about alt inches. He did not dare to go farther, as he feared by remeving the clot of blood the man would bleed to death in a very short time. The rooms of the comfortably-furnished cottage were visited during the evening by sympathizing friends and acquaintances, who came to express their sympathy and offer their cervices, if they could be of help in any way.

Smith is about 28 years of age, and has a wife and boy 5 or 6 years of age. The reporter, in casting about for

Ill., assisted by Elder Newton, of Grant Park, Ill. Immediately after the ceremony, which took place promptly at II, the company were seated to an elegant collation, served in the large dining-room. The bride was superbly attired. The bridegroom faultless, in the regulation suit of black broadcloth. Miss Lotta was the last remaining child, three daughters and one son baving already bowed at the matrimonial shrine. The presents were numerous and elegant. A roll of bank-notes from the father of the bride; A dozen silver spoons, from the mother; silver cake-basket. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Hewett; silver cake-basket. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Hewett; silver cake-basket. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stratton; Miss Cora Worcester, silver pickle-dish; Willie Worcester, butter-knife; Frank Hamilton, revolving butter-dish; H. Hall, Jr., silver berry-dish; Ephraim Blodgett, silver fruit-stand; Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, bronze clock; little Ollie Stratton, silver napkin-rings, and many other presents too numerous to mention. The bridal party took the 2 o'clock train for Chicago.

POWERS---BOWERS,

A CAUSE FOR THE SHOOTING,

Id done by either of the two who were present, interviewed a number of the two who were present, interviewed a number of the two who were present, interviewed a number of the two who the sent protation of the scene after the shooting. It seems that the shoting to the first persons on the scene after the shooting. It seems that the shoting to the first persons on the scene after the shooting. It seems that the shot product to the wrote one in the same closet, but that is impossible from the location of the wound. A theory advanced by a person who knows something of the two men, Smith and Meyer, seems to be plausible. Meyer has had a grudge against Smith, which has been growing for some time, and he took this opportunity to increase the best of the troit of the bride; and the two who were present, interviewed a number of the first persons on the scene after the shooting. It seems that the shoting the the was broaten. One barrie A CAUSE FOR THE SHOOTING,

at the Englewood lock-up was not rewarded with much information. Meyer claimed that there was no hard feeling between him and Smith. They had worked in the arms stores in their different lines of business for zeverally years. He said he loaned his gun a short time since, and the party returned it loaded in one barrel. He thought that Smith and Matchinaky, were fooling with the gun after he laft the banz part of the store, and in the scottle Smith got shot. When asked why he kept on with his work he said he had a pair of boots which he was in a great hurry to fluish. He is married and has a wife and two sons. He seems to take the matter very coolly, and thinks he ought not to have been arrested at all.

Mr. Johnson, who keeps a shoe-store on the next block, was one of the first to enter the store after the affair took place. He says both men were very industriously at work when he passed through the store. He asked them how it docurred, and they answered they did not know. He thought they both were flushed and excited.

Matchinsky, who is locked up at the Slock-Yards, was sullen and uncommunicative. He understands English, but speaks it very brokes-ly. Both men will be stamined to-day and held to await the result of Smith's injuries, unless one or the other makes a confession. A VISIT TO METER'S CHLL

A Good Plas - The most processie way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and or-operating many orders and co-operating many orders and co-operating many orders and co-operating many orders and the constant of the constant order of the constant order of the constant order of the constant order orde

DISOLUTION NOTICES The firm of Socretor & Roeder, doing business at 77 West Lake-st., is this day disputual consent. Mr. John Socretor will consult to the social state of the social sta

Marks, Caveats low, New York, proprietors..." Thirty-four years ex-tients. Hand-book on Pak-se advice, sent free.

A. C. Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., is stopping at

Charles A. Eldridge, Fond du Lac, Wis., is at G. W. Mason, Ean Claire, Wis., is sojourning

Ex-Gov. Ludington, of Wisconsin, is domi-Miss B. Belford, from Rockford, is the guest

f Miss Mary Pvatt. leorge Brown, of Toronto, is among the

Conrad Selpp yesterday took \$500 of the new took of the Chicago Turngemeinde. S. C. Ellsworth, Receiver of the Denver & Go Grande Railroad, is at the Tremont.

J. E. Ormsbee, member of the State Senate Vermont, wife and daughter, are guests of W. Rollins, 32 Aldine square.

ting on the recent advices from the country, nanufacturers of cigar-signs now supply wooden Indians with Winchester rifles in-of the traditional tomahawk and quiver. he broom-makers, to the number of about enty, met in secret conclave at Romer's Hall, North Clark street, last evening. No busi-se of vital importance to the outside public a transacted.

be Chicago Branch of the Western Society be Suppression of Vice has issued a circular siness-men and citizens generally asking ympathy and co-operation. The subscrip-asked is \$5 per aunum.

Dr. N. S. Davis delivered a lecture on "The organs of Respiration" before the Y. M. C. A., a Lower Farwell Hall, last evening. A goodly umber were in attendance, and the lecture roved profitable and instructive.

Thomas W. Shannon and F. H. Story, Directors of the Chicago & Eastern illinois Railroad; H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railroad; and E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Vanualia Railroad, are at the Pacific.

stors Vance. Saulsbury, and Cameron, went to Kansas not long ago to investigate lieged corruption in the election of Senstor lis, were in the city last night, en route to sington. They have taken testimony in the er, but declined making any statements reing the facts brought to light thereby.

The Directors of the Highland College for Vomen met and adopted resolutions of respet or the memory of the late Principal of that intitution, Prof. E. P. Weston. The resolutions, which are of the usual score and character, will be transmitted to the family of the deceased not to his old friends in his native State of

rs. Sheahan, living at No. 426 Hubbard et, while crossing the intersection of Ashand Ogdeu avenues at 8:35 yesterday attoop, was run down by a horse and wagon, ed and driven by Hugh McLaughlin, of No. Ogden avenue. The wheels passed over the , breaking the coliar-bone, and causing seinternal injury. She was picked up by Mr. aughlin, and taken to the County Hospital reseatment.

The Executive Committee of the North American Saenger-Bund met yesterday at Wendel's saloon, Franz Amberg presiding. Mr. Kihlern was elected Corresponding Secretary, and accepted the position. The singing section of the Social Workingmen's Union was admitted to membership, and will take part in the purposeching festivities. All the musical directors of the home societies were made adjuncts to dr. Baiatka, who is the Grand Director, to aid im in devising a program for the festivities.

Senators Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware: Z. R.

he in devising a program for the leastware; Z. B. snce, of North Carolina; and Angus Campa, of Wisconsin, members of the Sub-Comttee of the Senate in relation to the Ingalis quiry, are at the Sherman, their Kansas sessus having been concluded. They are accompled by D. T. Murphy, the official stenographer, and James J. Christie, the Assistant

and leave to-day for their homes.

The boy Daniel Cameron, who was run down by a team and heavily-loaded wagon near the intersection of Randolph and Ann streets at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, died of his injuries at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the residence of his parents, No. 244 Fulton street. The police are anxious to ascertain the names of two gentlemen who jumped from the car, No. 176, upon which the little boy had been hitching, and seized the horses attached to the waron which run him down. As far as can be ascertained, the killing was purely accidental, but nevertheless a full investigation is wished for.

for.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 77 Cologne street upon George Kolgraffe, who was fatally injured between two freightears in C. W. Davis' lumber-yard at the corner of Cologne and Joseph streets last Saturday; upon Thomas Morano, an Italian, who died at the County Hospital of injuries received by a curbstone falling upon him while at work excavating for a new building near the corner of Madison street and Western avenue; and upon Joseph Englehard, of No. 254 West Chicago avenue, who received his death injury by a fall from the cornice of a building at the corner of Ohio and Vine streets.

At 6:40 vesterday morning the dead holy of

western avenue; and upon Joseph Englehard, of No. 284 West Chleago avenue, who received his death riqury by a fall from the cornice of a huising at the corner of Olio and Vine streets.

At 6:40 restorday morning the dead body of the contribution of the corner of the corner of Olio and Vine streets, he were laballe and Clark streets, the wheel of baddy mangied. The deceased was about the contribution of the corner of th

and supper, which appeared to be the most en joyable part of the exercises; and, outside of the speeches, the dedication was a decided success. The "boys" deserve credit for their iderality and for the royal manner in which they entertained their guests.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Board of Management of the Ullegie C.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Board of Management of the Illinois Social Science Association held its monthly meeting at the Tremont House yesterday at 10 a. m., Miss Helen S. Shedd, Vice-Fresident for the First Congressional District, in the chair.

The other members of the Board present were Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. W. T. Tuley, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Miss S. A. Richards, Mrs. H. H. Handy, Mrs. Arthur L. Smith, and Mrs. P. M. Butter.

A standing committee on finance was appointed, consisting of Mrs. H. H. Handy, Mrs. Arthur L. Smith, Miss Ellen A. Martin, Dr. Leila G. Bedell, Mrs. W. D. Babbitt, Mrs. C. E. Larned, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, and Mrs. J. L. Candee.

The report of the Advisory Finance Committee, adopted at the snnual meeting, was referred to the Standing Finance Committee for execution.

to the Standing Finance Committee for execution.

Among the letters read was one from Mrs. Senator Whiting, of Tuscola, accepting the Vice-Presidency of the Sixth District; also a letter of acceptance from the new President of the Association, Prof. Sue M. D. Fry, of the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington. Prof. Fry expressed a desire to have the meetings of the Koard so arranged as to enable her to attend them, saying, "I feel unwilling to be President and not share the burdens and keep in hand the business of the Association,—in other words, to be a figure-head and nothing more."

This aentiment was received with evident satisfaction, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the President the action of the Board on the various points contained per letter of the 13th inst., and give her a full report of the proceedings of the meeting.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society was held last evening in their rooms in the Union Building. In spite of the disagreeable weather, there was a full attendance. Mr. G. W. Felton presided.

The ovening's entertainment was opened with the "Evening Prayer," from Nachtlayer, which was rendered by the Empire Horn Quartet,—Messrs. Schunz, Bockman, White, and Bruus.

Messrs. E. L. Wakeman, Alfred C. Thomas, and J. C. Chase were elected members of the Society, and Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The President presented as a subject for inquiry as to the chemical action which takes place in the polarization of batteries on short circuits.

place in the polarization of natteries on shore circuits.

He also proposed that the chemical action of the bichromate of potash battery be made a subject of investigation.

Dr. Garnsey threw some light on this subject, and gave a graphic description of the action of this battery, commonly known as Fuller's.

This was followed with selections from the "Bohemian Girl" by the quartet.

Dr. Charles A. P. Garnsey then gave an interesting lecture on "Hydrogen and the Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe," which was fully illustrated. The lecture was especially interesting from the number of experiments which were given, including the burning of copper and platinum wire with the blowpipe, the calcium and phosphorous lights in connection with bydrogen, and the illustration of the explosive compounds of oxygen and hydrogen.

After a farewell overture from the quartet, the meeting adjourned for one month.

the meeting adjourned for one month.

SUICIDE.

Samuel Hutchins, axed about 35, a photographer in the employ of A. & G. Tsylor, No. 170 Madison street, committed suicide at that place yesterday morning. He had acted for the last two weeks as if insane,—imagining that he was being followed by some Socialists who wanted to kill nim, and made a complaint to that effect at a police station. He went to his work as usual yesterday morning, and while in the small room off the gallery where the chemicals are kept Edwin Hoggins, a boy employed there, heard him say "I must die." In an instant thereafter, Hoggins heard a noise as if some one had fallen, and, on going to the door, saw Hutchins lying on the floor unconscious and struggling for breath. Near his hand was a tumbler which had contained an ounce of cyanide of potasfor breath. Near his hand was a tumbler which had contained an ounce of cranide of potassium—enough to kill a dozen persons. A physician was sent for, but Hutchins was dead before he came. Deceased was an Englishman, nomarried, and had been in this country since January, coming from Brixton, Eng. He has a brother in the Home Office, and other relatives across the water, but none in America. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Hutchins had a little money, enough to keep him out of the Potter's Field, and he will be buried decently, and his brother notified where the body is.

inquiry, are at the Saerman, their Kansas sessions having been concluded. They are accompanied by D. T. Murphy, the official stenographs, and James J. Christie, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. They are, of sourse, unwilling to say anything as to the result of their investigations. They break up and leave to-day for their homes.

The boy Daniel Cameron, who was run down by a team and heavily-loaded wagon near the intersection of Randolph and Ann streets at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, died of his injuries at II o'clock yesterday forenoon at the casidence of his parents, No. 244 Fulton street. The police are anxious to ascertain the ILLINOIS DRYING COMPANY.

izing "ordinance, the factory being run without a license.

The seizure was made by Heaith Officer De Wolf, Lieuts. Beadell and Miller, at 9:30 p. m. The men complained that they were not given time to change their working clothes, but aside from this and the thorough wetting they got they had nothing much to grumole about. The foreman, A. Schilling, who was one of the crowd, said that for a week past the factory had been run under a new process, by which all stench was avoided, and that the law did not apply. Justice Wallace will deel with the cases this morning.

Dr. De Wolf says the place has been stinking fearfully. He deserves great credit for thus swooping down on the offensive establishment.

DB. ALGER.

In speaking of the probability that the Rev. W. K. Alger, of Boston, might be called to Chicago to fill a Unitarian puloit, or to found a new church, an unintentional error was made vesterday. It should have been stated that the church day. It should have been stated that the church which it was proposed to secure in case he did not go to Unity was not the edifice now foccupied by St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal congregation, but the building on Ann and Washington streets, opposit the First Congregational Church, in which they formerly worshiped. This is now the property of a lady residing in Hackensack, N. J., and it can be obtained on reasonable terms by Mr. Haverly. There are only two mortgages for \$10,000 each on St. Paul's Church building, and these the Society are amply able to meet, the income from pew rents, etc. being on the inincome from pew rents, etc., being on the in-

There are no further developments in regard to Mr. Alger's removal to this city, except that be has been solicited to preach in Unity Church on the first and second Sunday in November, and has accepted. This will give the congregation lately presided over by the Rev. Robert Collyer an opportunity to judge how they like him.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION,
who are the guests of the Directors of the Chicago show, were yesterday taken on an extended tour through the objects of interest in
the city. Starting at the Palmer House, the
party drore over the lake-shore drives and
Lincoln Park, stopping at the Water-Works, and
vasiting the extreme southern boulevards and
park system. During the afternoon some few
of the guests visited the Exposition. The
guests were entertained at the usual hour for
ten with a banquet at the Palmer House, after
which the official visit to the Exposition was
made. The gentlemen say that they are unable
to make any intelligent comparison of the
merits of the two shows, as their exhibition is
divided up into several rooms, while the Chicago affair is displayed in panoramic form. The
visitors leave for Cincinnait this morning, expressing themselves as well pleased with their
reception, and as having more exalted ideas of
Chicago's greatness and the Exposition in particular. THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CINCINNATI EX-

The following appeared in yesterday evening's

The following appeared in yesterday evening's Telegraph:

To the Public: This is to certify that I either own or control the majority of the capital stock of the Chicago Telegraph Company, and that there has not been any sale of the same to the Daily News proprietors, or any other person or corporation, all rumors set afoat by disappointed parties to the contrary notwithstanding; that the paper is on a paying basis, and that its proprietors have plenty of money now in bank to sustain its credit or meet any liability against it.

Ww. T. Colling,

President Chicago Telegraph Company.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Council meets this evening to hear Com-John Moody, Assistant City-Clerk, is off for a risit to Kansas.

Ald. Sanders has withdrawn from his candida-cy for County Commissioner.

Three cases of scarlet-fever and four of diph-Corporation Counsel Adams was away yester-day. In fact, the Ohio election, or something

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,483 from the Collector; \$1,336 from the Water Department; and \$647 from the Controller.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard was among the callers at the Mavor's office yesterday. He had an ex-tended talk with his Honor under lock and key. The following were the condemnations and confiscations by the Health Officer yesterday: At Nos. 15 and 16 West Jackson Street Market, two bruised hams; at Nos. 3 and 4, three bruised hams, two diseased bogs, and one slunk calf; and at No. 180 South Water street, 400 pounds of spoiled fish.

of spoiled fisb.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of a letter from Col. Swain, of the First Regiment, asking for a rebate of the water-tax due on the armory of his command. He stated that Mayor Heath had created a precedent, and that his men were ready for police duty at any time, etc.; but his Honor had to reply that he had no authority of law to make rebates, and that he only hope of escaping the tax was the getting of the Council to pass the necessary ordinance.

The Commissioner of Public Works was yesterday perfecting a system by which he could always know just what was being done on the streets, bridges, sewers, etc..—how many men being employed every day, where employed, and what they were getting. The system embraces a series of blanks upon which daily and weekly reports shall be made to him, which will be ready as soon as they can be printed, and which he thinks will result in a great public saving.

Dr. Williams, Chairman of the Sanitary Com-

he thinks will result in a great public saving.

Dr. Williams, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Homeopathic Medical Society, had a long conference with Dr. De Wolf yesterday about the lake water, and the result was De Wolf agreed to furnish the Society with samples of water taken at the crib from various deoths for analyzation. Dr. Williams contends that the sewerage of the city is at times taken to the crib by an undercurrent, and that it is there drawn into the tunnel and sent back to the city, and is intermixed with the water supply, etc., and, farthermore, made some pertinent inquiries as to what becomes of the sewage from the crib itself.

NOT ENDED YET.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between the stone-contractors on the new City-Hall and Commissioner Waller and Supt. Kirkland, growing out of the letter to the contractors of the day before. It was an exceedingly private affair, and very little could be learned of what transpired. It was understood, however, that the question under discussion was the fixing up of the want of harmony between the detail drawings and the plans, and that the meeting was noted for the pleasant feeling pervading; so that, on the whole, the prospect is good for an early and amicable adjustment of all the disputes, though nothing has been so far accomplished. The contractors are to make figures showing the difference in the value of certain work between the plans and the detail drawings, which are to be submitted at a subsequent meeting as a basis of settlement, and in the meantime things will remain in statu quo. A conference with the brick-men is announced for to-day.

A SHERIPP IN TROUBLE. Deputy Sheriff Stacy was arrested vesterday at the instance of the Mayor for playing auctivater without obtaining the necessary license. The complaint made to his Honor was that a Mr. Coggeshall. Nos. 79 and 81 State street, was in the habit of buying up stocks of pictures, frames, mirrors, etc., and giving Buel & Co., who are said to be in his employ as clerks, or allowing them to give, a chattel-mortgage on the same, which was followed by a foreclosure or allowing them to give, a chattel-mortgage on the same, which was followed by a foreclosure and the sale of the goods by Stacey, or some one else, as Sheriff, by which means Coggesnall was doing an auctioneer's business without license. The case in point was claimed to be that Buel & Co. had given a chattel-mortgage on a stock of goods at the above numbers in August for \$5,100, and that Stacey was conducting the sale yesterday. Before making the arrest the Law Department was consulted and advised the action taken, on the ground that a Deputy-Sheriff did not have jurisdiction in such cases. Coggeshall will now have to get out a license if he continues the business, but just how he has tound it profitable to do business as claimed is not known. Mr. Stacey claims to be an innocent party in the affair, and was released on bail.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE BACK TAXES.

The question of whether the schools are to receive anything from the back taxes of 1873-74 continues to be discussed. Yesterday the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the School Board was at the rookery, and he claimed that \$115,500 of the tax belonged to the School Fund, of which \$30,000 was for a school-house on West Thirteenth street, \$29,000 for a school-house on LaSalle street, \$23,000 for a school-house on LaSalle street, \$23,000 for a school-house on Wulnut street, and \$7,500 for a school-house site. He claimed that these various sums had been appropriated for these specific purposes in 1873-74, and that the School Board was entitled to the same, and as evidence that the money had not been taken from subsequent appropriations, he showed that the THE SCHOOLS AND THE BACK TAXES. the money had not been taken from subsequent appropriations, he showed that the school-houses had not been built, etc. He saw the Controller on the subject, but that gentleman held to his old position that the schools had had all that was coming to them, and positively refused to make any concessions. He contends that the trouble about the taxes in question led to the creation of much of the city's indebtedness, and that the schools did their part in the work, hence it is right and proper that the money as collected should be applied to canceling outstanding obligations. The difference between the School Board and the Controller, it will be seen, is radical, and it would not ence between the school board and the control-ler, it will be seen, is radical, and it would not be surprising, under the circumstances, to see the matter taken to the courts for adjudication. Certainly, the school-houses in question will not be built until the right or wrong of the respect-ive contestants has been determined.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector is still selling in West Chicago on account of delinquent taxes. A Deputy Sheriff yesterday arrested Albert Reiser on a ca. sa. for \$116 at the suit of one

The Grace babeas-corpus case has been inefinitly postponed, owing to some trouble between the attorneys. The trial of Adelaide Robert, the homicidal

and hysterical, has been once more postponed, his time to the 28th inst. The marriage-license market continues brisk,

and fifty hearts were yesterday permitted to beat as twenty-five in the hereafter. Theresa Lebentbaler, Stephen A. Kyle, and Roxanna Morton were yesterday adjudged in-sane and paupers in the County Court. The Committees on Public Service, Towns and Town accounts, and Printing and Stationery will meet to-day if they can obtain quorums.

The County Clerk has employed twenty-two additional clerks to extend the valuations on the tax-warrants. He has got all the men he The trial of Considine, Conners, and O'Donnell for the manslaughter of John Knecht came to an abrupt conclusion in the Criminal Court yeasterday afternoon. State's-Attorney Mills found that the evidence was legally insufficient to warrant him in asking a conviction, and accordingly asked the Court to discharge the jury. The Court agreed with him, and it was so ordered.

Forty-five prisoners were arraigned to plead in the Criminal Court yesterday, and, as is usual, the "beft" of them confessed that they were innocent. Tim Griffin owned up to betty larcesy, and got ten days in jail; while flattie Johnson, for a similar offense, to which she pleaded guilty, was booked for twenty days. William Weber owned that he was a burgiar, Charles Schultz said be believed he was guilty of larceny, and Robert Donnelly owned up to a charge of malicious mischief. They were remanded for sentence.

THE COUNTY BOARD held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon.
Commissioner Fitzgerald in the chair, and all the Commissioners present except Messrs.
Senne, Stewart, and Burling.
A few Committees reported in favor of the payment of bills, etc., and the reports were approved.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Serv-ice reported in favor of awarding Walker—Mc-Neill & Son—\$25,000 on account of his (their)

ice reported in favor of awarding Walker—McNeill & Son—\$25,000 on account of his (their) contract.

Commissioner Coburn said he could not consistently vote for the adoption of the report. Walker was eternally coming in and asking for estimates, although, when he got \$55,000 a few weeks ago, he promised not to bother the Board any more. All that Walker should be allowed should be enough to pay his men. Walker's bond was worthless anyhow, and nothing could be collected on it if he should repudiate the job altogether. The speaker moved that Walker be allowed \$15,000 on account.

Commissioner Hoffmann said the Committee were satisfied that the Board would be safe in allowing Walker \$25,000.

Commissioner Wood agreed substantially with the last speaker. He had suggested \$20,000 in committee, but if McNeill or Walker were so far cripoled in their resources that they could not complete the work, then the Board should pay him or them something to keep him or them running. He would vote for the whole amount. The report was adopted by 10 votes to 2, Ayars and Coburn offsaged a resolution.

Half a dozen motions to adjourn were mad was voted, by 10 to 2, that when the Boar ijourn it do so until a week from next Mo

It was then explained that Coburn's resolu-tion simply provided that the judges of election be requested to admit the Socialistic challenger, the Board having no power to enforce it. Commissioner Hoffmann said that as the Board had refused to grant the Socialists a judge in each of these precincts be was opposed to the hollow mockery of allowing them a challenger.

co the hollow mockery of allowing challenger.

Commissioner Lenzen said that the Socialists ought to have a judge in each of those precincts as a simple matter of justice. This had been refused them, but he thought they should at least be given challengers. Commissioner Coburn's resolution was then carried by 8 votes to 4: Yeas—Boese, Bradley, Coburn, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Spofford, and Wheeler—8. Navs—Ayars, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, and Wood—4. The Board then adjourned until Monday week.

THE FEDERAL FORT.

Two hundred barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasur yesterday reached \$15,000. The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$6,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out \$5,000.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday reached \$27,558. Of this amount, \$24,964 was for tax-pa.d spirits, \$1,909 for tobacco and cigars, and \$444 for beer. Louis Born, the State street cigarmaker ar-rested the other day for reusing old boxes, was held yesterday in \$500 bail to the District Court. It was the testimony of the Commissioner that a more mixed-up case never "came up them staics."

Charles H. Perkins, one of the "capitalists whose names decorate the Phineas Aver match-bond, of fragrant memory, is reported to be a-weary of jail life, and to be making streamous efforts to get somebody to go on his bond. At last accounts he had great hopes of furnishing his man and securing his liberty to-day.

The officials and employes at the new Government Building were paid the first installment—one-half—of their September salaries yesterday. There were 135 of them, and it took \$3.512 to go around, \$1,000 of the amount being in gold. It was the first time since 1861 that Government employes in this region have walked off with their wages, or even a part thereof, in gold.

their wages, or even a part thereof, in gold.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Field, Leiter & Co., 30 cases dry goods, 5 cases fancy goods; Winslow, Wright & Co., 10 packages manufacturing paper, 1 bale goatskins; Fowler Brothers, 116 sacks salt; Cherrie & Co., 10 toos pig-tron; A. G. Spaiding & Bro., 1 case archery goods; Gale & Blockt, 1 barrel bay rum; Grommes & Ulirich, 110 barrels ale, 50 barrels ginger ale; F. W. Hayne & Co., 30 barrels ale, 25 barrels ginger ale. Collections, \$7,365.31.

DR. LORIMER.

THE REV. MR. SHEPPARD NOT THE MAN. In an interview published yesterday in regard to the charge of plagiarism preferred against the Rev. Dr. Lorimer by the News, the statement was made that the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Grace Methodist Church, was the one who did it,—who gave the information to the press which led to the statements concerning the alleged borrowing of the ideas of Dr. Parker, of London. It is but justice to the pastor of Grace Methodist Church to say that the statement made by the person interviewed was not correct. The person making it had no idea she was being interviewed, spoke with great freedom, and jumped at con-

It appears that several clergymen of the Meth-It appears that several clergymen of the Methodist Church, who were attending the Rock River Conference, visited Dr. Lorimer's church and heard him preach. While over at the Conference meeting, which was held in Grace Church, the statement was made by one of them that the sermon was borrowed to a certain extent from one of Dr. Parker's discourses. They went into the library of Dr. Sheppard and asked him to consult his file of the Fountain, the paper which was believed to contain it. To such a request as that, Dr. Sheppard of course consented, and the discourse was found. He_gave no information to any newspaper and volunteered no information to his fellow-divines. He himself was busy with the extra labor which the meeting of the Conference at his church involved, and neither attended Dr. Lorimer's preachings nor had any part in the publicity given to the alleged piagiarism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—in THE TRIBUNE'S arcount of an interview with my busband (in my presence) on the subject of Dr. Lorimer's aleged use of the Rev. Mr. Parker's sermons, the impression is made that I hold the Rev. R. D. Sheppard responsible for the arraignment of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer. Permit me to say that I do not regard Mr. Sheppard thus responsible, save that he is the fortunate owner of a large save that he is the fortunate owner of a large labrary in which somebody else found a copy of a London paper containing the sermon of the English divine which has caused the trouble. The remarks I made, and perhaps warmly, and certafuly without a suspicion that what I said was to be made public, grew out of a natural indignation which I felt, and a desire to defend my pastor.

MRS. LEANDER STONS.

THE TRUNK LOTTERY. GAMBLING IN AN AUCTION-ROOM. Frail humanity, with its weakness for discounting the future, will gamble. Not to mention the chronic devotees to games of chance whose every spare minute and dollar is spent in coppering this card, playing open on the other, and occasionally practicing that delusive tidbid of guesswork which the tiger offers at the close of every deal under the name of "calling the turn," there are those who, while possessing the utmost horror of gambling when accompanied by green baize and pasteboard, do not shrink om other forms of-well, say speculation-in which the guess is made upon the fluctuations of wheat or stocks. It was this peculiar tenddency which yesterday morning made the auction-house of Butters & Co., 178 Kandolph street, a scene of unusual excitement. The announcement had been made that at the hour of 10 a. m. the sale would begin of a vast 10 a. m. the sale would begin of a vast lot of unclaimed baggage which had collected on the hands of the United States Express Company, and this brought together not only the usual run of auction-goers, but also a lot of other people who, having heard of bonanza purchases made at such sales on previous occasions, had come to go it blind, and invest in such packages as, from a survey of their outside, might bear evidence of profitable possibilities. The sale began promptly on time, and the bidding was spirited from the start.

on time, and the bidding was spirited from the start.

ALL SORTS OF PARCELS AND PACKAGES were brought from the huge and heterogeneous pile gathered in confusion on the right side of the room and placed under the hammer by the eloquent autioneer. There were trunks of all kinds, from the handsome Saratoga, whose going astray had doubtless carried sorrow to a feminine heart, down to the painted chest whose direction, done in very foreign looking English, with the hard C's all converted into K's, showed that it had been intended to reach some emigrant from Scandinavian abores; carpet-bags of all degrees of grimeness and dirt; gripsacks of canvass, leather, and shiny black cloth; bundles of bedding; wooden boxes of merchandise; paper boxes of all descriptions; and bundles of so many different sizes and shapes and displaying such a variety of methods of tying that even the auction expert, whose faculty enables him to tell the profitable purchase price of the usual run of auction truck at a glance, was for the nonce bewildered. These experts had come early, and with an evident determination of staying long. and, by virtue of their early arrival, had secured vantage-ground right under the nose of the auctioneer and within reach of the articles for sale. Sharp-looking fellows were these experts, but allowed a subject of the control of the prize for astuteness and enterprise. Long and lanky, with a cold gray eye that seemed to pierce through and through trunk, bundle, or box. Cock Robin's nervous fingers clutched it and felt tenderly of it. Then he hefted it with a quick but careful lift, and not unfrequently he leaned over, and, placing his hooked nose against any opening that might exist in the parcel, took a lengthy sniff of speculation which, in many instances, had the effect of causing him either to abandon bidding, or to renew it with a room and determination that the secretal substances had the effect of causing him either to abandon bidding, or to renew it with a room and determination that these serves all annoa ALL SORTS OF PARCELS AND PACKAGES

a stout Irishman who, though not on general

A RIVAL OF COCK ROBIN,

at the bedding line was put up. Anything in the bedding line was put up. Anything in the shape of a mattress, no matter how great the accumulation of nastiness which it had collected during its period of waiting for its rightful owner, he at once bid for, and the total number of bundles of bedding which fell to his bidding would fit out a 10-cent lodging bouse from too to the An existing locking young from top to toe. An amiable-looking young man named Jones,—Jones No. 1 the auctioneer called him, in order to distinguish him from another man of the not unfamiliar name who had made some purchases,—who was perched upon a high railing, displayed a tendenty to granulate in the strailing, displayed a tendenty to granulate in the strailing of the strailing of the strailing of the strail recologies. who had made some purchases,—who was perched upon a high railing, displayed a tendency to speculate in the smailer packages which had the effect of making the prices of quite insignificant parcels loom up quite formidably at times. And far back in the crowd, anxious to buy, but too timid to come forward, stood an oid lady, finnked by a couple of middle-aged daughters, the spirit of speculation lighting all their eyes. Every now and then the timid old lady would make an inaudible pid which, when the auctioneer had knocked the parcel down to somebody else for 10 cents cheaper than the sum she had offered, was followed by an audible expression of opinion of the auctioneer's lack of fitness for the exalted position be occupied. All sorts of amusing occurrences enlivened the sale as it proceeded. A box of boots which one of the amateur bidders had succeeded in purchasing after a lengthy contest with Cock Robin, who suddenly, and to the surprise of ail present, abandoned the struggle, turned out to be anything but a bonanzs. Having secured the prize over the head of so bold a bidder, the amateur could not resist indulging in a sarcastic remark at Cock Robin's expense. That astute individual, however, turroed the tables when he remarked quietly, "Young man, I examined them boots, and, when I found the and the analytic transport of the country of the country of the country of the powers."

WHEN I FOUND THEY WAS ALL ' RIGHTS,' I concluded I'd let 'em go." The box was a sample one, and there was not a pair of boots in the lot. Another amateur purchased a neatin the lot. Another amsteur purchased a neatlooking box for a nice round sum, and was anything but delighted when an accident revealed
its contents, which, beside a certain amount of
saw-dust, consisted of the fragmentary remains
of a gross of very common clay pipes. All day
long the sale lasted, and all sorts of parcels
were sold. The auction experts remained at
their posts to the last, some of them having
paid in as much as \$100 in part payment of their
purchases.

A very mysterious bundle was put up late in A very mysterious bundle was put up late in the afternoon which excited a lively struggle smoug the bidders. For a long time Cock Robin took no part in the contest. As The TRIBUNE reporter, who was present, watched him, he detected him in the act of slyly inserting his long and lanky middle-finger into a fold of the parcel. It remained there but a moment, and, as it was withdrawn, the thin lips parted in a bid of 50 cents higher than the last. The hidding soon ended, and, when the parcel was knocked down to the expert with the bird-like appellation, the twinkle of his eye showed that appellation, the twinkle of his eye showed that be had, thanks to his digital investigation, se-cured a veritable prize. The goods purchased will be delivered this morning, when the re-sults of the day's speculations will be made

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

PROGRESS THAT IS MAKING. All the levels have been taken on Michigan evenue, a plat made of the street, and the nec essary work done for making an assessment on he property for the boulevard. In addition, the avenue has been gone over by employes of the South Park Board, and all the noles filled up so as to make the street passably passable this coming winter. As is known, in view of the competition among

paving contractors, an opportunity was offered the stone, gravel, and asphalt men to lay down a block apiece of their pavement at their own expense, in order that it might be tested. As yet, only the asphalt men have taken any steps in that direction. Three kinds are to be put down between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets. The machinery of one firm is already here, and they will begin work, perhaps, within a week. The others will follow closely,—probably toward the end of the month. All the catch-basins between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets have bern moved inside the curbs,—what it is proposed to do ultimately on all the blocks,—and the curbing has been raised to grade. The Board has decided to double up the number of catch-basins,—that is, drain 100 feet instead or 200, as is done by the city; and will omit the "aprons" at the street crossings, so as to leave the pavement perfectly level from one end to the other, the extra basins permitting this, as they will draw off all the water. While the contractors will undoubtedly take extra nains with the specimen blocks, in order to show their pavements to the best advantage, all chance for slurring over other blocks, in case one of them gets the contract, is guarded against by a provision in the agreements with the Board that all laid shall be as 200d as the specimen. paving contractors, an opportunity was offered the stone, gravel, and asphalt men to lay vision in the agreements with the Board that all laid shall be as good as the specimen.

It is expected, though nothing is yet definitly known, that the gravel and stone men will soon come to the front, so that the residents on the

avenue can have a practical demonstration of the utility of each kind of pavement, for the winter test is an excellent one, and that which TURNER-HALL.

THE FOLLOWING APPEAL in behalf of the North Side Turngemeinde has been issued, signed by Adoph Schoninger, President, A. Boese, Secretary, and H. J. Christoph, Treasurer, being officers of a committee apointed at a general meeting of citizens recently

"Our beautiful Turner-Hall on North Clark street, the pride of the whole liberal-minded population of our city, is in danger of being lost to us. It is no longer possible for the members of the Chicago Turngemeinde, who have for years faithfully and successfully labored, to prayears faithfully and successfully labored, to preserve the building without the help of their fellow-citizens. The Chicago Turngemeinde needs the sum of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 to secure the hall for all time. We give below a plan agreed upon at a citizens' meeting. The amount mentioned appears large, but it can easily be raised if everyone will do his share. All who see this appeal should consider that the Turner-Hall is an institution which is beneficial to every liberal-minded citizen and the whole community of Chicago. The inhabitants of the North Side in particular should remember that it was the Chicago Turngemeinde which, by its energetic action in rebuilding the hall, stimulated others to equal activity, and thus gave a new impulse action in rebuilding the hall, stimulated others to equal activity, and thus gave a new impulse to the North Division. Each one should bear in mind that by his assistance it will be possible to avoid the throwing away of the \$37,000 which the burned-out Germans contributed more than six years ago. Committees will be appointed to call upon citizens. We beg you to receive the members in a manner deserving of men who give up without self-interest their time to the public welfare, and do what you can in order to preserve to the Turngemeinde, as well as to the entire City of Chicago, that beautiful structure, the pride of the Turners of North America."

the pride of the Turners of North America."

THE PLAN

proposed is substantially as follows: The object being to take up the second mortgage of the Chicago Turngemeinde, which amounts to \$20,000 and all the interest-bearing indebtedness, the first mortgage of \$55,000 excepted; this to be done by the Society issuing a second series of stock to the amount of \$30,000. A whole share will cost \$100; a half share, \$50; and a quarter share, \$25. In order to give those for whom \$25 is too large a contribution a part in the preservation of Turner-Hall, certificates will be issued in amounts of \$10, \$5, and \$1. The shares and certificates are not interest-bearing. All who purchase a whole, half, or quarter share will be considered stockholders of the Chicago Turngemeinde. To extinguish these shares and certificates half of all the net profits, as shown at the close of each year, will be reserved. It will be decided by lot at the yearly stockholders' ball, to which all stockholders have free admission, which shares shall be redeemed. This payment of the shares and certificates will continue until all are extinguished. Twelve months after the redemption of all the outstanding shares and certificates all the shares will be deciared extinguished. This deciaration will be valid only after having been published three times in three successive months in three Cnicago papers. THE PLAN

MATRIMONIAL.

GOODWIN-BURLING. The marriage of Miss Helen Burling, daughter of Gommissioner Burling, of the County Board, and Mr. Newton Goodwin, agent in Chicago for the Buffalo Grape-Sugar Company, was solemnized at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, at 8 o'clock last evening. The church was fairly filled with invited friends and spectators. The ushers were Messrs. E. B. Mance, O. B.

The ushers were Messrs, E. B. Mance, O. B. Tennis, J. C. Tennis, and W. D. Kane.
The bride and groom were unattended, save by their parents. The bride wore a reception tollet of blue silk, trimmed with lace, and a bonnet of white silk. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, pastor of Grace Church, after the manner prescribed by the Methodist creed.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 226

Bissell street, where they received the congratulations of about forty of their relatives and most intimate friends,—no regular reception being held,—and afterward ast down to a wedding supper. The presents were numerous and very handsome, embracing the usual array of useful and ornamental articles, upon a scale of elegance seldom reached upon similar occasions. A large floral design decorated the front portion of the parlors, and sundry baskets and bouquets were arranged about in a tasteful manner.

manner.

After spending a season in social converse and congratulation, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin repaired immediately to their own home, on Dearborn avenue, where they will be pleased to see their friends after Nov. 1.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Hoppin, daughter of L. Hoppin, of this city, and Mr. Marshall F. Holmes, of Atchison, Kas., was solemnized last evening in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock. At 7 o'clock the bridal party entered the church, to the music of the Lohengrin bridal chorus, in the foliowing order: J. R. Paul and George M. Benedict; bride and groom; Alian Boyer and W. P. Bugbee, HOLMES-HOPPIN.

W. P. Bugbee,

The bride was attired in an elaborate white slik robe cut princesse, trimmed with white satin, and elbow sleeves; veil and wreath of orange-blossoms; no adornments.

After the ceremony a private reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 1822 Prairie avenue. The presents were numerous and elegant. The bride and groom left iast evening for Atchison, Kas., which will be their future home. SAUTER-SWENIE.

The nuptials of Miss Mattie Swenie, daughter of Fire-Marshal D. J. Swenie, and Mr. J. A. Sauter, of this city, were celebrated at 7 o'clock last evening at St. Patrick's Church, Adams and Desolaines streets, the Rev. Father Conway officiation. ciating.

The bride and groom were attended by Miss Emma Swenie, sister of the bride, Miss Kittle Ford, Mr. E. A. Turner, and Mr. Frank Kerns. Messrs. Joseph Murray and John Kerns acted as

A reception was held at the residence of the A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 36 Pierce street, from 8 to 10 o'clock, which was attended by the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parsies. The presents were numerous and elegant. Mr. and Mrs. Sauter will reside for the present at No. 36 Pierce street.

THE JAIL,

PLANNING AN ESCAPE. At about 9 o'clock last evening a key and file vere found in Ceil 92 of the County Jail by Johnny May, brother-in-law to Jailer Currier and assistant in State's-Attorney Mills' office. The cell was occupied by Christopher P. Sperian, who was accused of having entered grocery store on the West Side, on the night of Jan. 4 last, hung up the occupants, a man and woman, and gone through the money-drawe He and another man were arrested and lodged in the jail after due ceremony on three charges of larceny and burgiary, and an additional charge against Sheridan for receiving stolen property. The men were tried by jury about six months ago, and were sentenced to ten years

six months ago, and were sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was granted, and one was released on bail, while Sheridan was recommitted to jail.

The kev and file were obtained from some outside source a week ago last Tuesday, and Jalier Currier claims that he knew of their existence somewhere in the jail the next day, although he could not locate their whereabouts exactly. Last night a search was commenced at about 8 o'clock by Currier, Bonfield, and May, which resulted in the discovery of the articles named, along with a quantity of cigars, in possession of the above-named prisoner, and of course they were confiscated.

The key was a large brass affair, bunglingly made, and incomplete. It bore a slight resemblance to the key to the outside door, and a still closer likeness of the key of the door to the bridge. From this it was thought that the bridge was the route by which an attempt was to be made to escape.

Jalier Currier refused to state the source of his information, but he was probably notified by some prisoner. From the same source he also learned that about six other criminals were to assist and share in the escapade, including two noted murderers, and that the attempt was to be made on next visitors' day (to-day).

The file was a small, four-connered affair, about eight inches long by an eighth of an inch wide, and had no handle. Jailer Currier said he had been hunting for the key ever since he learned of its existence. He was extremely reticent about giving up any information concerning the matter, and refused to give the names of others implicated, or the source of his information. When questioned by him, Sheridan said he knew all the time that the thing wouldn't work and had no faith in it. It was, indeed, a clumsy job, but the keepers of the institution breathed easier after they had found it.

DESIRES DAMAGES.

The Newcomer Case at Kalamazoo. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 16.—The asylum case has progressed slowly to-day on account of the argument of the many law points involved in the case. Mrs. Newcomer has been on the stand again to-day, and she has commenced to again to day, and she has commenced to undergo the rigid cross-examination of Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids. It is not sure that her testimony will be completed before to-mor-row night. It may be repeated that her claim is for assault and battery and false imprison-ment at the State Insane-Asylum here while

ment at the State Insape-Asylum here while enjoying perfect mental health; that she has suffered injuries from such incorceration which she modestly assesses at \$40,000; that she is a cripple for life caused by such confinement and maltreatment.

The Supreme Court in the appealed case decided virtually this: That Dr. Van Deusen is not liable for any acts before she arrived at the asylum, and that not then unless she received the injury directly from the hands of defendant, or by his order or direction, and that this order and direction is not to be presumed, but must be shown, before specific acts may be proven. This considerably changes the case, but plaintiff's lawyers claim that the decision will not materially affect the merits of their case.

The interest in the case increases, and The TRIBUNE is looked to for a report of the case by those outside of Kalamazoo.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Is., Oct. 16.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Association of Iowa began a four days' Convention here Tuesday. The day sessions are occupied by discussions and the evening hours with addresses. Various State workers are taking part. To-day Miss Willard, of Chicago, brought greetings from the State Convention at Racine. The latter had declared yesterday for woman suffrage, and here to-day the same question came up in considering home protection. After a sharp debate a resolution was adopted, nearly unanimously, favoring pe-titions to ask the Legislature for a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

tional amendment giving women the ballot.

Officers were elected to-day, as follows: Mrs.
V. N. Moore, of Clarinda, President; Mrs.
M. A. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Secretary; Mrs. M. B. Thrall, of Ottumwa, Treasurer; and a Vice-President from each Congressional District, as follows:
A. H. Darwin, Burlington; J. E. Foster, Cliteton: Laying Repadict. Decorate N. d. Cliteton: Congressional Cliteton; J. C. M. Officers were elected to-day, as follows: Mrs. V. N. Moore, of Clarinda, President; Mrs. M. A. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Secretary; Mrs. M. B. Thrall, of Ottumwa, Treasurer; and a Vice-President from each Congressional District, as follows: A. H. Darwin, Burlington; J. E. Foster, Clirton; Lavina Benedict, Decorah; N. A. Clute, Cedar Falls; L. D. Carbart, Marion; M. J. Cook; Oskaloosa; W. Dickinson, Des Moines; S. M. L. Thickstrun, Council Bluffs; A. M. Palmer, Carroll.

Nine delegates were chosen to the National Union, the Vice-Presidents being chosen except in the First District.

Miss Willard addressed a crowded audience at the Opera-House this evening.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

Mme. Ratazzi Married Again,

Parie Letter to New York Times.

I may mention that old Mme. Ratazzi got married for the third time yesterday. Marie Studelmine Wyse, a grandniece of the First Napoleon, has been one of the most beautiful women of the present century, and, though she is now considerably over 50, and as deaf as a post, retains inuce of the charm with which she captivated so many hearts during her long career of gallantry. She was never in favor at the Tulieries in the days of the Empress Eugenie, who thought her—a bit promiscuous, not to use any harsher word. But she cared little for Imperial slights, as she had a Court of her own, where, if the quality of the female element was not of a very high standard, the men were first-class. Married in 1835 to Count de Solms, with whom she lived on excellent town, she became after his death the wife of the great Italian statesman, Ratazzi, and thus got a footing at the Pitti Palace, whence she had been rigorously excluded in former times. Then the old Count shuffled of his mortal coll, and, with a hand-some legacy—\$25,000 a year, I believe—from a former admirer, the Marquis de Pommereu, and a pension from Victor Emmanuel, to the widow of his "wall-beloved cousin," she was able to

keep open house and play the part, which she had always aspired to, of a female Maccena. Illustured people assert that her drawing-room served as a model for the Juccessful scene in the "Age Ingrat" last winter, but whether it did or not, at all events there were some remarkable points of resemblance between the two, and on several occasions within a twelvement the police reports have chronicled dismond robberies from her jewel-caskets, also piliering of spoons by necessitous poets who had the run of the establishment, and profited by Madame's hospitality is steal her valuables, so that she may be said to have fairly gained the reputation of moving in an eccentric circle. But the Countess could not live without a responsible editor; she must have a legitimate liege lord, and so, three or four years ago, a Spanish priest, in the slient hours of the night, pronounced the nuptial blessing upon two persons in one of the Madrilene, cathedrais. The bride was Marie Stadelmins, the groom was Senor Rute, a Deputy to the Cortes. Everybody knew of the ceremony, and yet she kept her old name, and the new man was never mentioned. Why! asked the inquisitor. Because, replied the well-informed, Victor Emmanuel had threatened to stop the allowance when she ceased to be a widow. However, the "Re Galantuomo" passed awar. Humbert I. made no opposition, and, as M. Rute declined to play second fiddle any longer, the civil authorities of St. Sebastian have consecrated publicly the union which had already received the benediction of the Church.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing 14 rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sta.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by draggists.

DEATHS.

WOODBURY—The funeral of the late Hiram I. Woodbury will take place from No. 270 I wenty-fifth st. at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning by carriages to the Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Rosehul Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited. HINCHEY—The funeral of Joseph Hinchey, 34 years old, youngest son of William and Catherine Hinchey, will take place from their residence, 142 South Clinton-st. Friday at 12 m. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. LUDDONBY-Seyl Luddonby, on the evening of the and 9 mouths.

Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock from the residence, a
Pearson-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Republican County Convention.

THE REPUBLICANS OF COOK COUNTY ARE requested to sens of COOK COUNTY ARE requested to sens of Delegates to a Couvention to be held in Farwell Hall, No. 148 Madison-st. Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: One Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County; a County Scient of the Superior Court of Cook County; a County Freasurer; a County Surveyor: four County Commissioners for the First District, consisting of the City of Chicago; and one County Commissioner for the Third Commissioner's District, commissioner for the Third Commissioner's District, commissioner's Distri

ished); Seventh Ward—Poll, 376 West Twelfth-st. Judge, Seventh Ward—Poll, Treiber, and W. H. Weeks. Eighteenth Ward—Poll, North Side Turner Hail, udges, O. W. Fuller, R. Lothholz, and C. H. Goodich. Hyde Park -Six delegates; to be elected by its Club Thomas.

Evanston—Four delegates. First-Precinct Poli, Town-Hall; Judges, S. V. Kline, S. E. Bradley, and E. G. Hook. Second and Third Precincts Poli, Village Hall of South Evanston: Judges, E. B. Payne, N. Morper, and Andrew Jackson.

Cicero—Two delegates. Poli, Town-Hall in Anatin. Judges, George Eckert, O. W. Nash, and E. J. Whitehead.

Jefferson—Two delegates. Poli, Town-Hall, Judges, F. D. Wulff, Herman Segelkin, and L. Govern.

Lake View—Two delegates. Poli, Town-Hall, Judges, G. W. Barnett, Seth Hunchett, and Nick Mann.

The remainder of the towns are entitled to one (1) delegate each:

The remainder of the towns are entitled to one (i) delegate each:
Barrington-Poll, Sinnott's Hall, Judges, Fred Frey,
C. B. Hawley, and Hopper Willmarth.
Calumet-Poll. Wasnington-Heights Post-Office.
Judges, J. Grove-Poll, Hoppe of H. Helmsath, Judges,
Elk Grove-Poll, Hoppe of H. Helmsath, Judges,
Chris Busse, H. Helmsath, and Fred Precht.
Lemoat-Poll, Twon-Hall, Judges, Hylon Martia,
Joseph Gerharz, and Joshus Bell, J.
Lyons-Poll, La Grange Depot. Judges, N. S. Carrington, George Visl, and N. H. Bigelow.
Maine-Pol. Union Hall, Judges, William Jonea
Heary Hall, and John Hasseman.
New Trier-Poll, Wilmette Depot. Judges, Edw. F. Henry Hall. and John Hasseman.

New Trier-Poll. Wilmette Depot. Judges, Edw. F.

Russell, Kooert P. Murphy, and A. W. Fletcher.

Niles-Poll. Kleim's store, Niles Centre. Judges, P.

Thorson, John Dilg. and Dan Stryker.

Norwood Park-Poll. Norwood-Park Depot. Judges, P.

L. C. Collins, Sr., A. Hemingway, and E. D. Smith.

Paistine-Poll. Hunnerberg's Hall. Judges, Hear,
Schierding, Hale Bilss, and C. S. Cutting.

Palos.—Poll. C. Mickelson's store. Judges, C. Mickelson, James Mchaffy, and Ira McCord.

Thornton-Poll. Town Hall. Judges, C. L. Vaz

Steenberg, H. Schwantke, and J. N. Shannon.

Wheeling—Poll, Madison House. Judges, E. M.

Thomas, A. P. Tewkesbury, and Christian Gells.

Worth-Poll, Henry Baer's house. Judges, P. G.

Giefenbach, B. Cool, and J. P. Young.

By Groter of the Republican Cook County Central

Committee.

Political.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FIRST A Ward Union Veteran Auxiliary Club will be held at their club-room, Grand Pacific Hotel, to-night at a p. m. All soldlers who live in the ward and are interested in the success of the Republican party are requested to meet to make arrangements for the coming

quested to meet to make arrangements for the coming campaign.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE YOUNG I Men's Republican Club of the Second Congressional District this evening. Members are expected to attend, as business of importance will be considered.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD PRECINCT of the Fourth Ward will meet at 1465 State-st. this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Precinct Club. All Republicans are requested to attend.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD A Republicans will be held at Ruehl's Hall, corner of Maxwell and Canai-sts., this evening. Good speakers will address the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE ELEVenth Ward Republican Club this evening in a farther the sevening being to select a deignate ticket, to be road for at the coming primary election. All are invited. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE VITERAM Club of the Eleventh Ward at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., this evening at 7½ o'clock. THE IRISH-AMERICAN RAPUBLICANS OF THE Seventeenth Ward will meet this evening at 149 Chicago-av. Business of importance.

THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIR-teenth Ward will meet in the rear of 577 West Indians-at., corner of Wood, this evening. All vererans are invited.

THE PRAYER-MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Christian Temperance Union, which was to have been held in Lower Farwell Hail to-day, from i till a p. m., will be in the Bible-work Room, and will be led the first hour by Miss S. E. F. Kimball. THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN LOWES
T Farwell Hall from 12 to 12:45 to-day will be conducted by the Rev. E. R. Davis. "Gospel Temperance" is the theme for the day. W. H. MURRAY WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall, at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

WATCHES. 20 Trade to a science enables us to guarantee more Eje-gant, Durable. Correct Timekeepers, and hold out is-cucements to buyers impossible for any other house in the trade to compete with.

HAMILTON, SHOURDS & CO. Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH-out, the Union-expressed to all parts, I lia, and upward, at 25, 40, 80e ner lip. Address orders, GUNTHER Confes tioner, Calcage AUCTION SALES.

Friday Morning, Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock, NEW AND SECOND-HAND Parlor and Chamber Furniture,

Our Regular Weekly Sale,

CARPETS General Household Goods, esks. Book-cases, Lounges, Stoves, Blankets, Com-priers, Mattresses, Fillows, Plated Ware, Chromos, rockery and Giasaware, and General Merchandies. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., M'CABE-ORTH

A History of the Case Has Progres

The Contestant Out Bis Own D

Epringer's Intimation th Have Time, Law o The Contestee Cour's

Show Up Democrat Why Orth Withdrew lican Ticket

LAPATETTE Ind., Oct. 16. LAFATETE Ind., Oct. lo-Lafayette has a number of prominent in business, pro-circles, and prominent in the but perhaps the best know State—certainly the mo-throughout the country—is to Orth. He has resided here n early forty of them has be

But just now he seems lik than ever thrust upon him test for his seat in Congres ontests make little noise they concern only individu district, the cour single district, the country trouble of so much it is all about. But affair, if it come test, is bound to importance. If Mr. Orth simply be a trick to make tion Democratic, that the sentatives, if the opport elect a Democratic Preside

tested elections provides the sires to contest, he shall days after the election h give notice in writing to upon whom such notice i same, stating the grounds the validity of his election of such notice on the the contestant baving served with the answer, following forty. Ten days contestant for rebutting

THE FACTS IN THE M'CA Now, what are the facts Mr. Orth was elected on 1878, and on the 1st of No ceived his certificate from the election, McCabe serv on him, to which Mr. Orth on him, to which Mr. Orth answer on the 5th of Dece had forty days (from Dec. 5 to take his testimony. I this direction, however, un arv, when he notified Mr. O commence taking his dep inst. Mr. Orth attended as designated, and was coolil designated, and was cooll officers before whom the d taken that the contest was. Nothing further was ... nutil some time in April le in the Indianapolis Sente organ of the State, mying dinna Bemocrata intimate dinna Democrats intimate reasons, not of a public r McCape to relinquish the

M'CABE'S TARD time to take testimony, or discovered evidence. This to the House-Committee whom Mr. Orth appeared it, for the reason that, the nature of a motion for ground of newly-discovere be accompanied by affinature of the evidence, posed to be examine diligence had been to discover it sooner, were wanting in the petiti recognized the force of the tained the position, but in after the lat of July last within which to procure a after the 1st of July last within which to procure a of the Committee the These fifty days expired or August, and McCabe ut himself of the privilege. as taken a single affida served a notice of his in Thus by his inaction did hond time out of court.

PUNCHED BY THE

Matters remained thus.
Sun recently bunched his him of "dailying" and o in promoting the ends of brought out a reply to after alluding to his peti Committee [ou Elections action on it until the rison."

In view of the foregon must strike an honest it talk "on the part of Mr. year has transpired since and, although the Democ with botices of a threater ness has been examined of in the case. Of course, I rights as a contestant in gress, and, should the Htherity hiereafter, it woul of the law, and without Congressional history to

But what is the nature which McCabe professes. Nothing official or position of Lafayette rough resolved to vote for the they were knocked down Orth. As if such a the los acity of the size of a profound-secret for of stoo absurd to be serior. The truth is, McCabe friends to make a show (his party would give his man of the Committee that the law does not pe is reported to have said directory, and that the H The reason is apparent. THE NEW

COURTING INV
The friends of Mr. Ort
searching investigation
conversation to day with
of the party, he decicourted investigation, d
of directing attention to
in the several 'counties of
in Clinton. Boote, and k
Personally, Mr. Orth it
easiness about the matte
stubborn resistance, de
Democracy do not expecstand up under. After
leave it to his friends to
done in future.

"It will make him to
for Governor," was
reply. COURTING IN

"Boom him in?" I que "That's about a semeans certain that ne is Congress or out of it friends are bound to rise

Mr. Orth lives in a station. Though not means, he is nossessed thome, a good library. I large to afford country liere he entertains his receiving all who come larly free and unaffect today than when he ago, but few men are in a brief stay in Pennsyll is a bumane man as wall is a bumane wall is a b

a female Maccana. Illihat her drawing-room a buccessful scene in there were some remblance between the sions within a twelve in their were some remblance between the sions within a twelve have chronicled discrepended to be a bave chronicled discrepended to be stablishment, since hospitality to the establishment, since hospitality to the reputation of movies. But the Countess responsible editor; she responsible editor; she ge lord, and so, three ge lord, and so, three ge lord, and so, three ges hord, and so, three ges marked the nuptial bless one of the Madriless one of the Madriless was Marie Studelmine, a Deputy to the nte, a Deputy to the of the ceremony, and me, and the new man onger, the civil au-

of Joseph Hinchey, 34 years in and Catherine Hinchey, resistence, 142 South Clin-carriages to Calvary Ceme-

k from the residence, 81 nty Couvention.

P COOK COUNTY ARE grates to a Couvention to be 48 Madison-st. Tuesday, at ropes of placing in nomina-owing offices: One Judge of ok County; a Cierk of the unity; a County freasurer; a unity Commissioners for the 4 the City of Chicago; and or the Third Commissioner's Towns of Barrington. Elk Palatine, Schaumberg, and

is one for every 200 votes primaries in the towns will the town-meetings, unless primaries and judges are as and Eighteenth Wards and he others having been pub-West Twelfth-st. Judges, Treloer, and W. H. Weeks. North ide Turner Hail. Lothholz, and C. H. Good-

oll, Englewood Hose-House. F. L. Kimmey, and J. B. ktine, S. E. Bradiey, and E. ird Precincts Poll, Village-ndges, E. B. Payne, N. Mor-Poll, Town-Hall in Austin.

Nasn, and E. J. WhiteE. Foll, Town-Hall. Judges,
elkin and L. Govern.
egates. Poll, Town-Hall.
Seih hanchett, and Nick et's Hall. Judges, Fred Frey, Willmarth.
ington-theights Post-Office.
puls Melcher, and D. Barnard.
se of H. Helmsath. Judges,
and Fred Precht.
iall. Judges, Hylon Martin,
ias Bell. Judges, N. S. CarN. H. Bigelow,
all. Judges, William Jones
seemac.

all. Judges, William Jones neeman.

ste Depot. Judges, Edw. F., and A. W. Fletcher.

re, Afles Centre. Judges. P. Das Stryker.

prwood-Park Depot. Judges intgway, and E. D. Smith.

herr's Hall. Judges, Heur, d. C. S. Cutting, in store. Judges, C. Mickel-Irs McCod.

-tiall. Judges, C. L. Van, and J. N. Shannon, and House, Judges, E. M., and J. N. Shannon, and House, Judges, F. G., p. Young, Judges, F. G., p. Young, Judges, P. G., p. Young, bilican Cook County Central Ib. J. AVERY, Chairman.

itieal.

EETING OF THE FIRST
Auxiliary Club will be held
Pacific Hotel, to-night at 5
ve in the ward and are inthe Republican party are rearrangements for the comins MEETING OF THE YOUNG to of the Second Congressional ambers are expected to attend, will be considered.

of THE THIRD PRECINCT rill meet at 1465 State-st. this is of organizing a Precinct requested to attend.

meeting Good spearing.

MEETING OF THE ELEVan Club this evening in Marth Ada-st., the object of the
a delegate tlokes, to be voted
clection. All are invited.

EETING OF THE VTTERAN
I Ward at Martine's Hail, on
the o'clock.

N. Re. PUBLICANS OF THE
will meet this evening at
sof importance.

OLIATION OF THE THIRet in the rear of 577 West Init, this evening. All vererass

fling of the women's c Union, which was to have well Hall to-day, from 1 till 4 e-work Room, and will be led Ea.F. Kimball. MEETING HELD IN LOWES
I to 12:45 to-day will be conit. Davis. "Gospel Tempern day. WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL TCHES.

RDS & CO.

one is there to proclaim it by actual knowledge and experience. This is the secret of Mr. Chandler's Dower's Michigan and of Mr. Blaine's strength in Maine. To these qualities also are largely due Mr. Orth's success and popularity in indiana. In this respect he is the legitimate successor of Scuator Morton. If the latter's "smile was worth more than the words of mest men," so the warm, fraternal greeting of Mr. Orth is more productive of friendship than the continued attentions of many others.

In this connection I sm reminded of an incident or two that occurred during his campaign last fall. After a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Montgomery County had declared to a circle of b standers that he was a National, he surprised them by the further declaration that he should vote for Mr. Orth.

"I have two sons," continued the farmer, "and they will also vote for him. Three sonsin-law will do likewise; and ff I my three hired men vote it will be for him, and no one eise."

Then came the reason. Thirty years ago Mr. Orth had sided him when a wife was sick and children were without food.
"I always yote the Dimocratic ticket and WCABE-ORTH CONTEST. A History of the Case So Far as It Has Progressed. The Contestant Out of Court by His Own Delay.

Have Time, Law or No Law.

Show Up Democratic Rascality.

Thy Orth Withdrew from the Repub.

pearly forty of them has been more or less inified with the history of city, coun

But just now he seems likely to have more fame

han ever thrust upon him in the shape of a contest for his seat in Congress. Ordinarily, such contests make little noise in the world. As they concern only individuals, or at most only a single district, the country spares itself the

trouble of so much as asking what it is all about. But the McCabe-Orth affair, if it come to be a conimportance. If Mr. Orth is unseated, it will simply be a trick to make the Indiana delegation Democratic, that the House of Repre-

statives, if the opportunity be given it, may

THE LAW GOVERNING. The act of Congress on the subject of con-

tested elections provides that, when a person desires to contest, be shall, within thirty-nine

give notice in writing to the member declared

upon whom such notice has been served shall, within thirty days after such service, answer the same, stating the grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and serving a copy of such notice on the contestant. Ninety days

the contestant having forty days after being served with the answer, and the contestee the

following forty. Ten days are then allowed the contestant for rebutting testimony. This is the law, and departures from it are of rare oc-

1878, and on the 1st of November following received his certificate from Gov. Williams. On

the election, McCabe served a notice of contest

McCabe to relinquish the contest.

M. Cabe's Tardy Petition.

Some time after this publication (June 7, 1879), and three months after Congress had assembled in extra session, McCabe sent his petition to the House asking for an extension of time to take testimony, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. This petition was referred

Matters remained thus until the New York Sus, recently bunched him up again, accusing him of "dailying" and of want of earnestness in promoting the ends of the Democracy. This broagat out a reply to the editor, in which, after alluding to his petition, he says: "That Committee [on Elections], I regret, postponed action on it until the regular December session."

sted of his intention to contest,-stating the

lican Ticket in 1876.

Coringer's Intimation that McCabe Shall The Contestee Cour's Investigation to

children were without tood.

"I always vote the Dimocratic ticket and for Mr. Orth," said an Irienman, a resident of Clinton County.

"What for. Pat?" asked a bystander.

"Because he got me out of Andersonville alive and no one also sure." Layarere Ind., Oct. 16.—Among its citizens
Layarere has a number of prominent men,—
prominent in business, prominent in railroad
circles, and prominent in the realm of politics;
but perhaps the best known throughout the
State-certainly the most widely-known
throughout the country—is the Hon. Godlove S.
Orth. He has resided here many years, and for

alive and no one else, sure!"

It takes years to establish such friendships,—
years of sell-sacrifice. But when once they are
builded and help is needed, a whole community,
as one man, rises up to lend it.

Clinton County.

"What for, Pat?" saked a bystander.

"Because he god me out of Andersouville alive and no one else, sure?"

It takes rears to establish use the friedships, years of soli-secrifice. But when once they are builded and saye the properties and in the properties of the superior of the fixed one of the subject of the fixed one of the fixed not properties to the fixed of the ticket in 1878, while apparently voluntary, was in fact made necessary by the action of his nature of a turest. The Evansville Journal and the fixed one or two other papers oneonly opposed him, but their words were only individual. It was rather a negative influence, evidenced by a lack of interest and an indisposition to fight. The party seemed weighted and uneary, accompanied by a Micawber-like hesitation and indeversib, and the Sitate Committee, with many other prominent Republicans, recognized that they were making headway slowly. Time has spell was upon them, and they seemed power-less to rid themselves of it.

Under three circumstances Mr. Orth was consulted. Without hesitation, he stated that with master interest was always secondary to the welfare of his party, and he wished to do what-lever seemed best for the latter. But as for the Democratic charges regarding the Venezuelian matter be had no fears. They were wholly and utterly without foundation, and at the proper time he would disprove every innimation. The profession adverse to nis withofrawal. Year soon, however, it became evident that unon him would be saddled the entire responsibility of the party's declar, should such be the outcome of the canvass. Naturally enough to the party as before, be quietly without with the states.

STARWOOD.

SHERMAN AND THE DARKY.

Now, what are the facts in the case at bar? Mr. Orth was elected on the 10th of October, SHERMAN AND THE DARKY. The General Hunting in Kansas for an Exthe 12th of the same month, forty days after odus Darky-He Finds One from Yazoo and the Twain Have a Talk. on him, to which Mr. Orth replied by filing his answer on the 5th of December. McCabe then had forty days (from Dec. 5 to Jan. 15) in which to take his testimony. He took no steps in this direction, however, until the 4th of January, when he notified Mr. Orth that he should commence taking his depositions on the 8th inst. Mr. Orth attended at the time and place designated, and was coolly informed by the officers before whom the depositions were to be taken that the contest was dropped.

Nothing further, was heard of the contest nutil some time in April less an article appeared in the Indianapolis Senteni, the Democratic organ of the State, waying that "Promuent Indiana Bemocratas intimate that there were other reasons, not of a public nature, which induced McCabe to relinquish the contest." on him, to which Mr. Orth replied by filing his

Lancrence (Kas.) Journal.

A gentleman who was an eye-witness to the scene gives us the following account of an interview between Gen. Sherman and an exodus negro at the Kansas Pacific depot, in this city, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Presi-dent and Gen. Sherman:

After the Presidential party returned to the Kansas Pacific depot at North Lawrence, the

train was detained haif an hour, awaiting the arrival of the regular express train to pass. Gen. Sherman was standing on the platform of the car containing the President'al party, smoking a cigar. Quite a crowd had collected on the depot platform to get a last good look at the veteran crowd collected. There was a peculiar grin on the General's face, showing he was in for a little fun. Some of the darkies shook hands with the General. Finally the General remarked to one

discovered exidence. This petition was referred to the House Committee on Elections, before whom Mr. Orth appeared and moved to dismiss it, for the reason that, as the petition was in the nature of a motion for a new triat on the ground of newly-discovered testimony, it must be accompanied by affidavits snowing the nature of the evidence, the witnesses proposed to be examined, and that due dilugence had been used, but failed to discover it sooner. All these essentials were wanting in the petition. The Committee reagnized the force of the argument and sustained the position, but in spite of it fifty days after the 1st of July last were granted dictabe within which to procure and file with the Clerk of the Committee the necessary affidavits. These fifty days expired on the 20th day of last August, and McCabe utterly failed to avail himself of the privilege. He has not so much as taken a single affidavit or deposition, or served a notice of his intention of do ng so. Thus by his inaction did he place himself a second time out of court. of them:

"Are you an exodus darky?"

"No, sab," said he, "I'm from old Kaintuck."

"Good State," said the General, "but I want to see a regular exodus darky, a regular Mississipol pages."

to see a regular exodus darky, a regular Mississippi negro."
Another dusky citizen stepped up and took the General by the hand.

"Are you a Mississippi darky?"

"No," said he, "Pm from old Varginy."

"Good State; but haven't you any exodus darkies here? I heard that there were thousands come to Kansas lately, and a good many to Lawrence, and I haven't been able to see a single one on my whole trip to Kansas; what's become of them?"

Finally a black, raw-boned negro, black as midnight, heavy beard, interm.xed considerably with gray, stepped up, and, grasping the General's hand, gave it a terrible shake, remarking:
"Is vou Mr. Sherman?"

"Yes," says the General. "Are you a Mississippi darky?"

"Yes, sah; I am from Yazoo, Mississippi,"

"Well, what d.d you leave there for?" says Sherman.

"Well, I tell you, Mr. Sherman; dey wouldn't

"Well, I tell you, Mr. Sherman; dey wo

salpoid darky?"

FYRCHED BY THE NEW YORK SUK.

Matters remained thus until the New York
Shar pecently nunched him un agaia, accusing
the good of the Democracy. This
be gone out a recelt to the editor, in which
the alinding to his petition, he says: "That
eaction on it until the regular December session."

In view of the foregoing, such a statement
must strike an honest man as rather "cool
read of the transpired since Mr. Orth's election,
and, sithough the Democratic press has teemed
with butless of a threatened contest, not a dewith butless of a threatened contest, not a rein the case. Of course, McCabe has no further
rights as a contestant under the law of congress, and, should the House grant him any nored the law, and without a single precedent in
Concressional bistory to sustain its action.

But which is him nature of the new evidence
when the law is not to be served by the strike of the law and the law of the law is
the OLL Largester roughs to the number of Single
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know mosh'n be does about votin' in Yazoo. Talk about nieger standin' up lo' his rights wid a hoss-pistol! Golly! you'd see manb dead niggers in Yazoo atter election dan dere is har on Mr. Sherman's head. Et white men don't fight for niggers' rights dere done for, such an's sartin; yes, sah, such!"

With a smile on everybody's face, except old Exodus', the crowd dispersed.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

Daylight on the Silver Question.

New York Telegram.

Henry H. Gibbs, who has been Governor of the Bank of England, has published a pam-phlet arguing for the remonetization of silver. This fact is a hundred times more significant than any good-natured remark Bismarck may have dropped to our fellow-countryman, Mr. Kelley, of pig-iron distinction, admitting that his eves were beginning to be opened to Germany's possible interest in bi-metallism. Mr. Gibbs, hardly more than a year ago, as one of the Com missioners from Great Britain to the Paris in-ternational Conference, scoffed at all American suggestions on behalf of the fixing of a uni-

classes by the derangement of values, as disastrously unsectled the title of our most pretentious financial leaders to the confidence of
the people. The people, if they don't pretend
to know much about finance, are logical in their
deductions. They will be apt to inquire how it
is that an ex-Governor of the Bank of England
knows so much more this year than he knew one
year ago about the disaster of a gold standard
to Britssh trade with silver-standard countries.
They may like to know, if a remonetization of
silver is so speedily necessary to save England
and Germany from financial smash, why those
countries ever demonetized it, and put that
guileless and inexperienced young Nation, the
United States, up to demonetizing it. They
may want to know who has reaped the benefit
of all the wast harm that has been done, and
they may ask how they are ever again going to
trust the school of political economists and
statesmen who are, unfortunately, recorded
in the endless books and debates of the past few
years, as affirming the amplitude of gold as a
basis for the measure of values and the payment of international balances, and as ridiculing
the Adlar of our daddies." and denouncing basis for the measure of values and the payment of international balances, and as ridiculing
"the dollar of our daddies," and denouncing
the wickedness of attempting to use as money a
metal that had been "debased" by the mere
act of demonetizing it. It is certainly unfortunate for a people when they find ground for accusing those who should be their guardians and
teachers of playing ducks and drakes, not alone
with their material interests, but with their
moral convictions.

On the other hand, recent events may go to
prove to these incapable guardians and teachers

On the other hand, recent events may go to prove to these incapable guardians and teachers that the common sense of an intelligent republican people may be trusted in legislation on matters immediately affecting their weifare quite as safely as the theories of students or the promptings of speculators. It may indicate that the people at large are neither unjust nor disponent in their motives, nor so were newice. in their perceptions. This country's record on the silver question may yet prove the strongest possible vindication of, a republican form of

MR. CURTIS' POSITION.

What Harper & Brothers Think of It. Haroer's Weekly.

The following reply to a personal communication received by the publishers of Harper's Week'y from a Southern Republican, who complains that the attitude taken by that journal in New York politics jeopards the interests of the party, was written and sent without Mr. Curtis'

plains that the attitude taken by that journal in New York politics jeopards the interests of the party, was written and sent without Mr. Curtis' knowledge:

Franklis Squarr. New York, Oct. 8, 1879.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 3d inst., criticising Mr. Curtis' editorials in our Weekly. We will bass over your designation of him as "a sore-headed, self-conceited disorganizer in the Republican party." He has been called by harder names; and you will yourself admit that there is no argument in personal invective.

You are opposed to Mr. Curtis' course in protesting against the principal pomination made by the Saratoga Convention. You and thousands of others believe that this action jeopards the interests of the party.

We, on the other hand, believe that the Republican party in this State las been placed in a faise and exceedingly unfortunate position by the action of the Convention, and that the protest make by our Week y is right and necessary. The nomination of Mr. Cornell was made with the knowledge that it would be offensive to the most intelligent portion of the party. It was the worst possible nomination, and was a defiant challenge to the assertion of personal independence on the part of its outraged opponents. We accept the challenge. We have also the courage of our opinions, and a just pride in the position our Weekly has always taken, against whatever opposition, in the advocacy of right principles against party wrongs,—whether wrongs into which the party has drifted, or wrongs which have been imposed upon it by the dictation of its leaders. In its protest against the use of patronage and in its advocacy of Civil-Service reform. Harper's Weekly encountered strong opposition, and from the very same class which have been imposed upon it by the dictation of its leaders. In its protest against the use of patronage and in its protest against the use of patronage and in its protest against the use of patronage and in the patry which have had their origin and support within the Democratic party,—confro

Charles, I., Smith, of Carthage, N. Y., Eaten by His Starving Companious, Carthage (N. Y.) Republican.

In 1869 Charles L. Smith left Carthage, having received the appointment of American Consult to Russia, with residence in a city on the Amoor River in Siberis. He left in the summer, accompanied by his wife, whom be left with relatives in Chicago. Arriving in San Francisco, he learned that the last of the trading boats had left for the season. Being anxious to reach his destination, as he intended engaging in the fur business, he took passage on a ship bound for Hong Kong, China, where he hoped to engage passage and reach his destination quicker than by waiting for the return of the traders.

Arriving at Hong Kong, he became acquainted with a member of a New York firm, who offered him a chance to engage in business. He would not engage them, but pushed on as fast as possible to his destination, where he arrived in the spring of 1570. He remained several months,

and, not being suited with the business or country, he returned to Hong Kong and accepted the offer before made to him.

Five men, including Smith, went on a trading excedition into the interior of the southern part of China, where they were successful, as massing large fortunes.

They returned to the coast, on their homeward journey, and engaged a Chinese junk to take them to Hong Kong. When far out from the msinland, the crew of the junk mutinied, robbed their passengers and placed them on a desert island, with neither food nor drink. It was not long before starvation stared the unfortunate men in the fact. For several days they had subsisted on a few berries they found on the island. Those were gone, and no ship had come to the rescue. When, at last, they could stand hunger and thirst no longer, they cast lots to see who should die. The lot fell on Smith, who, before being put to death, requested that his companions should never let his wife know of the manner of his death, if they were fortunate enough to return to America. He was then put to death and eaten by his comonanions. A short time thereafter the men were rescued by a passing ship and came to America, to New York, where they reported Smith dead, none at the time but the members of the firm knowing the manner of his death. Two years ago a gentleman who had been in correspondence with Smith during his lifetime called on the New York firm and demanded the particulars. At first they refused, but afterward decided to tell him, providing he would keep it from Mrs. Smith. The promise has been kept. Mrs. Smith died in Chicago about two weeks ago. ignorant of the manner of her husband's death. The story comes to us direct, and from such good authority that we are forced to believe it.

CETYWAYO.

The Royal Hunt in South Africa—Catching the Zulu King.

Correspondence London Times.

After two or three rather exciting chases from the military kraal, after passing Zulus whom we the military kraal, after passing Zulus whom we disarmed and questioned, we determined to strike toward Entonjaneni, so as directly to intercept the line by which the King must pass. Another twenty miles followed, chiefly of pretty open bush with long grass between, that kept on sweeping in a continual swaying stream over our stirrups and boots on either side as we passed along the narrow track, only formed by. the tread of Kaffirs, up and down slopes, sometimes severe, sometimes moderate. We arrived by the nightfall of Sunday at a mountain kraal, by the nightfall of sunday at a mountain kraal, where we again bivonacked, getting some sour milk and baking some sour cakes of Indian corn, here called "mealies." Of course our three days' supplies would have been quite exhausted had we not procured all the food for our horses, and meat and mealies for our men, with sometimes sweet botatoes and a few pumpking to give variety to the meals. Caffre beer, too, which is very isnocent combound, came agree. times sweet potatoes and a few pumpkins to give variety to the meals. Caffre beer, too, which is a very ignocent compound, came agreeably to thirsty souls. Sourness is the prevailing quality in all these compounds, but is by no means an unpleasant sourness. However, on our way to the krani we intercepted one of the women, who confessed that the King's girls were, she understood, endeavoring to cross by one of the passes of the mountain chain we had reached, and that there were but three passes in all through it. We therefore resolved early next morning (Monday) to move along the ridge. We have to-day intercepted in succession, first, two attendant girls at a neighboring krani, then, as we pushed on to tois, at the third pass along the ridge, we took a man in company with a boy, carrying a big bundle. He declared himself at first to be a servant of Usebebo, who has been in an underhand negotiation with us, but, on the boy's bundle being broken open, it proved to contain a very handsome Henry express rifle, which the King was known to have possessed, and various other matters, which could hardly have belonged to any one else. Finally, the man, jarmed by some disclosures made by the bead of the kraal where the man had slept, confessed that he was the King's personal attendant, who had only left nim the previous day. Then came in a troop of girls and an attendant carrying all the personal belongings of the King, his medicine, consisting of queer little rhen came in a troop of girls and an attendant carrying all the personal belongings of the King, his medicine, consisting of queer little bits of sticks strung together with hair, various knives, razors, etc., and a most curious collection of miscellaneous trash. Col. Degacher's silk pocket handkerchief was among them. The girls all believed that the King had been taken.

lection of miscellaneous trash. Col. Degacher's silk pocket handkerchief was among them. The girls all besieved that the King had been taken.

When, therefore, the following day a man came who had, in fact, been sent by Lord Gifford, though Maj. Marter had no means of knowing it, and when, after talking for an hour about nothing, this man sud at last: "The wind is blowing from that side to-day: I think you had better take this road," Maj. Marter asked no questions, but followed him. About the same time Maj. Marter opened Lord Gifford's letter to Capt. Maurice. As this note never reached its destination, and was destroyed, there is naturally some dispute as to its wording, but there can be no doubt that it contained the words which Maj. Marter appears afterwards to have forgotten: "The King is in the kraal at the bottom of the hill, and I am watching him." In any case Maj. Marter followed his guide to a kraal where two new guides were provided for him, who led him towards the edge of a sharp descent, and when about fifty yards from it bointed to a bush on the verge as a point for him to make for. On creeping there, on hands and knees, he saw before him a kraal, having on one side completely open ground: facing the other side a sharp descent, covered with the forest, reaching down to within a couple of hundred yards of the kraal. The 200 yards being oven ground, he decided at once that the only sure method was to attempt setting down the open side. Happily, after great difficulties, he succeeded in getting his men down, two horses being lost in the attempt. His two troops galloped round on opposit sides of the kraal; the natives appeared at the same moment on the open side, and let them move down the open side, and let them move down the open side, and let them move down the open side, and let a same moment on the open side, and let a same moment on the open side, and let a same moment on the open side, and let a same moment on the open side, and let a same moment on the open side, and let a same house side of hi

One is an onion boiled and the other is a bunion oiled. There is the answer. You can fit conundrum to it at your leisure. "lt's cool to-day," said a mother to her little son. "Yes, it's school five days out of the week," replied the embryonic paragraphist. A Detroit restaurant-keeper hangs out a sign of "Free Chops," and when the old loafers come around he shows them an ax and a wood-pile.

pile.

"What's eggs this morning?" "Eggs, of course." says the dealer. "Well," says the customer, "Pm glad of it, for the last I bought of you were all chickens." The worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustard-plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

A man who is bothered to know just what fees to extend to a hotel-waiter doesn't enjoy his meals half as much as the man who decides right of that he won't be juggled out of one red cent.

right off that he won't be Juggied out of one red cent.

There is a touching beauty in the pale wild rose that grows by the dusty wayside, half-choked with thistle-down; but it is all lost upon the man who breaks both his back, snapender-buttons when he stoops to pluck it.

A tramp sat himself down in a farmer's house, saving, "I'm a rootsbaga, and this is the way I plant myself." "We bile ourn," said the farmer's wife, as she caimly took the kettle of boiling water off the fire. He was gone before the cooking began.—Exchange.

A German, the proprietor of a Colorado line of stages, was collecting \$3 apiece from the passengers, by way of fare. All had paid except one, and he, drawing a large revolver, pointed it at the head of the collector and hoarsely asked: "Won't that pass me?" Periectly unmoved the German said: "Oh! no; we esta dem tings here. Two dollars, please,"

Buston Commercial Builetin.

A belle wingar—A pretty laundress.

A belle wringer—A pretty laundress.

A belle wringer—A pretty laundress.

The difference between a pocket-measure and a vegetarian is: one is a foot-rule, and the other a root-foot.

The report that an impecunious young man had "passed in his checks" arose from the fact of his average pawned his plated pantaloons.

The New York Commercial Advertiser man talks of "coffee-drunkenness." He probably toinks that, if "wime is a mocker," coffee is a mocks.

"Paintal Parame " to the state of the stat

probably a fit of desceptia.

The London Saturday Review recommen American archers to "keep in a beaten trac and not try to surprise or startle the world Afraid they are going to hit John Buil's eye!

JERSEY LILY-WELSH ROSE. Pen-Pictures of the Two Reigning Londo

Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of the Dean of Jersey, an island which is famous for pretty people, although it had not before attained the distinction of furnishing London with the beauty officially accepted as such. Her early life was passed entirely in the isle of her birth, and there seemed no reason why she should ever have left it, until one day an adventurous widower, who had already taken one wife from widower, who had already taken one wife from Jersey, came thither again and carried off Miss Le Breton as his second. They came to London without exciting any great enthusiasm or becoming known to many members of society until 1877; then through a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances Mrs. Langtry was seen, admired, and invented as a beauty by certain amateurs, who immediately sounded her praises throughout the town. When the town came to look at her it found she was indeed beautiful. She poswho immediately sounded her praises throughout the town. When the town came to look at her it found she was indeed beautiful. She possessed wonderful eyes of a limpid, transparent blue, which always wore a winning expression. She was observed to be extremely modest in her dress, very quiet and unassuming in her manner, and discreet in all her actions. Jealousy was disarmed, admiration increased and Mrs. Langtry became one of those signts of the town which the "Spring Captain" yearns to see and for which country cousins make long pilgramages by railway. "It seems but yesterday," says a recent number of Vanity Fair, "when as a bride she appeared in the park and set ten thousand tongues a-warging. Since then she has played a foremost part in the battle of like, and this bravely and well. You are spellbound by her ineffable sweetness before you have exchanged hardly a dozen words with her. Every well-bred woman is, of course, free from gene, but this one is gifted with a delicious manner, simple and symosthetic as that wherewith mentally we endow Mignon, and she talks at once so prettily and so musically that you are insensibly impressed with the idea of her absolute sincerity. The bright, ringing treble, the light, sprightly step, the happy haleyon view of life, characteristic of girlhood, are still hers. Above all, she is kindness itself incarnate. At Glasgow, where—that goes without the saying—she was the cynosure, she astonished the canny Scotch by her generous impartiality. The plain and unattractive partner claimed ber hand in the ball-room, and he was not refused, though Adonis stood at her eibow awaiting his chance. Lili-like in every fibre, she has preserved an exalted reputation for womanly virtue, and this although she has been flattered and followed, caressed and made much of, more than any living woman. She has remained, however, the same, true to the gentle emblem forever hers, the Jerser Liliy!"

Lady Virginia Sinders is entitled to the gratitude of London society for introducing to it her nicee, Mis

ried Mr. Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle. Ruthin Castle is somewhere in Wales, and therefore evidently not a fitting abiding-place for a beauty whose duty it is to be everywhere in London. To London accordingly Mrs. Cornwallis West went, and she was greeted by an admiration almost sufficient to cousole ner for the most prolonged absence from her Welsh castle. Her face is of that charming and peculiar style of beauty that has always moved mankind more than the most regular features. She has a very rich complexion, on which an occasional freckie stamps a certificate of fineness, and thereby adds to the charm of the general effect. A spleudid head of rippling hair, which used to be very long until she cut it into boyish curls, clusters framewise about her face, producing an effect which many London beauties have sought to imitate, but which none has approached. She fit, which was at once clevated to the rank of a social event. She dresses generally in a carcless and sometimes in startling fashion. She is small in stature, of an admirable form, and rides, with a certain dash, both to hounds and in Rotten

COBA PEARL.

The Deposed Queen of the Paris Demi-Monde Departs from Earth.

Paris Letter.

Emma Crutch, better known as Cora Pearl, Are for the control of the force of a private property of the control of the cont the "first horsewoman of the Second Empire," is dead at the age of 50 years. There is a possibility that she may come to life again, for her

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FACTS, FASHION, AND FUN.

Breast Correspondence of The Tredune,

Naw York, Oct. 29—The warm reception of
Priore Bismarck at Vienna has been a surprise
to both French-and Russiana. Nothing definit
has been learned as to the proceedings; but the
probability is that Bismarck is preparing for the
conclusion of a commertal treaty with Austria.

The tartif has not failfiled his expectations, and
considerable modifications must be made so as
to increase the trade of Germany. Much harm
has already been done. Russia, Anstria, Switrerland, and Scandinavis were busilty preparing
to do altogether without German ports, railroads,
or thalers. To remedy this, and to introduce certain social reforms, will be at
the next ession. While the elections have
civen rises to comparatively little excitement
on religious and educational questions in the
Roman Catholic countries. The elergy are
facerely statesced in the French, Belgian, Swiss,
and italian press. Louis BisRc, at Marseilles,
said, "Our great enemy is Clericalism"; and
then be gave a full account of the persecutions
undertaken in the name of religion. The feeling
is deeper in Belguin, where the Clerical party is
bold and strong, and the agriation has continued
for a long time. A separation complete of
Church and State is aimed at in Switzeriand,
and if the Catholic authorities accept the situation, thers will be no occasion for dismion, as
the liberalism of the Swiss people is well known.

A German student in Parts has written aletter which shows how intense is the feeling
which exists against his countrymen. He states
that he botained permission to work in a sculptor's studio, but that the gentleman absolutely
refused to give him any advice or instruction;
and that he found a similar feeling in other
fore studio, but that the gentleman absolutely
refused to give him any advice or instruction;
and that he found a similar feeling in other
are also beginning to speak more openly; and,
unless the Strasburg review has some effect,
we may expect to hear, more of this t FACTS, PASHION, AND FUN.

leaden messenger to its rival on the field of maneuvres. A strict investigation resulted in nothing.

Johann Strauss is thinking of leaving Vienna for Berlin. The fact is, the military orchestras are so good that civilian ones cannot pay. Strauss, Lanner, and others brought together the best musicians; but things are banged, and there is no prospect of an improvement. Strauss has received offers from one of the large Berlin theatres. He believes, too, that the Berlinese musicians can now play his waltzes; and the fact that his "Fledermans" was plaved 400 times in succession in Berlin, while it ran only 100 nights in Vienna, it a proof that he is a favorit in the former city.

The Orthodoz Jewish synagog at Szolyva (Hungary) was built over a public bath, and was in a ruinous condition. At a recent service, while all were engaged in devotion, a portion of the department for females suddenly disappeared. Many of the atteedants made a wild rush for the doors, but others continued to pray unconcernedly, smidst the cries of the women and children, some of whom were drowned, though the majority of the killed were suffocated. Twenty-five women and children lost their lives.

The progress of republican ideas in Europe is greater than might be supposed. There are defections every day from the small party of females synd the average of the cylesn.

The progress of republican ideas in Europe is greater than might be supposed. There are defections every day from the small party of females and the care of the women and children, some of whom were drowned, though the majority of the killed were suffocated. Twenty-five women and children lost their lives.

The progress of republican ideas in Europe is greater than might be supposed. There are defections every day from the small party of females and the average of the cylesn.

fections every day from the small party of French Royalists; and the cause of the Orlean-ists, especially, is regarded as hopeless. It seems that it was the intention of the Count de Chambord, if he had been elected King of France, to have the Count of Paris living with Washington, Oct. 13.—The following striking France, to have the Count of Paris living with him. "What precious benefits would result to France from such a community of life!" pathetically remarks the Count. Nothing would be done without the two heads consulting together. The Orleans Princes have not reciprocated this kind feeling. The gentleman who published the pamphlet containing the result of the conferences, wrote to the Count of Paris to correct any errors; but the latter rather dryly remarked that he thought "the public were surfeited with professions of faith, and manifestations." The Duc d'Aumale has never paid a visit to Chambord; and this adds to the sorrows of that melancholy Prince. Another contemplated measure will add materially to the consolidation of the French Republic. This is the removal of the present aristocratic and incompetent representatives at foreign courts.

Both French Ministers and Consuls have in too

yellow-fever was also broached some time a but was not accepted. Another remarks progress in medicine—if it can be called such that the story which comes from Paris of a dochaving succeeded in changing the color of eyes. He exhibits a negro and negroes an ity proofs of his system of ocular transmutations of the negro's eyes is an ebony-black,—other is light-blue. The negress has one of eyes of quite a silvery tint, while the other is a golden hue.

THE LAW-BREAKING SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following striking Courts, for acts performed by them in the dis-charge of their duties, under laws relating to the internal revenue in the Southern States from July 1, 1876, to April 1, 1879, together with

| STATEMENT OF ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED AND PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE SOUTH-ERN STATES FROM JULY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 1, 1870; STO APRIL 1, 1870; ST

imekeepers, and hold out ossible for any other house nd Randolph-sts. CRLEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts, I in and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lo. Address orders, GUNTHER Confes tioner, Chicago

r Weekly Sale, Det. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,

amber Furniture PETS. usehold Goods,

ngea, Stoves, Blanketa Com-ows, Plated Ware, Chromos, and General Merchandise. SON, POMEROY & CO., seers, 76 and so Randolph-st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Not So Active---Foreign Exchange Lower

Heavy Currency Movement-Stocks Dull and Strong. The Produce Markets Again Buoyant-

An Important Advance in Pork and Lard. Wheat Again Moving Towards the Skies

--- Followed by Other Breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were not so setive, and ere was a slight decline in price. The 4s ened in New York at 101% bid and 102% opened in New York at 101% bid and 102% saked. The price in Chicago was 101% bid and 102% saked. In the afternoon the New York quotation went off %, to 101% bid and 102 saked. The 41% were 105% and 105%, the 5s 103 and 103%, and the 6s 105 and 105%.

Foreign exchange was lower, partly on account of larger offerings of bills. The posted rates for sterling were 481% and 483%. In Chicago actual transactions were at 481 and 483.

ago actual transactions were at 481 and 483, and in New York at 481@481¼ and 483¼. Storing grain bills were 478% and 480%. Sterling provision bills were 478% and 480%. French rain bills were 527% and 525. French bankers'

Ills remain at 534% and 531%.

The New York Commercial Bulletin notes at the exports for the week ending Tuesday he bistory of New York, amounting to \$0,736.-56, against \$0,420,832 for the week previous, and \$6,838,904 for the corresponding period last gar. Breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton, as usual, constitute the bulk of the shipments. is opened and closed at 97 13-16. The England lost \$3,320,000 in bullion durthe past week. Its reserve is now 50 1-16 in bullion. There has been a shipment 0,000 in gold from Paris this week for

11,400 in gold. Chicago is now importing direct from London. The market for for-exchange has been so dull that it has been und more profitable to forward the bills ade here for collection than to sell them. It estimated in New York that London must this country from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,orts of specie during last week amounted 586,421, of which \$2,070,856 were foreign id, \$560,228 American gold, \$820,636 gold

Chicago is still shipping large amounts of ncy to the country, and not receiving back to lighten the drain. Money is tely active, but as there are Chicago that have 4 per cent loans still running i New York, it can be easily seen that there is sothing approaching a full local employment of our banking-funds. Rates here are 5@6 percent on call, and 6@8 per cent on time. New York exchange was sold between banks at 75@ 90 per \$1,000 discount. Bank clearings were

101% and 102. Cook County 7s of 1889 were old between brokers at 110%. The fluctuations of the stock market were in

avor of higher prices. Most of the stocks on he list closed at an advance on the opening, a list closed at an advance on the opening, of many of them at the highest prices of the y. New York Central made 14, to 12014; ichigan Central 14, to 8814; Lake Shore 14, to 14; Northwest common 14, to 8534; St. Paul to 7114; Rock island 14, to 14314; Unique 15, to 14314; Unique 1 acific %, to 94%; Erie %, to 40%; the pre-erred %, to 65%; Orio & Mississipol %, to 2%; Delaware & Hudson %, to 65%; Lacka-ranna 16, to 77%; Jersey Central %, to 72; 994; Pacific Mail %, to 33%; Iron Mountain %, to 45%; Northern Pacific 1%, to 31%; the preferred 1%, to 58%.

ferred 134, to 5814.

The losses were Chesapeake & Ohio ½, to 13;
San Francisco preferred ¼, to 21½; Atlantic & Pacific 36, to 40½; Minneapolis ½, to 45½;
Kansas City preferred 1½, to 63%; St. Joe ½, to 28½; Ohio & Misaissippi preferred ¼, to 52; Wabeab ½, to 45%; Louisville & Nashville %, to 65%; Hilbooks Central ½, to 94½.

Erie second 65 opened at 84% and down to

Erie second 6s opened at 84%, sold down to 85%, and closed at 84%. In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, the dealings were large, and the upward movement in prices made further progress. Eric consolidated seconds rose to 85½, and do funded is to 83, the former closing at 85½. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented advanced from 81½ to 83½; do seconds from 36¾ to 38½; Chesapeake & Ohio currency fis fell off to 30½, and railed to 31. Morris & Essex consolidated firsts sold up to 103½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 89½; Toledo & Wabaah consolidated convertibles excoupon to 90; Chicago & Alton firsts to 117/Union Pacific sinking funds to 114; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s to 111; Delaware & Hudson registered of 1884 to 105; Kansas Pacific incomes No. 18 to 75; Winona & 8t. Peters seconds to 110. Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts rose to 44½, and reacted to 43½. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes fell off to 63; Ohio & Mississippi seconds to 111; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts to 68½; and Iron Mountain second preferred incomes to 60. The proposed advance in coal brings out the following from the American Exchange:

following from the American Exchange:

It is announced that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will make a circular advance in the prices of coal of 25 cents per ton on all grades, the advance to take effect next Monday. It is probable that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Lebigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company will also make an advance. The former Company will also make an advance or not the Peansylvania Coal Company will assent to the proposed advance in prices. Officers of the Lebigh Valley Coal Company said yesterday that their Company would follow the market whenever any real advance was made, but would enter into mo arbitrary agreement. Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, was ont of town yesterday, so that the course of that Company cannot be determined. It is not considered probable that it will consent to any advance in prices not warranted by the actual demand.

In the Boston stock market, on Monday, in Howing from the American Exchange:

any advance in prices not warranted by the actual demand.

In the Boston stock market, on Monday, in railroad bonds, Atchison seconds were quiet and steady, at 110%@111½. Deuver & Rio Grande 7s advanced 1 per cent, to 95. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s sold, as before, at 98½. In railroad stocks, Atchison & Topeka dropped ¼, to 100%, rallied to 160%, and closed at 100%@100%. Atchison & Nebraska declined 3½ per cent, to 64½. Denver & Rio Grande fell 1½ per cent, to 37. Fort Scott & Gulf sold ½ higher, at 19½. Little Rock & Fort Smith rose 1 per cent, to 37. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad advanced ½, to 31. Pueblo fell 2%, to 62%, recovered to 68, and closed with that price bid. Burlingtun & Missouri Railroad sold ¾ iower, at 121, recovered to 121½, and closed at 121@ 121½. Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque dropped ½, to 55½, and closed offered at 56. Clacimati & Sandusky fell off 5-16, to 9 15-16, closing at 9½@10. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette fell ½, to 5½, and recovered to 6.

A dianatch from San Francisco to the Daily Graphic ascribes the advance in Union, Sierra Nevada, and North End Comatocka to the opening up of the longer levels, promising the richest bonama ever found on the ledge.

The fluctuations on the New York Stock Board for the day can be found in the following table:

Del., Lack. & W.
N.J. Central.
Morris & Essex.
Canada Southern.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Kan, Citv & N.
Do preferred Pacific Mail.
Erie sec'd mort.
Iron Mountain.
Kaneas Pacific...
A. & P. Tel...
St. L. & San Fran.
Do preferred

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *11214
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 *11214
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 * Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 * Chicago Municipal 7s, 1890 * Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 *113
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 *11415
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1896 *11415
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1896 *11415 LOCAL SECURITIES.10614

County 78 Cook County 7s 112½
Cook County (short) 7s 100
Cook County (short) 7s 100
Cook County 5s 1100
City Railway (South Side) 175
City Railway (West Side) ex-div 167½
City Railway (Or 7 ner cents 105½
City Railway (North Side) 135
City Railway (North Side) 135
City Railway (North Side) 59
Traders' Insurance 107

*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: I'wenty marks

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. BROKER. 104 Washington-st. STOCKS AND BOND'S

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 Washington-st.

Buy, sell, and exchange U. S. BONDS, Also 6, 7, and S PER CENT COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

We shall be pleased to confer with authorities with desire to issue New Bonds or refund old ones.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts. RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. New York. 426 California-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS. Special facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS, Inquiries cheerfully answered.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER. N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago.

Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange. JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 60 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker

No. 70 LaSalle-st., pear Randolph.
Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
BOOK COUNTY 7s.
CITY BONDS.
BOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINGULN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL OF THE WESTERN STATES.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND 127 LaSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

BAS FOR SALE:
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TRADERS' INSURANCE.

CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS. WEST DIVISION RAILWAY 7 PER CENT GENTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
In sums to suit,
CHARLES HEN ROTIN,
106 Washington-st.

> FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., 17 South-st., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. 8TOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exch.

till 5,000 shares had been offered and taken.
"Got any more!" said Hutchings, as he recorded
his last ourchase. "No more," said Moore, as
he compared his last thousand with Hutchings. Then I'll give % for 5,000," said Hutenings, and almost before Moore had got out of the crowd Western Union had advanced 1 per cent to 9814. making a profit on the Hutchings-Moore transaction of \$5,000 in less than ten minutes. Chesapeake & Ohio closed at 13%; Mobile & Ohio at 15%. Earnings of the Union Parific Railway Company for the first fourt-en days of October were \$663,652.24. against \$530.464.73 for the corresponding period last year, being an increase of \$125,187.51.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, Oct. 16.—Governments closed firm.

New York, Oct. 16.—Governments closed firm.

Silver at London, 52½ pence.
In reitroad bonds there was an advance of 5 per cent in Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield division), 3 per cent in Iron Mountain seconda preferred, 1½ in Lafayette, Bloomfreton & Muncie firsts. Missouri, Kansas & Texas first consolidated assented declined 2 per cent: Chesapears & Ohio firsts, series B, 1½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts sold at 76½, and Sioux City firsts at 96.

State securities were dull.

The stock speculation to-day was much less in volume than for sometime peat. In the early dealinus the general list declined ½ @1 per cent, and Boston Air Line preferred, 3 per cent. There was a share revival of activity and buoyancy late in the day, and prices advanced ½ @2½ per cent, the latter Rock Island, which rose from 142½ to 145 bid. New York Central was more prominent than of late, and advanced from 119½ to 120½. The coal stocks were the most active of the list, and advanced, especially for New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The advance in the orice of cial stimulated the upward movement in these shares. Grangers and trunk-lines were all higher, on a large business. Pacific Mail and Western Union participated in the improvement. The Southwestern stocks and low-priced shares generally were higher; Northern Pacific active and strong. It was officially announced to-day that a general advance in the price of coal will be made on Monday next. The Philapelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, Lehigh Coal & Navigation, and Delaware & Hudson Companies have agreed to advance the price of all grades 25c per ton, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company will make an advance of 20 per cent on all grades except pea, which will be raised 10c.

Transactions, 270,000 shares: 47,000 Erie, 13 000 lakes hore, 18,000 Northwest, 16,000 St.

on all grades except pea, which will be raised 10c.

Transactions, 270.000 shares: 47,000 Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwest, 18,000 St. Paul, 28,000 Lackawanna, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 7,400 Union Pacific, 2,000 St. Joe, 6,000 Onios, 27,000 Western Union, 4,500 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 13,000 Anneas City & Northern, 4,000 Kansas & Texas, 18,000 Northern Pacific, 2,000 Irodinappolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 7,500 Wabash, and 2,000 Louisville & Nashville. Sioux City stocks unchanged.

changed. Money, 3@7 per cent, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper. 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak; sixty days, 480%; sight exchange, 482%.

The steamship Servia brought \$411,400 in coin.

GOVERNMENTS. STOCKS.

STATE BOXDS.

Tennessee 6s, old. 33 Virginia 6s, new... 28
Tennessee 6s, new... 31 Virginia 6s, old... 28 CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

* Yew York, Oct. 16.—The Public's clearing returns for the second week in October are decidedly more encouraging than any other recent ones. The enormous increase in the exchanges ones. The coordinate of the capendal of this city is due in part, it is true, to the extraordinary activity in stock speculation, and still there is left, after full allowance for the increase from that source, an increase of about 35 per cent due to legitimate business. At other cities, too, there is irresistible evidence of improvement. San Francisco alone reports a decrease in the volume of business, and even there the returns indicate an improvement over last month. The decrease there, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is 50 6-10. The following cities gained: New York, 74 8-10; Boston, 18 2-10; Philadelphia, 34 5-10; Chicago, 38 2-10; Baltimore, 51 2-10; Cincinnati, 245-10; St. Louis, 21 5-10; Milwaukee, 55 2-10; New Orleans, 76 4-10; Louisville, 36 5-10; Phitaburg, 14 8-10; Kansas City, 45 9-10; Indianapolis, 54 5-10; Clevaland, 16 2-10; New Haven, 17 6-10; Eyrscuse, 24 7-10; Providence and Lowell, unchanged. t this city is due in part, it is true, to the ex-

and Lowell, unchanged.

The aggregate business transactions at the towns named, which was \$608,000,000 for last year, was \$900,000,000 this year. On the whole, October bids fair to prove decidedly the best month of the year thus far in the activity of business, and yet the sudden and large improve-ment in October. 1878, was the first sign of the upward movement which assured resumption caused.

· MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The following are the closing stock quotations:

FOREIGN. London, Oct. 16.—Consols, 97 13-16.
American securities—Illinois Central, 99;
Pennsylvania Central, 48%; Reading, 27%; Erie,
40%; preferred, 67; second consols, 86%,
United States bonds—New 5s, 105%, 43%s,
1094; 4s, 105%.
The bullion in the Bank of England decreased,
£664,000 during the past week. The proportion
of the bank's reserve to its liability is 50 1-16
per cent. per cent.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of En-The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £116,000.

Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £56,000 was for shipment to America.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Rentes, 83f 2214c. Specie in the Bank of France decreased 31,625,000f the past week.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the mining editor, Room 5

The Homestake Gold Mining Company, the

most important in the Black Hills, has declared

its tenth dividend of 30 cents a share, payable

Oct. 25.

The American Exchange says that the celebrated Iron Mine of Leadville, now owned by Messrs. Stevens & Leiter, will soon be incor-

porated in New York City.

Wednesday the forty-eighth dividend, of 50

cents per share, was paid by the Ontario Mining Company of Utah. The September product of the Ontario Mine was \$120.219.

TRIBUNE Building.

Oct: 25.

MINING NEWS.

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There is an improved. feeling in the market, as apprehensions with re-gard to a squeeze in the money market become gard to a squeeze in the money market become allayed. Brokers had no difficulty in making up their accounts to-day at 7 per cent. All the Gould stocks, except Wabash, are strong at advancing quotations, notably Kansas & Northern, common, which is now selling at 30%, about the highest price it has ever reached. Union Parific to-day reached its highest figure. That things are not always as they seem on 'Change was comically illustrated about 11 o'clock. The money market being feverish and inclined to weakness, Western Union was dull and neglected, with hardly a broker in the circle set apart for its dealings. Suddenly Eames & Moore appear on the scene and inquire the price of Western Union. "Last sale 97%," said a scalping broker. "One thousand shares at 97%," said Moore. "Take it," quickly replied Hutchings. "Abother thousand," said The Chrysolite Mining Company of Leadville has commenced shipping bullion. This company owns the Borden, Tabor & Co. property on Fryer Hill, consisting of half a dozen soft carbonate mines. Mr. Marshall Field, of this city, is a large stockholder. earbonate mines. Mr. Marshall Field, of this city, is a large stockholder.

Mining stocks are beginning to have an important place among the dealings on the street. Six months ago there was not a broker in the city who would touch the stock of any company not on the New York or San Francisco Boards. Now local mining stocks are being negotiated every day.

The United States Golds & Silver Mining Company has doubled its capital stock since adding the Virginius Mine to its Leadville possessions. The Secretary, Mr. Simon, is now in Leadville.

Reed, McDonald & Co., of Chicago, have sold the Silver Cord Mine for \$40,000 to George F. Work & Co., brokers, of Philadelphia. The Silver Cord adjoins the Iron Mine in the Lead-ville district, and has lately developed a fine

ore-body.

Belle Isle and Martin White stocks were called for the first time at the New York Stock Ex-change Monday. The reports from the Belle Isle have been very favorable for a year past, and the stock has advanced in San Francisco from 30 to 550. It commenced some months ago to pay monthly dividends of 25 cents a share; they were increased to 50 cents in July, and to 75 cents the present each. The apprint after decents the present month. The surplus, after de-claring the last dividend, was upward of \$75,000. The Martin White Mine is paving dividends of 30 cents a share. Its bullion product for September was over \$40,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 16:

record Thursday, Oct. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bins Island av. n w cor of Thirteenth st, s e f. 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Melcher Ruellinger to Gustav Pndewa)

West Erie st, s e cor of Curtis, n f. 20x 116 ft, dated July 27 (Estate of William B. Ogden to heirs of Peder Hansen)...

The premises No. 1054 West Madison st, dated Oct. 14 (Charies Zircher to Joseph J. Willhelm).

Fifth av. 130 ft s of Monroe st, w f. 20x90 ft, dated Scot. 24 (John B. Doane to Marx Wineman)...

Centre st, wo. tw of Dayton, s f. undivided 1/2 of 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 6 (Daniel Sternitzki to William Werener) Fourth av. 100 ft. n of Polk st. e f. 25x 115 ft, dated Oct. 10 (H. O. Wagoner to R. B. Marcy).

Warren av, n w cor of Hovne av. s f. 117 x125 ft, dated Oct. 13 (H. C. Go-drich to Everett W. Brooks).

Walnut st. 211 ft west of Lincoln, n f. 23/1/3119 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (J. S. Thurston to S. M. Reynolds)...

Thuton st, between Alpany av and Kedzie st, n f. 24x137/4 ft, dated Oct. 14 (F. B. Peabody to John T. Davis).

Aberdeen st, 83 ft n of Congress, w f. 28x 100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (Theodore F. Lawrence to Mary A. Wrightson).

Keith st, 174 ft s of West Chicago sv. e

100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (Theodore F. Lawrence to Mary A. Wrightson).

Keith st. 174 ft s of West Chicago av. e
f. 48x100 ft. improved. dated Oct. 16
(Theodore F. Laurence to Mary A.
Wrightson).

West Indiana st. n e corner of Curtis, ef.
38 3-10x116 ft. improved. dated Oct.
16 (William T. Wrightson to Theodore
F. Lawrence).

West Indiana st. 204 ft w of Ashlard av.
n f. 24x100 ft. dated Oct. 9 (Master in
Chancery to Rufus King).

West Indiana st. 236 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w
f. 25x124 ft. dated Oct. 10 (B. Shartleff to M. Sutler).

Fulton st. s w cor of Enzabeth, n f. 112
S8-100x1043 ft. dated Oct. 10 (A. B. &
F. Gellatly to Keller, Sturm & Co.)...

West Tweifth st. s w cor of Newberry av.
n f. 215 6-10x100 ft, dated Oct. 9 (Masrer in Chancery to James S. McKee).

Wellsce st. 72 ft s of Twenty-sixth,
e f. 24x130 ft, dated Oct. 16 (L. M.
Pierce to T. Neckerman)

Wallace st. 128 3-10 ft n of Twentyeighth, e f. 24x130 ft, dated Oct. 16
(T. Neckerman to L. M. Pierce).

Portland av. 244 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e
f. 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 16 (John P.
Vauphan to Maria Daley).

Portland av. same us the above, dated
Oct. 16 (Maria Daley to Ellen Vauphan
Walnut st. 100 ft w of Paulinn, s f. 25x
111 ft. dated Oct. 15 (John H. Avery to
John Johnston, Jr.).

Walnut st., same as the above, dated Oct.
14 (H. J. and E. R. Morse to John
Johnston, Jr.).

1,000 1,000

Walnut st., same as the above, dated Oct. 14 (H. J. and E. R. Morse to John Johnston, Jr.)...

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RABIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, sw cor of Forty-ninth st, e. f. 2976-10x297 ft, dated Oct. 13 ADaniel Sharo to Lyman O. Tomlinson, Greenwood av, same as above, dated Oct. 15 (Lyman O. Tomlinson to George Armour).

Drexel boalevard, n w cor of Fifty-first st, e.f., 122x1911/5 ft, dated Sept. 23 (John S. Clarke to Lulian Acelaide Nelson).

Ashiand av, 71 H s of Forty-eighth st, w. f. 24x121 ft, dated Oct. 6 (Edward Koch to G. Gilbert).

Root st, se cor of Sburtieff av, n.f. 731/5 x1241/5 ft, dated Oct. 1, 200 (B. Stampofekt to John Bourke).

Wentworth av, 300 it n of Forty-third st, w.f., 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 16 (B. Stampofekt to Robert Smith). 11,000 15,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons:

1,200

1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1979.	12,518.	9,374.	1878.	12,518.	9,374.	1878.	12,518.	9,374.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	1878.	187	112,465	100,157	125,510	117,060
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2,1-6	2 Potatoes, bu.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Cosi, tons.
Hav. tons.
Lumber, mf.
Shingles, m.
salt. bris.
Pouliry, lbs.
Pouliry, coops.
Egga pkrs.
Cheese, bas.
G. appies, bris.
Beans, bu.

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,186 bu wheat, 6,213 bu The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 59 cars No. 2 db, 10 cars No. 8 do, 3 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (76 winter), 6 cars mixed, 220 cars No. 2 spring, 169 cars No. 3 do, 86 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (517 all kinds wheat); 231 cars and 15,600 bu No. 2 corn, 72 cars and 10,000 bu high-mixed, 38 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (344 corn); 35 cars white oats, 24 cars and 1,800 bu No. 2 mixed, 16 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (77 oats): 3 cars No. 1 rye, 23 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (27 rye); 10 cars No. 2 barley, 41 cars No. 8 do,

ary deal, which closed 50c above the latest quotation of Wednesday, at \$10.17½ @10.20. Other deliveries were not so strong, closing at \$10.00 for new pork, spot, \$10.50 seller October, and \$9.20 gg. 25 for November. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls seller October at \$10.50@10.75; 5,000 gg. 25 for November. \$8.90@9.20; and \$5.000 brls seller October at \$10.50@10.75; 5,000 brls seller November at \$8.90@9.20; and \$5.000 brls seller November at \$8.90@9.20; and \$5.500 brls seller \$5.500 brls seller November at \$8.90@9.20; and \$5.500 brls se wheat, but others were buying just as freely as if they thought the market was going to \$1.50. A good many provision shorts were filled by leading operators. Mess pork closed 70@731/4c higher, at \$10.75 seller the month, and at \$10.35@10.37% for January. Lard closed 32%c higher, at \$5.90 for the month, and \$6.25@6.30 for January. Snort ribs closed 25c higher, at \$4.85 for November. Spring wheat closed 33%c higher, at \$1.20% snot, and \$1.21% for November. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.261%(0.1.27 for No. 2 red. Corn level 11 to the control of the co

**November over the state of th

meats.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to re-BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand at former prices, and dealers generally asked a further advance, in the section and firm. The boot and shoe trade continues satisfactory. Groceries were active and firm. Sugars were somewhat excited, and all goods excepting crushed, powdered, and granulated were advanced a full Mc. Dried fruits were moving freely and again ruled very firm, with an advance in ruisins and currants. The fish market was quiet. Olls were in good request, and turpantine was held 13/c higher, at \$0.0000.75 per ton; 4 care feed at \$11.50017.50;

It has been claimed that our market has advanced so much as to prevent shipments of graid to Europe, except at a 100s. This certainly was not the case yesteday. Both No. 2 spring wheat and No. 2 corn were bought freely on direct English orders, at prices which permitted a commission to the parties buying bere. Beerbohn's outside quotations of Nos per quarter of wheat, and 6s per cental of corn, were scarcely up to the figures actually offered by cable to this city. We note, by they, that the cipher gode does not provide for the quoting of anything above 6 on corn, and the market may have been anything above that figure. Some parties thought that, as prices now permit free offerings from the site, quotations may recede there, and result in an easier feeling bere as a consequence of the reaction.

The almost unberad-of quantity, 17,450,000 but of wheat, is reported to be afloat, destined for Western Europe. That is a little more than one-dighth part of England's estimated defency for the entire year.

Parties from Minnesota report that the outturn of wheat in that State is very much smaller than the estimates made before thrashing.

A blockade in Baltimors and Philadelphia is assigned by Eastern lines as a reason for refusing to take ears for those points at present. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates ansmed:

Chicago 207.583 971.981.

Flour and wheat, 207.000 1,900,000 1,970,000 grs. 207.000 207.000 430,000 430,000 1,900,000 The following shows the receipts and shipments of the date of the work of the rading was early and more in May than usual, the sudden bulge lawing the proposal of the work of the rading was early and more in May than usual, the sudden bulge lawing the proposal of the work of the rading was early and more in May than usual, the sudden bulge lawing the proposal of the work of the rading was early and more in May than usual, the sudden bulge lawing the proposal of the proposal of the pr

this city as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named. The report is not a complete one, some not

| Making a return: | Oct. 16, | Sept. 18, | Oct. 16, | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | making a return: The stock of lard in New York is reported to be 106,992 tes, against 116,221 tes Sept. 15, 1879, and 29,944 tes Oct. 16, 1878.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were again excited, but in an irregular kind of way. There was a big de-mand to fill January shorts in pork and lard, and these bounded upward early, as if on a springboard, while other futures were slow to respond to the advance, being little wanted. Hogs were again lower, which caused flatness in meats for export, especially as European advices were without important change. The shorts filled were believed to be mostly a long line that was put out near the bottom, and held persistently ever since till yesterday.

MESS PORK—Advanced 70c per brl on the Janu-

ary deal, which closed 50c above the latest quotation of Wednesday, at \$10.17% @10.20. Other

Die. Leather was firm. Barging remains steady.

Coal and wood were dull and unchanged.

At the lumber-wards trade continues brisk, and the feeling firm, being further streamthened by the rapid rise in the price of farm products. The cargo offerings were small, and sold early at recent prices. Fly fit was quoted higher, and tin-plates, iron, nails, and most mamifactured wares were firm at the recent improvement. The demand for hardware shows no signs of falling off. Weol was firm. The sales of broom-corn were reported large, and the market strong for medium grades. Seeds were higher and strong, the supply being rather small, while orders seemed to be numerous. Hides were "booming" again, in symmethy with Eastern markets, and tanners were sending in free orders for stock, while the receipts continue moderate, being kept below their usual average by the hot weather. Hay was more plenty and easy. Potatocs were dull, and poultry steady. Green fruits sold in a retail war at recent prices.

Mr. Hinsdale, formerly of this city, and now of Grand Rapida, Mich, was in this city, seater day, and recorts that the wheat in his section is in a very bad way. The unusually hot weather for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such an extent that it can scarcely excape being winter for the poat three weeks has stimulated the growth of the winter wheat to such

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Keceipts—Flour, 19,402 bris; wheat, 278,500 bu; corn, 214,150 bur oats, morning, with comparisons:

| RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS. | SHIPMENTS. | SHIPMENTS. | SHIPMENTS. | STS. NAILS—Were quoted firm at \$3.60 raies, and in good demand.
OILS—There was a firm market for most lines.
Turpentine was up to 3 dc. No other price changes were noted. Below are the quotations:
Carbon, 110 degrees test. 11
Caroon, Illinois leral, 150 deg. test. 144
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test. 18
Lard, extra winter 56
Lard, No. 1 49
Lard, No. 2 42
Linseed, raw 63
Linseed, boiled 69
Whale winter blosched 50 53
Sperm 70
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 70
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 70
Neatsfoot oil, oxfra. 69
Neatsfoot oil, 1 49
Bank oil. 58

S5.87½ for October, \$5.85 for November, \$5.85 for the year, and \$6.15%6.17% for January. Short ribs—50,000 Bs at \$5.37½ for October.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was active, advancing lc, and closing easier. New York was reported higher by the latest telegrams. November sold at \$1.21½, own at \$1.21½, own at \$1.21½, own at \$1.24½, and closed at \$1.29½. December sold at \$1.23%1.24%, and closed at \$1.24½, own at \$1.24. Corn advanced 1c, with active trading. November sold at \$34.844½c, and closed at the outside. May sold at \$36.845½c, and closed at the outside. May sold at \$36.845½c, and closed at the outside. May sold at \$36.845½c, and closed at the outside. May sold at \$36.85½c for May. Mess pors was higher, cl sing at \$0.3561.40 for November, and \$10.20610.47½ for January. Messpors was higher, cl sing at \$0.3561.40 for November, and \$10.20610.47½ for January. Lard advanced 10.212½c, closing at \$6.2563.30 for January, and at \$5.97½65.00 for November. Saleb 7.500 tes at \$5.87½65.05 for October, \$8.00 for the year, \$5.97½65.00 for November, and \$6.2066.30 for January. Meats—Short ribs were 5c higher, sales being reported of 250.000 be at \$4.85 for January \$4.85 for November, and \$5.20. Long and short clears—100 has at \$5.50. Pork strips—100 has at \$5.20. Smoked meats—50.000 has short ribs at 8c.

On the carbstone wheat was active at \$1.23½6.10 for November, and closed at \$1.23½. Spot weets was quoted at \$1.20½. Corn sold early at 44%c. and wary pork closed at \$1.23½. Spot weets was quoted at \$1.20½. Corn sold early at 44%c. and wary pork closed at \$1.20½. Tor January. Octs closed at \$1.21½. December sold at \$1.24½, and closed at \$1.23½. Spot weets was quoted at \$1.20½. Corn sold early at 44%c. and wary pork closed at \$1.20½. For January. Octs closed at \$1.21½ higher, and closed at \$1.23½. Spot was two ports at \$1.20½. Corn sold early at 44%c. and wary pork closed. Spot and 77.6774c for next month. Barley was irregular, closing at \$4.50 for November. How were in fair demand and firm at \$1.756.50. Neatsfoot oil, extra. 60

Neatsfoot oil, No. 1. 49

Bank oil. 38

Straits. 40

Turpentine 36

Minets' oil. 52 65

Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravitv. 12

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 12

POTATOES — were quiet at 23 40c for rose in car-lets, and about 56,10c more in a retail was. The warm weather is causing buyers to hold off, hence little demand except for immediate use. POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens sold at \$2.25

2.30 per doz, turkeys at \$2.40 and grees at \$7.50 (28.00). closing easy under big supplies. Game was salable when fresh, but the bulk of the stuff, unless forwarded on ice, is tainted when it gets here. Grouse were \$4.25 (4.50). SEEDS—Were in good demand and frm. Timethy advanced 23465c, the market being nearly bare of olferings. Sales were made at \$2.155

2.30, prime closing at \$2.25 (2.27%). Clover was higher, selling at \$4.1504. \$5, prime being about \$4.70, under a cood demand, which is thought to be partly speculative. Finx closed 1c higher, at \$1.25 for pure, with light sales reported, sellers being unwilling to take the price offered.

SALT—Was firm under a continued active demand, sine salt being 50 per orl nigher: Fine salt, 20 fr. 140

Ground solar Dairy, 30 fr., with hags 2.30 (2.20)

WallSKY—Was in fair demand and ic night, on account of the advance in corn. Sales were reported of 500 bris on the basis of \$1.08 per gallon for highwines.

be expected so to remain until the advent of sea-sonable weather. In the meantime holders are pretty firm in their views, being confident that higher prices will prevail by and by. We again quote as follows;
Creamery 20624
Hedium 14217
Inferior to common 6012 BAGGING-Steady prices were noted. There was a fair demand for the different lines at the

Bark	Thursday 3,800 22,500 1.900
Otter Creek 20 Gunnies, single13 @14	Total 18 408 102 608 4,569
Lewiston	Same time last week 19,009 80,945 3,325
American 2014 Wool sacks 40 @43	Shipments-
CHEEESE-Business remains quiet, with prices	Monday Dis 9.00
running along about steady. With the advent of	Tuesday 570 6,085 Wednesday 2,416 6,491
cooler weather increased activity and firmer values	The state of the s
are looked for. Stocks in the West are compara-	
tively light, and holders entertain firm views. We	CATTLE-The market was moderately active,
repeat our list; a same language same and a	with very slight change in values. Fat native
Full cream 104@12	cattle were scarce, and were held rather higher,
Part skim ou allow	but the chinains demand man not aufficiently
Low grades B @ 714	The second secon
COAL-Quotations remain as before. Trade was	advance. For the lower grades, such as are used
very dull for the time of year. We quote:	to seemen and butchess these was a well-side .
Lackswanns and Pittston, all sizes \$ 5.50	
Brie 5.25@5.50	
Baltimore & Ohio	little attention, and, although the offerings were
Wilmington, 3.0063.25	not numerous, sales dragged at former prices.
EGGS-Were quoted at 14@15c per doz, with	Trading was principally at \$2,40@2,85 for Texas
fair offerings. The weather affects stock almost	through cattle, at \$2.00@2.75 for poor to good
as much as it does in summer.	I through cattle, at 35,0000 to for poor to a
Fish-Only a moderate business is doing, and	butchers' lots, and at \$3.25@4.00 for common to
No. 1 whitensh. W 14-bri \$ 4.00@ 4.15	fair shipping steers. There were sales of scala-
1 Trout, 4-bri 3, 50	The second secon
Mackerel-No. 1 shore, W-brl. 10. 2500 ab. 50	wags at as low as 31. folds. 83, white a few culose
No. 1 bay. 44-brl 7.00@ 7.25	diotes were trach as at dougt on
No. 2 shore, 14-bri 5.500 5.75 No. 2 bay, 14-bri 4.500 4.75	days previous, and the feeling was firm all around
Large family 4.75% 5.00	QUOTATIONS.
Large family	Extra Beeves -Graded steers, weighing
No. 1 bay. kits 1.00@ 1.25	1, 450 lbs and upwards 34.75@5.00
Family kits	1 Choice begyes—Pine, tal Well-formed
Dressed cod 7	Good Beaver-Well-fattened steers
Labrador herring split bris 6.750 7.00	weighing 1, 150 to 1, 330 los 4,0006.25
Halifax herring, split, bris 6.25@ 6.50	Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh,
New Holland berring 1.45	we going 1, 050 to 1, 200 ibs 3, 1003.73 Butchers'Stock - Poor to common steers
Smoked halibat 946 94 Scaled herring, 2 box 286 30 California salmon, 5- bris 7.25 FRUITS AND NUTS-Raisins were again ad-	and common to choice cows. for city
California salmon, %-bris	and common to choice cows, for city
FRUITS AND NUTS-Rateins were again ad-	Stock Cattle Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 ibs 2.2561.00
vanced, and are likely to gowill higher, and prices	700 to 1,000 lbs 1. 11. 1 10gs. 44

14 @ 18 74@ 74 2.25 @2.30 Raisins, London layers, new, 2.55 21
Raisins, Valencia, new 8%6
Raisins, Valencia, new 2.30 62
Raisins, loose Muscaiel, new 2.30 62
Zanie currants 446
Citron 20 61 Rio, good ... Rio, common ... Patent cut losf rushed tranviated and powdered. . No. 2.41 @48 ..39 @41 ..34 @37 ..21 @22 .43 @44 ..88 @40 ..30 @35 Choice corn or sugar ...

Numers. \$1.00 @1.05

HAY—Was quoted easy under large receipts with little demand. Dealers are expecting more trada as soon as the fleet returns from the lumber ports. Several cars were put in store yesterday. No. 1 timothy, per ton \$11.50

Upland prairie \$0.00 8.50

HIDES—Were quoted 4c higher, and some dealers report sales at 10%c. The receipts continue moderate, and tanners are taking stock about a fast as it comes. The Eastern markets are reported active and excited. Quotations:

Green-cured hides, light. \$2.00 \$10.00

Gree cured hides, heavy \$1.00

Calf. \$9.00

Gree cured hides, heavy \$1.00

Calf. \$9.00

Green city butchers' steers \$1.00

Green city butchers' cows \$9.00

Sheep pelts, wool estimated \$3.00

Bound \$1.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady at the late advance in New York and England. Iron has advanced in New York and England. Iron has advanced in New York and England. Iron has advanced in New York and England. Iron SHEEP—Quiet: fair to 3.50; choice to fancy, \$3. shipments, 600. Hoes—Active and lower @3.35; Yorkers to Babutchers! to extra, \$3.40@ shipments, 2,200. EAST LI EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. to-day, 340 head through at all for three days. 816 helocalt everything sold out as Tuesday, the princing shipping steers; good to git o medium, \$4.004, 50; ce Hoog-Keceipis to-day three days, 12,045; com 3,75; heat Yorkers, \$3.80 \$3.90@4.00.

SHEET-Receipts to-day, three days, 4.100; selling common to extra. METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady at the late advance. Pig tin is quoted higher Tin has advanced in New York and England. Iron and nearly everything in the hardware line are quoted firm. Quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., 9 box. \$ 0.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX. 1:.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing. 8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing. 10.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing. 17.70
Pig-tin, 9 B 20097
Bar tin. trade; beef sides dull and at \$4.00@5.00 for Texas for native. Exports, \$30 q Smgr.r—Receipts, 6,300; but a decidedly firm market sheep, and \$5.00@6.30 for Carcasses.

Hous—Receipts, 5.50;

Vire. 50
Fence wire 50
Discount on ralyanized fron 10 per cent.
NAILS—were quoted firm at \$3,60 rates, and in

INDIAN

1, 123 1, 381 1, 389 1, 280 1, 0.9 1, 140 1, 025 1, 1025 1, 123 85.0 920 1, 148 920 1, 921 1, 925 1,

8. 45 3. 45 3. 45 3. 45 3. 40 3. 40 3. 40 3. 40 3. 40

LUM The wholesale market celpts being small. A few Shingles more easy und lately, which have ena At the yards the sales of prices. Inch stuff is quamber steady. Lath an

Irm:
First and second rough.
First and second clear dr
First and second clear dr
First and second clear dr
Finnshing first and secon
Common dressed siding
Flooring, second commo
Box boards, 13 in. and
A stock boards, 10@12 in
B stock boards, 10@12 in
Fencing
Common coards
Dimension stu 7
Dimension stu 7
Dimension stu 7
Dimension stu 7
Dimension and select Lath.

BY TEL Epecial Dispute Liverpool, Oct. 16— 1, 17s; No. 2, 14s 6d. GRAIN-Whest-Wints
5d; spring, No. 1, 11s
No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 6
No. 2, 11s 7d. Corn-

ported of 500 bris on the basis of \$1.00 for highwines.

W OOL—Was active and firm. Manufacturers are buying for immediate consumption:

Washed fleece, mediam. 38-33

Washed fleece, fine, per b. 33-633

Medium unwashed 206-25

Fine do 23-425

Tub-washed, choice. 40-42

Tub-washed, common to 200d. 34-233

LIVE STOCK.

Received— Cartle. Hogs, Sheep, Monday. 5,650 25,695 484
Tuesday 5,088 21,445 1,044
Wednesday 3,870 23,026 1,136
Thursday 3,800 22,506 1,900

CHICAGO.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 50
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—1
dull at 611-16@6 15-16
ulation and export, 500
BREADSTUPPS—Excit
11s@11s 8d; do, club, 1
red Western spring, 10s
56@11s 8d. Flour—W
Corn—New Western mi CHESSE—Fine Americ
REPINED PETROLEUSLINSKED OIL—18 6d.
LONDON, Oct. 16.—
fural, 25s 6d; muscov
LINSKED OIL—28s.
WHALE OIL—28s.
WHALE OIL—22s@26
fFIRITS OF TURFENTO
ANTWERP, Oct. 16.
The following were The following were Board of Trade:
Liverroot, Oct. 16—213s 8d. Wheat—Wit 10s 56@10s 8d; white, 3d@11s 9d. Old corn Lard, 34s 6d.
Liverroot, Oct. 1
Wheat active and excit 2 spring, 10s 11d; No. advanced 2d. Corn at off coast—Wheat and ctry markets higher.
Lard—34s 91. Bacon clear, 32s 6d. Cheese

Lard—34s 91. Bacon clear, 32s 6d. Chesso Lonnox, Oct. 16.— 2sisfornia, 11s 8d@12s ted winter, 11s 8d; ap .0s 11d. Corn, 6s. sctive and higher; fair 54s 6d; fair average r average California, average American mire

d, 14 and 16-oz m market for most lines. c. No other price changes the quotations: r demand and le nigner, on e in corn. Sales were re-e basis of \$1.08 per gallon d firm. Manufacturers are STOCK. Cattle, 5,650 5,088 3,870 3,800 18, 408 102, 638 10, 059 80, 945 578 570 2,416 8.554 22,173 ge in values. Fat native were held rather higher, mand was not sufficiently s to establish any important or grades, such as are used prerades, such as are used ers, there was a well-sus-inder smaller supplies the er. Stockers received but although the offerings were dragged at former prices. y at \$2.40@2.85 for Texas 00@2.75 for poor to good ferior to common mixed \$3,25@4.00 for common to There were sales of scala-There were sales of scala-5-21.85, while a few choice 24.50@4.65. At the close unsty than for a number of feeling was firm all around. TATION. ATIONS.

steer's, weighing 34,756,5,00

at, weil-formed to 1,450 lbs. 4,4024,65

steened steers, 3,00 los. 4,0024,25

s in fair fiesh, 10 lbs. 3,1023,78

roommon steers e cows, for city 10 to 1,050 lbs. 2,2522,75

attile, weighing 2,2523,00

HOG SALES. .344 .309 .249 ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Better feeling: values steady; export stsers, \$4.70@4.85; heavy shipping. \$4.10@4.60; hght, \$3.50.04.00; grass natures. \$9.00@9.63; stockers and feeders. \$2.09%.63.25; grass Texans. \$2.25@3.10; cornfed do, \$2.75@3.75; receipts, 2,:00; shipments. signants, 600.

Hoes-Active and lower; mixed packing \$3.15 (3.35; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3.30@3.40; burchers to extra, \$3.40@3.50; receipts, 11,700; supments, 2,200. EAST LIBERTY. East Liberty. Pa., Oct. 16.—Cartle—Receipts to-day, 340 head through and 221 yard stock; to-dai for three days. 816 head through and 1.898 ocal; everything sold out at prices about the same is Tuesday, the principal offerings being good hipping steers; good to extra. \$4.756.5.00: fare of medium, \$4.0064.50; common. \$2.1063.65.
Hous-incecture to-day 4.895 head; total for here days, 12.045; common Yorkers, \$3.606.75; hest Yorkers, \$3.8063.90; Philadelphias, \$3.9064.00. SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 1, 400 head; total for three days, 4, 100; selling fair at \$2, 50@4, 05 for common to are. NEW YORK. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 51; feellms firmer; mixed butchers', \$3.50@3.57½; light
betiefs, \$7.25@3.50.
SHEEF AND LAND—Receipts, 700; market withput decided change.
Hous—Receipts, 4.485; market dull and declioing: Eastern buyers out of the market: heht
local demand; York weights, \$3.70@3.80; choice,
\$3.50. heavy and medium. \$3.50@3.85; extra,
\$3.90@4.00; heavy ends, \$2.75@3.25; 8 cars unsold. KANSAS CITY. Kanas Citt, Mo., Oct. 16.—Cartix.—Receipts the past week, 9,898; shipments. 7,464; fair native shippers. \$3,20@3.25; native cows. \$1.50@2.26; native stockers and feeders. \$2.20@3.30; Colorados. \$2,20@3.30; Texas. \$1.55@2.50.

Hoss—Receipts the past week, 9,25; shipments, 582; weak; choice heavy. \$3,15@3.20; mixed packing and light shipping. \$2,90@3.10. CINCINNATL Cincinnati, Oct. 16.—Hoos—Active and firm for thi; heavy, duli; common, \$2.90@3. 40; light, 150@3.70; pacaing. \$3.40@3.65; butchers', 170@3.75; receipts, 2,832; shipments, 643. INDIANAPOLIS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—No receipts; no trade; beef sides duli and lower, with forced sales it \$4.00@6.00 for Texas sides, and \$0.00@7.50 for native. Exports, 920 quarters.

SERIT—Receipts, 6.300; no important change, but a decidedly firm market at \$3.75 to \$5.00 for sheep, and \$5.00@6.30 for lambs. Exports, 150 carcasses. ercases.

Hous-Receipts, 5,500; no sales; live weight, monitoral quotations, at \$3.60 to \$4.00, a falling off of 10@15c per 100 ibs.

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—Hoos—Steady at \$2.85 63.70; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,700.

The wholesale market was rather quiet, the re-ceipts being small. A few loads sold at recent prices. Shingles more easy under rather free receipts intely, which have embled some of the dealers to replenish their stocks. Inch of all kinds was firm. Following are the quotations for cargo jumber:

prices. Inch stuff is quoted firm, and two-inch umber steady. Lath and shingles are active an

Pirst and second clear dressed siding | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.5

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Liverpool, Oct. 16-11:30 s. m. -Flour-No. 1, 17s; No. 2, 14s 6d. BAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d: No. 2, 11s 56; spring, No. 1, 11e; No. 2, 10s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 12, 11s; club, No. 1, 12

No. 2, 11s 7d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 6s; No. 2, 5s, Paovisions—Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d. Liverpool, Oct. 16—Evening.—Corron—Market dell at 611-16@6 15-16d; saies, 7, 000 baies; speclation and export, 500; American, 42,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Excited: California white wheat liscils 8d; do, club, 11s 7d@12s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 10d@11s; do winter, 11s 5d@11s 8d. Flunr—Western canal, 14s 6d@17s. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 11d@6s.

CHERSE-Fine American, 49s.
REPINED PETROLEUM-7%d.
LINSEED OIL-28s 6d. London, Oct. 16.—Gnocentes—Sugar—Centri-fural, 25s 6d; muscovado (afioat), 22s. L. MEERD OIL-28s.

Whale Oil-228@25s.

FPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-24s 3d@24s 6d. Antwer P. Oct. 16.—Petroleum—19%f.
The following were received by the Chicago oard of Trade:

Liverscot, Oct. 18—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 11s 6d 613s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 2d@11s 5d; spring. 10s 56@10s 8d; white, 10s 6d@11s 4d; club, 11s 36@11s 9d. Old corn, 5s 7d@5s 8d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d.

Lard. 34s 6d.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 16—1 p. m.—Flour, 14s 9d. Wheat active and excited; red winter. 11s 8d; No. 2 spring, 10s 11d; No. 3 do. 10s 2d; California advanced 2d. Corn active and excited. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in good demand. Country markets bugher. Pork—Western P. M.. 50s. Lard—34s 9l. Bacon—Long clear, 31s 6d; short clear, 32s 6d. Cheese 54s.

Loxdox, Oct. 16.—Liverpool—Wheat excited; California, 11s 8d; spring—No. 3, 10s 1d; No. 2, 0s 11d. Corn, 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat extitue and higher; fair average No. 2 spring, 54s—54s 6d; fair average red winter, 57s—65r 6d; fair average California, 57s. Corn very brisk; fair average American mixed. 28s—22s 6d. Cargoes on the control of the corn.

improving. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 57s 6d: nearly due, 57s. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sall, 53s 6d@54s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail. 28s@25s 6d. Later—Cargoes off coast—Wheat is per quarter dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat is per quarter dearer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Oct. 16, —COTTON—Steady at 10%@ 10%c; futures frm: October, 10, 49c; November and December. 10, 38c; January, 10, 48c; February, 10, 61c; March. 10, 75c; April, 10, 88c; Mar, 11, 10c; June, 11, 12c; July, 11, 19c. FLOUB—In fair demand: receipts, 19,000 bris; super State and Western, \$5.25@8.00; common to good extra \$5.82@8.00; good to choice, \$6.10@7.75; white wheat extra, \$5.75@6.25; extra Ohio,

Sc. 002.7.75; St. Louis, \$5.50@7.50; Minnesota patent process, \$7,25@8.75.

GRAIN-Wheat strong; receipts, 278,000 bu; refected spring, \$1.15; ungraded do, \$1.31@1.38%; GRAIN—Wheat strong; receipts. 278,000 doi: received spring. \$1.15; ungraded do, \$1.31@1.38\colony; No. 3 spring. \$1.35@1.36: No. 2 spring. \$1.40\colony\colo

BUTTER—Frmer; Western, 10@27c. CHEZSE—Firm; 7%@12c. WEISKY—\$1.10 bid; \$1.15 asked.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Oct. 16. -FLOUR-Higher and active; Western superane. \$5.00@5.50; extra, GRAIN-Wheat-Western active, excited, and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and Octo-ber, \$1.514@1.514; November, \$1.52%@1.53; December, \$1.54@1.54%. Corn—Western active and higher; Western mixed, spot and October, 66@66%: November, 64@65c; December, and 50%00%c; November, 64%55c; December, and steamer, no bid. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 42%45c; 50 mixed, 39%41c; Pennsylvania, 42%45c. Hys higher at 98c. Hay-Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$15.00 @16.00 per ton. Provisions—Firm, sctive, and unchanged. BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 12%46c.

@16c. Eccs—Active at 17c. EGGS—Active at 17c.

Firrolleum—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm: Rio cargoes, 13@16%c.

SUGAR—Strong: A soft. 8%@8%c.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1. 11@1. 12.

FABIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, unhanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4, 796 brls; wheat, 154, 000 bu; corn, 21, 200 bu; oats, 3, 840 bu.
Supplements—Wheat, 195, 540 bu; corn, 38, 100 bu.
Sales—Wheat, 1, 327, 100 bu; corn, 192, 900 bu. PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Flour.—Feverish; Minnesota extra family, good, \$6.75; choice, \$7.00; fancy, \$7.25; Minnesota patent process, SS.50@9.00. Rve flour firm; \$6.00.

Grain—Wheat unsettled and excited; Ohlo red, \$1.50; do amber, \$1.53; No. 2, elevator, \$1.52; Oats—Demand active; mixed Western, 40@42c; Ohio white, 42%@43c,
Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; creamery, exira. 25@26; New York State and Braafora County, Pennsylvania, exira, 19@21c; Western Reserve, exita, 17@19c; do good to choice, 12@10c.

Edgs—Strong; Western, 18@19c.

CHESSE—Firmer; Western creamery, 11@11%c; do good. 10@40%c.

PETROLEUN—Quiet: refined, 10%c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western \$1.10.

RECHIFTS—Flour, 3,500 bris; wheat, 139,000 bn; corn, 72,000 bn; oats, 13,000 bu; fye, 7,500 bn; barley, 12.000 bu. acts, 13,000 bu. \$8,50@9.00. Rve flout firm; \$6.00.

TOLEDO. Toluno, O., Oct. 16.—Grain—Wheat irregular and active; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.35; amber and active; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.35; amber Michigan, spot and October, \$1.384; November, \$1.374; No. 2 red winter, spot and October, \$1.364; November, \$1.374; December, \$1.394; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.364; Western amber, \$1.364. Corn firm; high mxed, 50c; No. 2 spot and October, 494c; No. 3, 48c; rejected, 49c, Oats firm; No. 2, 394c; Michigan, 35c; rejected, 34c. Funights-Corn to Buffalo, 5c, firm; wheat to Oswego, 9c; corn to Oswego, 8½c. CLosado—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 redwinter, spot, held at \$1.38½; sales of November at \$1.39½; December, \$1.41½; amber hinchigan. November \$1.39½; December, \$1.40½. Corn strong and higher: high mixed. 51c; No. 2, 50c. Receipts—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Oct. 16. -FLOUR-Excited and higher; high grades, \$6.374@7.25. GRAIN-Corn in good demand at fuil prices; 65c. Oats scarce and firm at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at \$2.75.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, \$20.00@21.00; prime, \$22.00@23.00; prime to choice, \$24.00@25.00.

Provisions—Pork excited and higher, at \$11.00. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, old, quiet but firm; new, 4½c.

GROCERIES—Molasses received this morning, 70 bris; new Lowisiana molasses sold at 58c for strictly prime, and 60c for choice.

BRAS—Market cull at 85c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, 44. COHN-MEAL-Firm at \$2.75.

MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York. 34
MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York. 34
Money and Money

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Flour-Higher; XX, \$5.50@5.70; XXX. \$5.75@5.90; family, \$6.10@ 6.25; choice to fancy, \$6.40@7.10. Grain—Wheat opened bigber and declined; No. 2 red, \$1.34\@1.33\ cash; \$1.37 November \$1.59@1.37\@1.40@1.38\ December; No. 3

\$1.39\(\precent{a}\)1.37\(\precent{a}\)(0.1.28\)4 December; No. 3 do. \$1.26. Corn higher but unsettied; 39\(\precent{a}\)30\(\precent{a}\)49\(\precent{a}\)30\(\precent{a}\)49\(\precent{a}\)30\(\precent{a}\)49\(\precent{a}\)59\(

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Excited and bigher; sdvanced 15 to 20c. beavy and very strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.24; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.23; No. 2 do, \$1.214; October, \$1.214; November, \$1.224; December. \$1.244; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.13; No. 4, \$1.05. 11.24½; No. 3 Milwankee, S1.13; No. 4, \$1.05.
Corn firmer: advanced 1c hirber. No. 2, 43½c.
Oats quiet, but firm and higner; No. 2, 30½c. Rye
aovanced 2c; No. 1, 75c. Barley advanced 3c;
No. 2 spring cash, 78c; November, 80c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mees bork quiet;
\$11.00 cash. Prime steam lard, \$8.00.
FREGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.
RECHTS—Flour, 8,500 bris; wheat, 101,000
bu; Oarley, 35,000 bu.
SHIFMENTS—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 80,000
bu: barley, 42,000 bu.

bu; barley, 42,000 bu. Boston. Oct. 16.—Floure-Firm and excited; prices high and advancing; Western supers, \$5.25 @5.50; common extras, \$5.75@6.25; Wisconsin

©5.50: common extras, \$5.75@6.25; Wisconsin extras, \$6.00@6.50; Minnecota do, \$6.50@7.50; winter wheats. Ohio and Michigan, \$6.75@7.25: Illinois and Indiana, \$6.75@7.30: St. Louis, \$7.00@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnecota patent process spring wheats, \$7.50@9.00; winter wheats, \$7.50@8.50. GRAIN—Corn firm: mixed and yellow, 63%@65c. Ohis unce tied; held for higher prices; No. 1 and extra white, 47@50c; No. 2 white, 43@48c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 42@49c. Rye nominally unchanged. unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corp. 27,000 bu; wheat, 55,000 bu.
Shipkents—Flour, 1,400 brls; corp. 11,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat higher, and good demand; 16,000 on sample Duluth, \$1.31; 36,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.30, and 2.500 bu white Michigan on track at \$1.41. Corn firm: 2,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western. 53c; 10.000 bu to arrive at 54c. Oats firm; 2 cars No. 2 Western at 40c on track. Barley—Better inquiry and strong: 14 cars Canaca, 70c; 6 cars do at 80c. Canal Fritishts—Higher. Wheat 85c; corn, 75c to New York.

KANSAS CITY. Special Disputes to The Tributis.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16.—Grain—Wheat receipts the past week, 186, 297 but: shipments, 181, 834 tut: excited; No. 2 cash, \$1.18; October, 1.18.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16 .- COTTONand prices higher at 10c%.

Floure-Strong and higher; family, \$6.00@7.00.

Grain-Wheat active, firm, and higher at \$1.32

@1.34. Corn strong and higher at 50c. Oats quiet out firm at 32@35c. Rye unsettled, but generally and fair at 32@35c. quiet out firm at 32@35c. Rye unsettled, but generally higher, at 9 @ 3c. Bariez—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall, 92@9 c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm at \$10.00. Lard dull and nominal. Balk meats nominally unchanged; stock very small; only dray-loads selling. Bacon firm; shoulders, \$4.25; short ribs, \$8.50; short clear, \$8.75.
WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at \$1.07.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINERED OIL—Demand fair and market firm at 68c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16 .- COTTON -Steady at 10c. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1.20 Grain—Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1.20; white, \$1.23. Corn, demand active; market firm; white, 48c; mixed, 45c. Oats firmer; white, 33c; mixed, 32c. Rye firm at 82c.

Hax—Steady at \$13.00% 15.00.

Provisions—Pork firm; \$10.25. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, \$8.00; do keg, \$8.50. Bulk meats strong; \$3, 75, 7, 73/4@7, 75. Bacon firm. Shoulders \$4.55; clear rie, \$8.00@8.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10%c.

Wutsay—Market dull at \$1.05.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16. - FLOUR-Firm. GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, \$1.40; No. 1 white, \$1.39\\(\pma\); October, nominal at \$1.39\\(\pma\); November, \$1.41; December, \$1.43; milling No. 1, \$1.35\\(\pma\);

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—Grain—Wheat higher. No. 2 red, \$1.32@1.34. Corn higher at 46@47c. Oats stronger at 32@33c.
PROVISIONS—Lard, \$6.00@6.25. Hams, 7%@8c

OSWEGO. OswEGO, N. Y., Oct. 16. -GRAIN-Wheat higher. Corn higher; old choice Western. 60c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 16.—PETROLEUN—Market opened with 90c bid; advanced to 90%c; de-clined and closed at 86%c bid; shipments, PITTEBURG, Pa., Oct. 16 .- PETROLEUM-Crude, OSc at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7%c for Philadelphia delivery.

("LEVELAND, Oct. 16.—PETROLEUM—Stronger; standard white, 110 test, 8%c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—DEY GOODS—Business is irregular with commission houses, and the warm weather has a depressing influence on the jobbing rade. Brown cottons in good demand and firm.

Prints remain quiet. Ginghams in light demand;
and cotton dress goods quiet. Light-weight woolens in steady demand by the clothing trade. Forign goods in light request.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 16 .- COTTON-Firmer; mid Alloy, 10%c; low do, 10%c; net receipts, 2.582 bales: gross, 3.986; sales, 6.000; stock, 111, 942. St. Lorus, Oct. 16.—Corron—Firm; midding, 10%c; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 4,700; shipments, 2,500; stock, 33,500.

TURPENTINE. WILKINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16,-SPIRITS OF TUR-PERTINE-Firm at 31c.

MARINE NEWS.

LUMBER-SHOVERS' CHARGES. A meering of lumber-vessel owners, including sembers of the Association, was held yesterday fternoon at the rooms of that body, on South Water street, near Franklin, for the special put pose of discussing the alleged abuses growing on of the present system of unloading vessels by making engagements with the so-called bosses of gangs of lumber-shovers, whose agreements were subsequently annulled by the members of the gangs, and vessels were allowed to remain at the gangs, and vessels were allowed to remain at the docks unless a higher rate for unloading was guaranteed than had been agreed upon between the shipper and the boss. These abuses were reported in The Thisung of Sept. 22, and an instance given where a Capitaln of a vessel made a barvain with a boss, and the gang the latter represented "went back on it" and compelled the Capitain to pay a higher rate. Similar abuses have been complained of from time to compelled ine Captain to bay a nigner rate. Similar abuses have been complained of from time to time, until they have become so frequent that the vessel-owners were compelled to take some steps to correct them. The meeting of yesterday talked the matter over briefly, and it was suggested that a large force of men—say 150—ba employed large force of men—say 150—ba, employed by the vessel-owners to unload the hookers at a fair and uniform rate. No plan was acted upon, and a committee was appointed to device one, and submit at a meeting to be called when it was ready to report.

It may be stated here that the rates fixed by the Lumber-Vessel Unloaders' Union are minimum, and the gangs of unloaders who belong to that organization have gotten as much more for their work as they could, regardless of bosses' agreements.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights rose again yesterday to 71/2c on corn and 8c on wheat to Buffalo under the influence of an urgent demand for vessels, and those rates were asked and paid from the opening of business until the close. Room was enzaged for nearly 700,000 bu, as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Chicago, schrs Homer. George Murray, Golden Fleece, Sage, J. M. Scott, and S. H. Foster, wheat at Sc. prop Scotla, schrs M. Filmore, T. P. Sheidon, E. Jones, Zach Chandler, J. H. Hartzell, Groton, Grace Murray, Minnie Slawson, Lottie Cooper, corn at 750c. To Eric—Prop Consestogs, wheat on private terms. To Waikerville—Prop Lady Dufferin, corn on private terms. Capacity 345,000 bu wheat and 320,000 bu corn.

In spite of a firm determination on the part of vessel-owners to obtain higher lumber freights, the rates still remain as last quoted. The Muskeyon figure was \$1.874 yesterday, and Manistee was reported at \$2.37% and \$2.50. Vessels were in fart demand.

It may be set down for a fact that the bark Lafrienier was chartered yesterday to go to Escamba for 700 tons of iron ore for Cleveland at \$2.75 per ton, and the vessel left this port last night. The bark Parana has been chartered for lumber from Alpena to tans port at \$3 per 1,000 feet, an advance of 50 cents over previous rates. The seth Melvina was chartered at \$2.50 for lumber from the Straits. of an urgent demand for

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The strike of the ongshoremen employed on the docks of the trans-portation companies has resulted in their defeat. to work for 20c per hour, and an edict has gone forth banishing the strikers from future service. Next season the Union Steamboat Company will employ a regular gang of men for dock and warehouse service at fixed monthly salarles, similar to the plan adopted in the Company's warehouse at Chicago. It is found to be better for both

One of our leading vessel agents and owners has resorted to personal decoration with button-hole bouquets in honor of the advance of freights to 8c and 13c for Suffalo and Oswego.

Messrs. Wolf & Davids in have got out the frames and are laying the keel for their new fug. Private advices received here to-day anno unce that the schr Chandier J. Wells, louded with 40.000 bu of wheat from Green Bay for Buffalo, is hard aground on St. Martin's Reef, having been towed on by a Chicago tug. Assistance will be afforded from below.

Vessels are in good demand, but very scarce, owing to the continued headwinds. It is highly probable that Chicago will be called upon to furnish as freight room to-morrow and until a fleet arrives. Rates remain unchanged. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Stampede and F. M. Knapp, wheat at 8c; capacity, 4s, 000 bu. One of our leading vessel agents and owners has

ON ST. MARTIN'S REEF. Capt. John Prindiville received a telegram yesterday stating that the schr C. J. Wells, which left Green Bay City Sunday last, with 33,000 bn of wheat for Buffalo, had ran on St. Martin's reef, at the entrance from Lake Michigan to Green Bay, Wednesday, and was out three feet forward, while Wednesday, and was out three feet forward, while there twenty-four feet of water at her stern. She was leaking some, but her own pumps kept her free. Assistance had been sent for, and with good weather the vessel could be gotten off without serious damage. The wheat, which is worth \$1.25 or \$1.50 per bu, was saipped by Cnrgull & Van, of Green Bav City, and is damaged some by water, but to what extent was not known yesterday. The cargo is said to be invented in non-pool compagnes. Capt. Frank Perew, of Buffaio, is the owner of the vessel. Should a storm arise before the necessary assistance reached the vessel it would prove disastrous to both craft and cargo.

GONE TO ESCANABA. The tug Kitty Smoke, which has been enraged most of the season in towing here, has gone to Escans ba. Capt. Jones Richards has so d one-thirm of her to Capt. Bartley, who commands her, and it is probable that persons in Escanata will purchase the other two-thirds and keep her at that part.

THE NEW DRYDOCK.

Drydock Company, and a coffer-dam will be con-structed in a few days, so the work on the sides, and bottom can proceed. Argang of first men are at work, and it is expected that the dock will be ready about the close of navigation.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Oct. 16. - Passed up - Prop West-Down-Props Enterorise, Cuba. Colorado, St. Down-Props Enterorise, Cuba. Colorado, St. Paul, Philadelphis with T. A. Scott, Chicago No. 2 with J. F. Joy and C. B. Jones, East Saginaw and barges, Music and barges, stems Manitoba and Keweenaw; schrs Richard Winslow, George H. Warmington. C. H. Johnson, Iosco, William B. Ognen. Wind-South, lient: weather, fine.

Pour Hunon, Mich., Oct. 16-10 p. m.—Passed up-Props Oneids, Ontonagon and consort, S. D. Caldwell and consort, Tempest and barges, tug Gladiator with J. H. Rutter; schr Joseph Paige.

Down-Props Milwankee, No. 1, George King and tow, Olean and barges, Salina and oarzes, William Cowie and barges, Antelope and barges, and Empire State.

Wind-Southeast, fresh; weather fine.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—Charters: C. J. Magill, coal, Cleveland to the Sault, p. t., and ore back from Marquette, p. t.; prob D. W. Rust, schrs L. C. Butts. D. K. Chut, and C. N. Ryan, all ore to Cleveland, \$12.60.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The prop Lowell will need some new bulwarks to replace those lately damaged by collision.

The movement of wheat was larger than corn yesterday, but it was nearly a so-called stand-off

The schr Skylark collided with Clark street The schr Skylark collided with Clark street bridge Wednessay, midnight, and had her fore-rigzing and a cathead carried away. The bridge was not seriously damaged.

The movement of outward-bound craft was quite lively yesterday, masters of grain vessels making haste to load and take advantage of the southerly wind, but the arrivals were not numerous.

The steam-carge Swallow and sor North Star were in Doolittle's dry-dock yesterday receiving attention from the calkers, and the steam-barge Mary Grob was booked for similar repairs.

EREWHERE RLSEWRERE.

Detroit tugmen talk of making another advance on the river-towing tariff Nov. 1. Harry Nelson, a seaman, was killed on the schr Morning Star lately by a tall from aloft. The vessel arrived at Escanaba Wednesday with the body on coard. vessel arrived at Escansos Wednesday with the body on goard.
Martin Tripp, a sattor hailing from Buffalo, fell overboard from the barge Waiton, on Lake Erie, a few days ago, and drowned.

The beacon-light at Au Sable, Mich., was carried away by the schr Porter on the 11th inst. Until repairs are made a temporary red light will be shown from a scake.

Dispatch to Toronto Mail from Kingston: The schr Rising Star. from Chicago, wheat iaden, consigned to A. Gunn & Co. is reported to have run ashore at Grape Island, in the upper gap, during the fog. The tug Lady Franklin nas gone to her assistance. J. S. Newberry. James McMillan, and others,

J. S. Newberry. James McMillan, and others, who will form, when it fairly comes into existence, the Detroit Tronsportation Company, have decided to build a steam barge and consort for their iron ore trade between Escansba or Marquette and Detroit. The two locals will be run in the interest of the Detroit Iron Farnace Company, which has lately been formed.

The contracts for a new propeller for N. C. Winslow were all drawn up and ready to sign, and it was generally supposed that the strangements were all completed, out now there is a bitch somewhere. In these excited times, with iron and labor advancing at sn enormous rate every day, it is a ticalish job to make a contract to extend into the minule of the coming year.

A SCIENTIFIC QUESTION.

Why a Woman Sits on the Floor, to Put on

or Remove Her Shoes and Stockings.

New York Times.

The progress which has been made in our day in scientific research is something wongerinl. There seems to be no such thing as a contented scientific person, who feels that he has solved nothing to do but sit down and contemplate his own excellencies. No sooner has the modern scientific person solved one problem than he hastens to attack another. As fast as he upsets one old-fashioned belief he begins to undermin another. The result is that every day some new discovery is made, or at least some new topic attracts the attention of the scientifi mind. It seems only the other day that Mr. Darwin was investigating the nature and origin of the once familiar teminine habit of blushing, and wrote his famous circular to British mis sionaries asking them, in the interest of science, blushed, except so far as their faces were concerned. And now, close upon the settlement of the blushing question, we find Mr. Darwin reason why the female of our species always sits down on the floor to remove her shoes. The question may not seem an important one to light-minded and ignorant persons, but the question may not seem an important one to light-minded and ignorant persons, but the thoughtful man knows that all truth is precious, and that to search for the truth concerning the origin of any custom is a grand and noble work. It is universally known that when a man desires to take off his shoes he adopts one of two methods. Either he sits on a chair or sofa and rests one foot on his knee while unfastening and removing its snoe, or he stands up, and, by placing his foot on a chair, brings the shoe readily within reach of his hand. Neither of the se methods is ever employed—as we are assured on the authority or scientific persons—by women. Mr. Darwin asserts that the habit of sitting down on the floor in order to unlace or unbutton shoes is peculiarly characteristic of women, and is, so he believes, an element, or, at all events, a sign of sex. It is not the business of the public to inquire how Mr. Darwin and his scientific friends acquired the data upon which they base their assertions as to this alleged feminine habit. Perhaps they wrote to the late Dr. Junson, an eminent missionary, who, having been married iour times, must have collected a vast and awild quantity of facts. However this may be we need not now inquire, since it is with the investigation as to the origin of the alleged custom that we are at present concerned. Mr. Darwin has a perjudice in favor of the doctrine which he invented concerning the survival of the fittest, and naturally brings it into service whenever there is an opportunity. He claims that chairs had not been invented survival of the fittest, and naturally brings it into service whenever there is an opportunity. He claims that chairs had not been invented when women began to wear shoes, and that hence they were necessarily obliged to sit on the floor when they wished to take them off. When chairs first came into use they were very expensive, and were handled with great care. The thoughtful young man, of course, preferred to marry a girl who would never but her foot on a chair, and therefore selected a wife whom he knew would sit on the floor to take off her shoes instead of using one o his precious chairs.

to marry a girl who would never put her foot on a chair, and therefore selected a wife whom he knew would sit on the floor to take off her shoes instead of using one o his precious chairs. Thus it was only the girls who practiced that judicious habit that secured husbands. They married, being the hitest for matrimony, and the occasional women who used chairs in connection with removing their sloce gradually became extinct. This is an ingenious theory, and, coming from the source that it does, it deserves respectful consideration. At the same time, it must be noticed that it is based upon a grauultous assumption that femnine shoes preceded chairs in the order of development. This still remains to be proved, and until it is proved Mr. Darwin's theory cannot be regarded as anything but an ingenious hypothesis.

Mr. John Stuart Mill insists that the difference between the two sexes in their manner of removing shoes is due to distinctive mental peculiarities. Man, so he asserts, delights to make all things subservient to him, while woman prefers to be herself subservient. Hence, man, when he proceeds to take off a shoe, compose his foot to approach his hand, whether by placing it on a chiar or by laving it across his knee. Woman, on the contrary, is effectly contented to sink gracefully and gently to the level of her foot by sitting down on the floor. "The masculinity of man," says Mr. Mill, "triumpns over his foot; the feministy of woman descends to meet her foot. It is another illustration of the lact that man is made to rule and woman to obey."

Of course, Prof. Huxley, has something to say about the matter, but he cannot be said to add to his requisition by the theory which he offers in opposition to Mr. Darwin's theory. Prof. Huxley has evidently jumped to a conclusion without waiting to collect the necessary data. He may be extremely learned in the anatomy of extinct animals, but he needs to melter a course of one foot when sitting on a chair? Prof. Huxley has evidently jumped to a conclusion without waiting t

Participant in the Hamburg Massa Illustrates the Chase with Fox-Hounds bloodbounds." "They are as near to it as we have in South Carolina," said Mr. Butler.
"What do you call them?" "We call them 'nigger'-dogs, or fox-dogs. They are the seme that were formerly used to catch furtive slaves, and no huge, savage bloodbounds, such as you have heard about, can be found down there. I wanted to travel a little, and brought these dogs along to pay my expenses, and to show all at the North that we are not as bad as we are said to be."

"Sam" mounted the mare and rode down the hill on which the spectators at to the fudges' stand in Fleetwood Park, where he dismounted and started to run at a pace that would win him a place in a short-distance foot-race. He ran about a quarter of a mile just inside the race-track; and then rushed in behind some bushes. Mr. Butler called his hounds by sounding an old cow-norn, and started them in pur-

h may when the dogs overtake him, or, if he is caught in a swamp, he should be able to cut a bickory-stick in season.

J. T. Butler was prominent in connection with the Hamburg massacre, in 1876, but is not a relative of Gen. M. C. Butler, whose name has also been connected with that affair. He declined to talk about it, not seems the use of "bringing up that matter again." He is a young man of 25 of pleasant manners. His father had both slaves and dogs, and on one occasion tracked a man 300 miles and brought him back. Mr. Butler expects to exhiut his dogs in other parts of the country and in dogs in other parts of the country and in

FOR SALE.

OF CANADA.

Zinc. Car-Wheels - Cast-Iron Hubs, Wrought-Iron

AT PORT HURON.

AT PORTLAND.

ises at Portland.

Parties desirous of tendering should satisfy themselves of the quality of the Scrap, as no classification will be allowed after tenders are accepted.

An dequetio to reliabowances of any kind will be given for dirt, grease, etc., or for any other reason. The purchaser to usy for the full gross weight.

Parties tendering to give price per ton of 2,240 hs, and name place where delivery will be required.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Tenders indor-ed, "Tender for Scrap," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, Oct. 31.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1879.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ment the rahould receive. This article contains new modificate signeds und as are found in no other conder in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances, and other external remedies. It refleves sain at once, strengthens and curse where other plasters will not even relieve. For Laune and Weatt Buck, Rheumatiam, Kidner Dissace, and all local sches and pains it is also the best known camedy. Ask for Benson's Carcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, BALTIMORE, LIGHT, AND GERMAN-STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

Rates reduced to 43 and 42 50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for satiors, batha, and double rooms, according to alice. The most convenient and latest but t hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the score. All these of city pascenter-cars as the doors. All these of city pascenter-cars as the doors. All these of city Manager, Baltimore, Md. Oct. 10, 1879.

main within reach of the women of Chicago after thus referring to the pretended weight of their shoes. As for the theory it is, of course, utterly untenable, and probably has not one single fact to support it. Indeed, it is only mentioned here in order that it may be buried back with scorn, and nafled to the counter as though it were a mere political speech.

When the ablest scientific authorities thus differ, what are we to believe? Probably the best thing we can do is to take the broad, general ground that the whole discussion proceeds upon a mistake, and that how woman takes off her shoes is something which, in the nature of things, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Mill, and Prof. Huxley have no means, and do not deserve to have any means, of ascertaining.

HOW NEGROES ARE HUNTED.

John Thomas Butler, of Hamburg, S. C., has brought to New York a pack of hounds with which be proposes to show the manner in which runaway slaves were formerly hunted and convicts are still pursued in the South. He asserts that an exaggerated impression prevalls; at the North respecting the cruelty of this pratice, and his exhibitions are intended to make money of using the bounds is simply to find and detain the fugitives without injuring them. He has brought with him a negro, named "Sam," who is willing to play the runaway, and a sturdy little sorrel mare, whose speed is to give him an accepted an invitation to inspect the pack before the exploition, and approached, with trepidation, the stable where they were confined. On entering he found himself, to his surprise, it hounds. "Why," said he, "these are not bloodhounds." "They are as near to it as we

ing an old cow-norn, and started them in pur-suit by a kind of "catcall." Catching the scent quickly, they followed, baying loudly, and were lost to sight. The negro reappeared from the quickly, they followed, baying loudly, and were lost to sight. The negro reappeared from the bushes, and, running quickly to the fence, remounted the mare and galloped around the course. The dogs came behind, at a considerable distance, taking his exact course, but, when they came to where the negro had remounted, they were puzzled. In trying to recover the scent they got across the former trail and gave up the hunt. Mr. Butler had said before the trial that the high wind and dry ground would make it difficult to give a satisfactory exhibition on that day. "Sam" then came up with the pack, and again started, mounted from the begining this time, with the pack at his heels, and an exciting chase took place around the course, with odds in layor of the mare. She increased her lead all the way around. Reaching the gate, "Sam" consented to be "treed," and mounting the high gate post, awaited the hounds. When they found him they redoubled their noise, and leaped high into the air, trying to reach the negro, who beat them off with his white, until Mr. Butler came up and sounded his horn, at which the barking cessed as by magic, and the fugitive came down. Mr. Butler said the dogs would have bitter the negro, well as they knew him, had he descended before the horn sounded, unless he had a club, with which to beat them off. The moral seemed to be, that a runaway slave must be careful to have a tree hindy when the dogs overtake him, or, if he is caught in a swamp, be should be able to cut a hickory-stick in season.

Grand Trunk Railway Company

Old Material For Sale

AT MONTREAL.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.

The above will be delivered at any station on the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit inclusive, as may be agreed upon.

 Wrought-Iron Scrap
 25
 Tons.

 Cast-fron
 do
 25

 Light Iron and Turnings
 1
 1

 Leaf and Coll Steel
 3
 1
 The above will be delivered on the Company's prem-less at Portland.

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The Rail Mill and Merchant Mill at Marietta, O., is for sale at moderate price and upon easy terms. Machinery for manutaturing all kinds and store of fron Rail. For particulars and description write JOHN BLOODGOOD, 84 Bronaway. New York City. For inspection of prop-erty call on R. K. SHAW, Marietta. O. Charcoal Furnace Property for Sale or To Rent, Or to HENRY FORD, Agent, Lawton, Mich. POROUS PLASTER.

Swallowing

CATABBH CURE.

Spurts of disgusting spueus from the nostrile or upon the Tonsile, Watery Eyes, Souffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Dentness, Crackling Sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Feetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scale in the Nostrila, and Tiel ling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRIL.

No other such lonthesome, treacherous, and andermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are pecessa-rily swallowed into the Stomach, and inhaled into the Lungs to poison every part of the system. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absort

the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage It is the only remedy which in our judgment has Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

S. BRNEDIOT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (memo. of fam'y) cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. BROWN, 399 Canal-st., N. Y., cured of 11 years

J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (sister-in-law) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY. Fishkill, N. Y., cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. Jacob Swarze, Jr., 220 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. A. B. Tworn. 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son) cured of Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it." very great benefit from it."

A. McKinnzy, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad-st., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most mportant medical discovery since vaccination It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B DEWRY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

lieving agents for Man and Beast.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. 1

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property. Trustees' Sale of Railroud Property.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustees named in a certain dred of trust executed by the Cincianati, Wabash & Mirhigan Railroad Company to them, dated on the first day of July, 1871, and made to secure bonds for two millions of dollars issued and sold by said Railroad Com ary, the principal and interest of which is now and for more than six months ast past has been due and psymble, will, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, between the nours of 10 and 12 o'clock a m. of said day, at the office of said Commany, in the City of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, in the State of Indiana, exposs for wale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of Laying said bonds in secondance with the terms of said trust deed, the raisroad of said Company, extending from Amerson, in Manison County, Indiana to a point on the State Line between the states of Indiana and M chigan, by way of Marion, Wa asah, Varraw and Goshen, together with all the fixtures and property named or described therein, and more particulary set forth in said trust deed, as follows, to wit:

The fron ties, skilings, switches turn-tables, and the entire superstructure as it now is, and the right of way for said railroad, and all the real ostage usel and held

operating said road, and all station-houses, tools, and machinery of every descript in, and all procest, teal, personal, or mixed, and on the and all procest, teal, personal, or mixed, and on the and vecessary or about the analysis of the same to the analysis of the same and of the operating of the same and of the process of said road, the operating of the same and of the property, and lands aforesaid, and the franchises, rights, and privilegas of said Company as the owners of said line of railroad. The terms of sale will be cash, but the Irustees will receive in payment of the highest bid, or say part thereof, the bonds of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, for such proportion of the face thereof, and interest, as would be applicable to the payment of such should, and interest, from the proceeds of such sale, all bonds secured by said deed of trust being entitled to an equality in such proceeds.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 1, 1878.

Trustees named in said deed of trust.

STEEL PENS. SPENCERIAN

REAL SWAY QUILL ACTION.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

TO BENT.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

8 Tribune Building. OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STATE LINE AUSTIN, RALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N.T., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manaser. SCALES.

STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

PAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.
Be cureful to brayonly the Genuine. MEDICAL.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clart-st. Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charts, on all
chroude, nervous or special diseases. In J. Rean is the

EDUCATIONAL. DANCING ACADEMIES.

BOURNIQUE'S. WEST SIDE—Natatorium, 504 & 508 West Madison-et. SOUTH SIDE—128 24th-et., near Indians-sv. Classes for Ladies. Children, and Gentlemen now open. For particulars send for Circular.

School of Yale College.
Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied in Civil
Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, 2
osy, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scien
Studies, with English, French, and German, Polis
Economy, History, etc. For particulars address
PROF. GEORGE J. BrUSH,
PROF. GEORGE J. BrUSH,
PROF. GEORGE J. BrUSH,

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park, near Chicago. For catalogue address. G. Tri AYER, President, Morgan Park, or 77 Madison-A MASS.—Hen. C. F. Adams, Chairman of Magers. Fits boys for our best Colleges. For information apply to WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph. D., Master.

M. ME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR morely Mrs. Orden Hoffman's). English. Freesh and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. BAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

AREIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RATLWAY, Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a the depots.

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicass at 10:30 a.m.. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, —Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta, b—Denot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, RURLINGTON & OUTHOT RAILED Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Tiescot Offices, So Clara-st. and at depots.

7:25 a m 7:30 p m 9:30 a m 4:05 s m 10:00 a m 3:30 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-who deeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omans on the

HICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAT epot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-ats. Tieral Office, 63 South Clark-st, and at depot. Milwaukee Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.
Milwankee, Madison, Prairie du
Chien, and towa Express

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Par and Mianeapolis are good either via Madison and Frairi du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winona. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridgs, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 39 South Clark-st.

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex... *12:05 nm 3:00 pm Kansas City Night Express... †2:05 nm 7:05 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Texas... †2:00 nm 7:05 pm Mobile & New Orieans Express... 9:00 nm 7:05 pm St. Louis. Springfield & Texas... 9:00 nm 7:05 pm Peoria. Burtington (Fast Express... 9:00 nm 3:00 pm A Reokuk Express... 9:00 nm 3:00 pm Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex... 9:00 nm 7:00 am Streator, Lacon, Washingt a Ex. 2:05 pm 9:10 km Joliet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 pm 9:10 km ILLINOTS CENTRAL RATEROAN, foot of Lake-st. and root of Twenty-second ricket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATLEDAD.

not, foot of Laze-st, and foot of Twenty-accond-st
cicket Office, 67 Clarkest, southeast corner of Ran
olyh, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PITTSBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison siz. Ticker Offices, es Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hoss. Leave. Arrive BALTIMORE & OHIO.

| Leave. | Arrive LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. E.

Depot, foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty-second-st

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEDAD

or until divet trans tasks. Marcano 7 sees Bar to sky ports, I make and Tyriag, 1 or st. Joseph.

THE COURTS.

The Great Western Telegraph Company Stockholders Stuck.

They Will Have to Pay Up About

Hundred Thousand Dollars.

An Old Land Suit Revived-Becord Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

For the last two or three years very little has beard of the litigation over THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, ut it has been slowly progressing. The prinipal complainant and contractor, Selah Reeve, sold out to his attorney, T. J. Sutherland, and latter with those who are backing him is thely to get a good thing out of the case. bout three weeks ago the Master in Chancery, p whom the case had been referred, filed his rt, finding there was due to Selah Reeve for constructing the lines, etc., the sum of \$154.861, and steps are now taking to realize this amount. The line is at present leased at 2.500 a year, but it is thought that it can repaired and put in order so it can be sold \$40,000 or \$50,000. The remaining \$130,000 ue on the decree will have to be made up out large proportion of them responsible. The tock was issued in shares of \$25 each, and only wery, small proportion has been paid on it. Yesterday the following order for an assessment on the stockholders was made by Judge Bar num, and there promises to be a lively contest over the collection of these amounts:

over the collection of these amounts:

This cause having come on to be heard upon the petition of Thomas S. McCleiland. Receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company. for leave to demand and collect the unpaid baisness and sums of money due and owing to the said Company, by certain of the subscribers to the capital stock of the said Company, and for an order on them to pay the same to said Receiver, and also for an order everring to a Master in Chancery of this Coart for examination and report thereon the claim of the Mestern Union Telegraph Company against the said Great Western Telegraph Company or said Receiver heretofore presented to this Court, and to state the account between the said Western Telegraph Company, or the said Great Western Telegraph Company, or the said Great Western Telegraph Company, or the said Receiver, and for other purposes:

And the Court being fully advised in the prem And the Court being fully advised in the premises, and having examined the said petition, and appea consideration, doth order, adjudge, and decree that the said claim of the Western Union Telegraph Company be and the same is hereby reterred to Horaito L. Wait, Master in Chancery of this Court, to take evidence upon and examine 1970 aid claim and all counter-claims of said Great Western Telegraph Company or the said Receiver gainst said Western Union Telegraph Company, and to take and state the account between the said Western Union Telegraph Company and said Great Western Tulion Telegraph Company and said Great Western Telegraph Company, or said Receiver, and report the same, with ans conclusions thereon, to this Coart with all convenient speed.

subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and according to the same, it being the difference between the amounts already paid by them and 40 per cent of the par value of the sacres of the stock of said Company, subscribed for by them; and that the Receiver of said Company immediately give notice of this order by sending the substance thereof by mail, postpaid, to each subscriber to said stock hable to payment under this order, and directed to the place of resince of sain subscriber as shown by the report of the Master in Chancers of this Court, filed in this Court on the 27th and 28th days of January, 1873, and as otherwise ascertained by said Receiver; and also in the same manner and at the same time make demand for such payment.

selver; and also in the same manner and at the same time make demand for such payment. That if this order is not compiled with according to its terms the said Receiver shall at once protect to collect such amounts so due and ordered paid as aforested, or shall not have been paid according to this order, taking all proper steps and proceedings, and making all necessary demands in connection the swith, and commencing and proceedings, and making all necessary demands in connection the swith, and commencing and proceedings, mad making all necessary demands in connection the swith a suits necessary to make such collections, employing counsel and assembles of the necessary expenses and contrations for that purpose. It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that of the money so paid and collected, after deducture all the costs and expenses of suce collection, the said fleeciver shall appropriate and use sufficient to discharre all of his examine and current obligations, and to comoly with all orders of Court negetologe entered in this cause, ma to get possession or, reinstate, preserve, and stillide the property of said Company; and the said Receiver shall hood the valance subject to the or-der of this Court.

der of this Court.

Al AGED LAND CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

Julier Tuley vesterday delivered a long and very expansitive decision in the case of Mary Roag vs. Joseph G. Globons, A. T. Tompsins, and the South Park Commissioners. The sum was 5 proposed ag under the Barnt-Record act, to establish title to Lots 2, 2, 25, 25, and 27, in Scorte W. Yerby's Sabilivision of the W. M. of the N. E. M. and the N. M. of the N. S. of the N. W. of the N. E. M. and the N. I of the N. The Perby Subdivision has been the subject of a very large amount of higa ion, and is saturity recorded in the Subream Court reports, so that it does not need any formationed rectal here.

1838. J. W. Wildburger being the in 1858. J. W. Wildburger being the owner of 120 acres in the above quarter section, and it to Yerbev, as agent for Jesse Embree, for \$96,000, Embree giving back a mortgage for \$91,300. The mortgage not being paid, it was foreclosed, and the property bought in by Wiltburger's son for his father's benefit. Prior thereto, bowever, Yerby had sold some of the lots, and these contracts of sale subsequently gave much trouble after the foreclosure. Mrs. Hoar subsequently bought up both the Wiltburger and Yerbev titles, and thought she was male. Gibbons, however, after the land became very valuable, bought up an afterse title of one Hickox under one of the Yerby contracts, and tried to enforce it against his former convey the slightest title, and Gibsot's attempt to urge an adverse claim against his former cilent, to whom, in fact, he had conveved this land, was disreputable and disgraceful, and could not be tolerated for a moment. Mrs. Heng also showed a paramount claim of title by seven years' payment of taxes, and a decree would, therefore, be rendered in her favor, establishing her title to the property in question. It was also beid that the South Park Commissioners, having derived title after Mrs. Hong's deed was put on record, had notice of her claim, and were not innocent purchasers, and could not hold as against her.

against her.

THE FIDELITY.

Dr. Turpin, the Receiver of the Fidelity Sayings Bank, filed a pecition yesterday setting out that among the assets of the bank are the following pieces of property: The N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ (except 21.21 acres on the south side thereof), and the S. E. fractional ¼ of the N. W. ¼ in Sec. 14, 37, 14. Also the S. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ and the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ and the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, 35, 14. Also, a piece of land bounded as follows: Commencing at the S. E. corner of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, 36, 14; thence west on the south line of said N. W. ½ 10 chains; thence north parallel with the east line of said N. W. ½ 14 thenian and 52 links to the Calumet River; thence southwesterly, along the margin of one Calumet River, to the east line of the said N. W. ½; thence south, on the line of said N. W. ½, 9 chains. 7 links to the place of beginning—containing 123-100 acrea. Also, that part of the N. E. fractional ½ of Sec. 27, 37, 14, bounded as follows: Commencing at the S. W. corner of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 27, thence ranhing morth, on the west line of said quarter section, 16 chains 25 links; thence east, on a line parallel with the south line of said quarter section, 17 chains 18 links; thence south to the south line of said quarter section, thence west to the place of beginning, containing 17.18 acres. Also, Block 1 of Bowen's Riverdale subdivision in South Chicago. The Receiver has received an offer of \$44,444.44 in books of the bank, which, at 45 cents on the dollar, would be equal to \$20,000 in cash, and as this is more than the appressed value of the property, the Receiver thinks he ought to accept it. An order giving him such authority was made by Judge Moore.

tion were assessed at \$250, and complain motion for appeal was denied.

Maria Nittel filed a bill vesterday against her husband, William Nittel, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery. She also obtained a temporary injunction preventing him from dis-posing of any of his property.

posing of any of his property.

BANKRUPTCT.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Tully C.

Estee, Abram O. Banks, Squire W. L. Cook, and William Dyson.

C. B. Samson was yesterday appointed Assignee of William Whitney.

George W. Woodbury was elected Assignee of Henry C. Wilson.

Robert E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of A. E. Small, and appointed Assignee of David G. Garitand.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Mortimer J. Cornell, R. G. Rounds, George L. Stoddard, and Lewis W. Beck,

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Benjamin S. Rotch filed a bill yesterday against Miles Almy, Monroe N. Lord, James Bolton, Martha A. Cummunes, A. B. Price, A. J. Wagner, N. T. Wright, W. M. Rae, C. W. Bovnton, Bradford Hancock, Assignee, A. J. Flack, and a large number of others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$25,000 made by Miles Almy on Lot 1, in Wilson, Heald & Stebbings' subdivision of the S. E. & of Sec. 15, 38, 14.

THE CALL.

Closure case.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions only to-day, and the court then adjourns for a week. Call Monday, Oct. 27: Frank vs. Bruck; 34. Crozier vs. Reims; 35. Moore vs. Stanwood; 37. Distman vs. Clymourne; and 38. Chicago City Railway Company vs. O'Toole. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—2, 316 to 2, 382. inclusive. No

Case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-1. 559, 1,560, 1.664, 1,747 to
1.751, 1.75: to 1.755, 1,758, 1,760 to 1.763,
1,765 to 1.778, 1,775 to 1.788, 1,788 to 1.800,
and 1,802 to 1,816, all inclusive. No case on JUDGE MOORE-17, 19, 20, 21, No. 18, Clark-son vs. Erie & North Shore Dispatch, on hear-JUDGE ROGERS-126, 132, 138, and 142 to 150,

inclusive.

JUDDE MORAN—82 and 91 to 110. inclusive, except 96, 101, 102, 105, and 107. No. 1, 242, Shufeid, vs. Mutual Life-Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULKY-Motion to dissolve injunction in Bates vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.

JUDGE LOOMIS-Nos. 25 and 95, passed cases also Nos. 100 to 129, inclusive, except Nos. 104, 113, 115, 116, 119, 123, 126, and 127. No call Saturday. JUDGE BARNUM-CRIMINAL COURT-Nos. 356, 394, 427, 428, and 430.

JUDGMENTS.

John A. Brown, Jr., vs. Maria S. Scammon, \$26, 420, 50.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Charles Storrs vs. Alexander White, \$1,048, 75.—Same vs. Sameel B. Munson, Jr., \$1,048, 75.—Same vs. Sameel B. Munson, Jr., \$1,048, 75.—L. Farweli vs. Robert Hopkins, \$642,60.—United States vs. Marie Brandt, John J. Pfeiffer, and Benjamin J. Will, \$62,42.—Massachusetts Life-Insurance Company vs. County of Kankakee. \$2,543,74.—J. J. Shur, administrator, vs. Artemus O. Shur, \$2,102,97.

SUPERHOR COURT—CONTESSICES—Thomas Collins vs. Paurick Quinn, \$1,019 11.

JUDGE GARY—Pat Bartley. Jr., vs. John Dumas; verdict, \$19,55.—I. N. Danforth vs. Richard F. Conway, \$18,62.—R. W. McCready et al. vs. Ernst Funk, \$125.—Robert Nolan, use Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, \$31,50.—John Crook vs. William Ferkins, \$50,49.—Morgan Mollahan vs. Royal Hill and John McKechnie, \$1,396,81.—Edward Wing vs. Franklin Emery; verdict, \$25.

JUDGE JAMSON—S. J. Murpby et al. vs. Archibald Campbell and Alexander White, \$443,26.—Heary Horner et al., use, etc., vs. Angus Me-Constants.

Henry Horner et al. use, etc., vs. Angus Mc-Gowan and Jeremiah J. Fourney, \$235, 20. — James CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE MORAN-Elizabeth Fox va. Ony of Chicago: verdict, \$750.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

South Water Street.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Won't you stir up th Street and Sewer Commissioners and Board of Health? South Water street is reeking with filth and nastiness, and the sewer is giving off offensive and deadly gas. It will be a wonder if we all live through this nusual season at the best care that can be taken. X.

To the Editor of, The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—I herewith tender my sin-cerest thanks to the brethren of the Chicago Lodge, No. 487, A. F. and A. M., who particle pated at the funeral services of my late hus band, Adam Mergenthaler, and who have be-stowed upon him the last honors at the grave. ELEZABETH MERGENTHALER, And children.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Can't you cause some prominent man of the Army of the Potomac to issue a call for a meeting of the members, to organize for a reception of Gen. Grant? Hancock's Cavairy, as we called the Second Corps, the little Fifth, the Saxth, and Burnside's (the Ninth), ought to have members enough here to make a respectable display. Yours

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-Will you be kind enough to answer me a few questions through your TRIBUNE? First, what are the necessary quali fications for a boy to enter West Point Military Academy? Second, is it requisits for him to be proficient in Latin, French, German, etc., or, at least, what is required? By answering the above you will greatly oblige READER.

[1. The nomination of the member of Congress of the district in which be lives, or of the President, and the possession of a good physique,—no deformities or imperfections, and a fair common-school education. 2. No.1

Gnilty, or Not Guilty? To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 15.—The last issue of the Weekly Jurist, of this city, for Oct. 9. contains the "head-notes" of all the cases filed at Springfield and Ottawa, and all but fifteen of those filed at Mt. Vernon. The Legal News of those filed at Mt. Vernon. The Legal News of Chicago copied thirty-seven pages of these "headnotes" from the Jurist, with no credit. The Legal News came out Oct. 11, two days later. These are the facts, as claimed by the editor of the Jurist, and, if the allegation be true, it is a piece of piracy with no parallel in the history of legal publications. Will the editress of the Legal News plead to the allegation or be convicted?

FIAT LUX. The Man with the Accordeon.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Although not unphilanthropic in my views, still I cannot help think-ing that the city or county authorities might find some asylum for a certain blind nuisance with an accordeon and most sonorous voice and with an accordeon and most sonorous voice and guttural speech, who offends the ears of the public, and annoys stay-at-nome citizens in the variality of Clark and Lake streets for hours at a time with his very unmusical weapons. Possibly it would be better appreciated and more appropriate on the "Nord" Side, where it would at least bave the advantage of being understood. Or, perhaps he might turn his attention, in the evenings, to are mading our City Fathers!

Ald Swift Ready for Investigation

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Oct. 16.—I should be pleased to have "West Side" and "Constituent of the Eleventh Ward" call on me at my residence and point out wherein and to what extent the "shed" is "a gross violation of the fire ordinance." Should they do so, and succeed in making manifest the truth of their charges, I promise to remed the state of their charges, I making manifest the truth of their charges, I bromise to remedy the matter at once, as I have neither the disposition nor desire to violate an ordinance in any degree, nor do I ask from the Superintendent of Buildings anything that he cannot with perfect propriety grant. Should my request to call be refused, I shall consider the indignation manifested by "West Side" and "Constituent" in their communications as assumed for the purpose of covering their real animus, —viz.: personal malice.

GEORGE B. SWIPT.

Grant or Blaine for Michigan.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 15.—The letter that was signed "Stalwart," upon the Grant "boom," that was published in the last Saturday's issue of The Tribuna, represents the sentence of fully 200,000 Republican voters in the stalwart. State of Michigan. The way things look now, the State will be solid for Grant next year. He is the only man in the United States who can carry the State of Michigan in 1880 by 60,000 majority. The people of the North at last realize the perflore situation that their country has again been disaced in, and, when the time comes, these Southerners and their sympathizers of the North need not be surprised to see the man who so gallantly led the people to the Appomattox again called upon to serve his

country in 1830; and the Lord only knows what these people of the South will expect of the people of the North next year if they continue with such bloody massacres as the Calsolm. Let these Southerners assasinate another Dixon before the next Presidential election takes place, and as sure as the sun will rise on the first morning in 1830, just so sure the solid North will elect U. S. Grant President of these United States. In case Gen. Grant is not nominated by the Convention, James G. Blaine will be Michegan's second choice, and they will support him most heartily at the poils. One year ago the anti-Hayes element was very strong, but to-day it is entirely obliterater, and the party stands united in one solid column, and will respond with the same enthusiasm in 1880 as they did in 1860. An old anti-Hayes Republican remarked to me the other day, in a conversation upon the political issues of the day, "My young friend, seeing that Mr. Hayes' Southern policy has proven a failure, I am now convinced that no Nor hern man can establish peace and harmony with these Southerners," And, in conclusion, he remarked, "I shouldered the musket in 1860, and, if it is necessary, I can shoulder it again in 1880."

Young STALWART. Gross Exaggeration.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 15.—An article appeared in this morning's Inter-Ocean pretending to give an account of certain Sophomore-Freshman class demonstrations occurring on Saturday and Monday evenings.

As I was at the scene of both disturbances

and closely watched all that occurred, I know from actual observation that the account rossly exaggerated and essentially false. The prank of carrying off the Freshman President, which was repeated by the "Sophs on Saturday last, is a common one, and was taken in good part by the "Freshies." The pistoi-shot was a wild one, the weapon being pointed at the floor and discharged only for effect. The owner of the weapon was reither "disarmed" nor "bound," and the "Sophs," hereby node their little space, went on their

having made their little speech, went on their having made their little speech, went on their way rejoicing.

On Monday night came the Sophomore sociable, and the "Freshies" were upon the scene in till force. An ansuccessful attempt to lay violent hands on the provisions brought out quite a little force of Sophomores, of whom four were serzed and carried off. No gags were used. One of the captives was taken to a student's room, given his fill of apples and candy, and then allowed to go nome. Another was escorted to his lodgenes, and felt well enough disposed toward his attendants to invite them in.

The remaining two were taken to a tastilyfurnished and weil-lighted room on Orrugton avenue, and spent the remainder of the evening in getting their lessons for the next day!

Promptly at half-past 10 o'clock we marched back to the scene of the Sophomore festivities, and returned their men. The classes shook hands over the affair, and only one of the "Sophs," who thursted for Freshman gore, squared off and showed fight. The affair ended with three cheers and a good laugh.

What a picture is this beside the one from the pen of the Inter-Ocean correspondent,—
"seven (1) victims kept under close watch in signs of a pot of tar and a pile of teachers," and

sight of a pot of tar and a pile of teachers," and returned "far after midnight"! returned "lar after midnight"!

No tar or leathers were in sight or thought of. The Freshmen party had nothing to do with frescoing the Protessor's horse, and knew nothing of the occurrence until the next morn-

The press reporters here owe it to the reputa-tion of the Northwestern University and the honor of her students not to publish those hair-raising "canards" about the institution and its patrons.

A Freshman.

MADRID.

Subjects Connected with the Approaching Special Correspondence of The Tribuni

MADRID, Sept. 18 .- Whe'her Queen Isabella will attend the wedding of the King of Spain and Marie Christine of Austria, is now the que tion of the day. Her presence on that occasion is anxiously wished for by many politicians of Madrid, but the majority who favor present institutions are equally desirous she should remain way. Her presence will produce the most unfavorable impression, as she has not regained a particle of the sympathy which she lost long beore the Revolution of 1868, and her unpopularity is so great that the Ministerial press has ply to this, the Secretary of the Queen telegraphed to a newspaper at Madrid, contradicting the above assertion; but, as this telegram addressed directly to the King, reached him by the way of Segovia.

Another subject which has given rise to a live ly polemical discussion in the press is the fact that the law regulating marriages, which was enacted the 18th of June, 1870, is still in force. in consequence, all who are married contrary to the forms therein prescribed, and also their descendants, are deprived of their civil rights. This matter is plainly set forth in El Imparc al, which proves that the Ministry of the Restoration, in its ardent desire to efface all traces of Liberal measures due to the Revolution, acted with such precipitation that marriages contracted according to the above-named decree are ubjected to attack regarding the enjoyment of vil rights. It is true that the Government of the Regency published a decree Feb. 9, 1875, which allowed those who were married in conormity to the rules of the Church to enjoy their civil rights; but the subject was inad-vertently overlooked by the Cortes, and has never been acted upon, although the public had regarded it as a law ever since it was presented to the Cortes for approval four years ago. As one law remains valid until revoked by another, that of June 18, 1870, is still in force most undeniably. The article demands as an indis-pensable condition that the marriage of the King shall be celebrated with the civil as well as the religious formalities established by the law of June 18, 1870, and by the Council of Trent; or that, before the ceremony, the decree of Feb. 9, 1875, shall be legalized by the approval of the Chambers and its promulgation by the King. The distinguished lawyer who presents these considerations to El Imparcial has thus revived a subject which threatens to bring trouble into

many lamilies, unless a special law is enacted to protect them.

Another subject, not devoid of interest, has Another subject, not devoid of interest, has aroused much public comment during the present political caim. This concerns the selection of M. Canovas as official messenger to Austria with the formal offer of marriage from the King, which appointment has aroused the greatest amazement. M. Canovas is the author of a work styled the "Decadence of the House of Austria." in which severe judgment is passed on the Princesses of this House in their political roles; but it is argued by many that this appointment was made by the King in order to establish friendly relations with one so capable of influencing public opinion and of transmitting to nosterity the history of Spain.

The date of the marriage is not yet decided on, as the Cortes do not convene before November to discuss the clauses of the contract, and the improvements of the palace are far from completion. It does not seem possible, in the present chaotic state of affairs, and with the amount of gilding and frescoing which is still requisite to transform this palace of Queen Mercedes into one of entirely different surroundings for the Queen Marie Christine (according to her request), that it can be accomplished before December, even with the army of workmen and artists now employed there.

While awaiting the return of the Court, and the consequent revival in social and political affairs, there is nothing of greater interest than a continuation of the study of the pictures of the Royal family of Spain by Velasquez, and

the consequent revival in social and political affairs, there is nothing of greater interest than a continuation of the study of the pictures of the Roval family of Spain by Velasquez, and particularly the scenes representing Puilip and his family in their arcidental and familiar grouping. In one of these we see the King and Queen, the Infanta Marquerite, and two Maids-of-Honor who are endeavoring to amuse her with Maria Barbola, a hideous dwarf who was the plaything of the Court; also, the dwarf Portusani, who is romping with the King's lavorit dog; while, in the distance, Joseph Nieto, Quartermaster of the Queen, is conversing with Donna Marcella de Ulloa, a nun and Lady-of-Honor. The King thought the subject favorable for a painting, and asked Velasquez, who was also present, whether he could reproduce it on capvas from memory. This was perfectly done, without omitting the easel of the favorit painter, which had been placed in the room in order to paint the portraits of King and Queen, who were about to pose the twentieth time before Velasquez when the idea suggested itself to the King that the whole group would be a fit subject for a picture. In order to produce the effect of the King that the whole group would be a fit subject for a picture. In order to produce the effect of the King and Queen being spectators of this familiar scene, their images are reflected in a glass, and they appear to be looking on the inmates of the room, while in reality they were the only ones

roves that the frequent portraval of the Roval

proves that the frequent portrayal of the Royal family, in all dimensions and under various forms, could not always excite the genius of the artist. It is also very evident that the buffoons and dwarfs it was so customaryato paint in those days were not in accordance with the elevated taste of Velasquez.

The only historical jainting commanded by Philip IV. was the "Surrender of Breda," as victories were rare indeed under his reign. This picture is also called the "Picture of Lances," as to the right on all the hights the arms of the Spanish troops are gleaming like a forest of steel. The officers of Gen. Spinola stand grave and motionless. In an annex, Velasquez himself, is represented, wearing a beaver hat, high boots, and a gay mantle; and it is readily perceived that he ranks among the highest Chevaliers. The opposit side of the picture shows the escort of the Governor of Breda. Spinola has descended from his horse to receive the Prince of Nassau, and, as he leans his hand so cordially on the shoulder of the vanquished, we know he is complimenting him on his brave defense. Between the two groups there is a wide gao, where a magnificent landscape unrolls before the view. full of light and freshness, where the ar veritably circulates (for Velasquez knew how to paint the arr), and gives to Nature life and beauty. Sometimes we stand before this landscape in wondering awe; sometimes it is the persons represented in the picture who produce the illusion; and again we admire the colors of the vast composition, so limpid and harmonious, and assuming such marvelous vigor by their juxtaposition. There is nothing conventional in all this, no artifice in the lights and shadows, he giaring contrasts in this picture of the "Surrender of Breda," where there are lords and war-

chis, no article in the lights and shadows, no giaring contrasts in this picture of the "Surrender of Breda," where there are lords and warriors in brilliant costames, and standards of gorgeous hues. An abundance of colors here might be deemed inevitable, but you see only neutral tints and a blending of ideal colors,—in truth, the colors of Valasquez are ideal and indescribable. In my last letter I expressed a desire to

describe the picture of the Intanta Marguerite when it seemed that the confines of my communication would not allow it, as its beauty dem inds a voluminous darrative; but, in the language of a famous critic who recently was arrested by its overnowering charms, I now explain. It contains the described at all.! All we arreated by its overcowering charms, I now explain: It cannot be described at al!! All we can say about it is: the Infanta is in white with red ribbons; all the accessories are red, including the carpet and curtains, and the depth of the saile is red! But one must reflect a long time before recognizing that red is the prevailing color, as the tints are softened, shaded, and blended into harmony, and at times extinguished. The subdued brilliancy of the tones seems to increase their power; and, as we marvel at the beauty of heir power; and, as we marvel at the beauty of

the infants thus wonderfully portrayed, we are spellbound by the genius of Velasquez.

And yet there are pictures by Velasquez here wherein the grotesque mingles with the sublime, but in which the subject only is at fault. The artist was not an adept in the conception of The artist was not an adept in the conception of religious pictures, and yet the King commanded him to paint them for the churches, his balaces, and the museum. Among these, the "Adoration of the Magi" is a vigorous painting, but horrible in style. It is acknowledged by all connoisseurs that "The Madonna resembles a Holland cook, while the child, with its great bib, is certainly the son of a herring-dealer of Amsterdam." I recently heard this comparison made, and, as it is very illustrative. I repeat it here. And yet there are some pictures equally ere. And yet there are some pictures equall at fault in the composition, which are now undergoing restoration for the palace of the King,
Alionso Kil. Veneration for all holy subjects
seems to dim the possibility of any inought of
the grotesque in Spain, and it is to be regretted
that the talent of Velasquez was turned
from its proper course by the caprices of the
King. There is ano her picture by this artist
which is trightfully exact. It represents Carist
on the Cross, and is repulsive to delicate minds,
and theatrical to pious med.

In alluding to the Archduchess Marie Christine, I neglected to state that the daughter of
Count Andrassy will accompany her to Spain. at fault in the composition, which are now un Count Andrassy will accompany her to Spain.

THE DOMINION.

An American's Impressions of Affair Among the Canad ans.

TORONTO, Ont. Oct. 12-I left Chicago re cently for Canada, resolved to ascertain, as far as practicable, the condition of the people of the Dominion, and the workings of some of the educational and religious institutions there, and compare them with institutions of like character in the States. I have spent some days most agreeably in this city. I was amused at the appearance of the police.

-dressed in jaunty caps, and constantly wear ing white gloves. Their pay is \$400 per year, and there are 140 of them to preserve the peaceand property of 70,000 people. id that the tax of the city

2 6-10 per cent on property assessed at one-half its fair value. Only about one-half the citizens are voters. A person, to be entitled to vote in municipal affairs, must have resided in the township a full year, and paid house-rent to the amount of \$60; but, to entitle him to vote for Government officers, or on matters of finance, he must own an estate of the value of \$500, and it must be clear of incumbrance. And yet I find that partisanship is as earnest here as in the States, and even the cabmen have decided notions in regard to men and measures. I am convinced that the protective policy of

Sir John A. Macdonald is not popular in the Province of Ontario; and that, if a new election were to be held, he and his party would be swept from power. Times have not changed here for the better, as with us, and the peoplenere for the better, as with us, and the people—whether justly or unjustly I cannot say—attribute it to a wrong policy of government, and are earnest for a change. But Sir John has a working majority of over seventy in the Canadian Parliament; and, as he and his supporters are elected for five years, it is not expected that any change will occur in the four years of their unexpired terms. Sir John is a wonderful man, and is regarded as the ablest man beyond question in the entire Dominion. He is over 70 years old, and was twenty-one successive years in power; then beaten before the country by the Liberals under Alexander Mackenzie, whose administration he attacked and defeated after its being two years in power; and now he is himself again triumphant, with an assured lease of power for four years

when defeated by Mackenzie, three years ago, Sir John represented K agston; but the Conservatives of Toronto had such an admiration for him that they built and furnished an elegant house and presented it to him, and he now rester in the contract of the c sides in this city, except when Parliament is in session, when, of course, he lives at the Capt-tal, Ottawa. Sir John is poor, and his admirers point to the fact with pride as an evidence of

his honesty.

The leader of the Liberals in the past has been Alexander Mackenzie, who also resides in Toronto; but Edward Blake is now regarded as the ablest man of the Opposition, and the man most leared by Sir John. He is considered the most eloquent speaker in Canada. As exhibiting his wonderfu! power as an orator, a very intelligent gentlement told me that one hibiting his wonderful power as an orator, a very intelligent gentleman told me that one night he listened to a speech on political affairs by him of seven hours and a quarter in length, and would gladly have listened longer. It was given on a public square in Toronto, commencing at 7 o clock and finishing at 2:15 a. m. The square was full at the commencement, and nearly all continued to the close, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. I am convinced from all I hear that he is a wonderful person, and is the coming man in Canada.

all I hear that he is a wonderful person, and is the coming man in Canada.

It will probably be a long time before Canada has another Governor-General who will win the regard and affections of the people of the entire Dominion as Lord Dufferin did. Every man of every party speaks well of him. They all concede his wonderful ability. He was regarded as the real head of the Government, while all speak of the Marquis of Loroe as simply following in the pathway Sir John indicates. It is early to say yet what qualities the new Governor-General yet what qualities the new Governor-General may show in the role of statesmanship; but at present it is thought be will shine as a leader of society rather than as a leader of men. I judge from what I have thus far seen that the people from what I have thus far seen that the people were pleased with the appointment of the Marquis, for the reason that they entertain an abiding affection for Queen Victoria, and that the new Governor-General and the Princess come as near Royalty as they can have without having the Queen heart!

near Royalty as they can have without baying the Queen herself.

I have not yet discovered any indication of a desire for annexation to the States. I believe the Canadians simply are looking forward to independence for themselves, and regard themselves as amply able to get along alone, and, I think, feel rainer jealous of the States and the enterprise our citizens have shown. To show how deeply this feeling against the States extends: the City of Toronto erected a beautiful monument, at an expense of \$8.001, to the memory of the volunteers who fell while repulsing the Feelans who crossed over from near Niagara some years ago. It is loated on a beautiful little common, appropriately marked by a record of their names and deeds, and inclosed with an iron fence that will endure until the end of time.

vation, and Dampation; and the people concede vation, and Damnation; and the people concede the appropriateness of the designation.

I met a genial person, Mr. Green, the Steward of Trinity College, and had a very interesting conversation with him. He had been eleven years in the employ of the Duchess of Kent (Queen Victoria's mother), and was for five years valet to the Prince of Wates. Some three weeks before the death of Prince Albert, he was transferred to him; and, when the will of the Prince was opened, it was found that he had the Prince was opened, it was found that he given each of his body-servants a life-annuity \$600. It proved a lucky three weeks' labor

DR. J. P. THOMPSON.

The Life, Death. and Funeral of a Distin

gaished American.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—To-day the last sad rites were performed over the remains of one of America's noblest men,-the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. The funeral was held at his late residence, No. 28 Schoenberger ufer, at 11 a. m. Many Americans and leading men of German were present. Prominent among the Ameri cans were our Minister to Berlin, President An drew D. White, and the Rev. Edward W. Gilman, of New York. Among the Germans was Prof. Gneist, of the University of Berlin,—the eading legal mind of Germany. The English, Japanese, and Chinese Envoys were represented. From the respect and attention shown to Dr. Thompson during his life, and the expressi of sympathy heard among the leading men of this city, one would have thought it was an

no title and holding no office. He was indeed a remarkable man, and an nonor to his country. A graduate of Yale, he was one of the founders of the New York Inde pendent, and for many years pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle; and, during his residence in this country, by his exemplary life and superior talents he honored his alma mater, and ever brought disgrace upon his profession

American Ambassador or one in high political

influence who had died, instead of one having

His influence was felt and acknowledged here Professors and scholars were his friends and ought his counsel; while the American travel ers and students sojourning here feel that in his death they have lost a friend indeed. Not only did he greet all with a warm grasp of the hand,

The Germans, too, had found a place in his heart; many there were among the poor who received aid from him; and it was surprising to find how many of his best friends were among the most influential men of Europe, in politics, science, and letters.

Little did we think, as we stood by his side at the funeral of his intimate friend, filmister Bayard Taylor, and heard his eloquent and touching remarks, that so soon we should be called to bear his body to the fomb.

Shortly after the death of Minister Taylor it was noticed that Dr. Thompson was feeble. In early spring he went to Spa, in Belgium, and also visited mineral springs in other countries, hoping to receive strength and new life,—but all to no purpose. His friends noticed that his step was more unsteady, his look unnatural. Still, they hoped he would recover, until till, they hoped he would recover, unti Still, they nobed he would recover, until Wednesday, on which day he became somewhat unconscious, and continued to grow worse till Saturday morning, Sept. 20, when, at 11 o'clock, he quietly breathed his last.

He seemed always to be stretching out his

arm to help, not only those near him, but in dis tant lands. One of his last efforts was the prep tant lands. One of his last efforts was the preparation of his masterly address to be delivered before the "Evangelical Aliance" at Basel, Switzerland, upon the oppression of Christians in Austria, which resulted in the appointment of a Commission to visit the Emperor of Austria, with Dr. Thompson as one of its members. He had made himself perfectly familiar with Austrian law, and showed that by it perfect religious freedom was guaranteed to every citizen, but that, to use his own language, "These provisions, though liberal in their spirit and free in their phraseology, do not go to the and free in their phraseology, do not go to the extent of absolute religious liberty as a per-sonal right."

He showed how, in Austria, twenty-five days'

prisonment and 100 florins fine were influ if, at family-worship in a private house, any person should be present not strictly a member of the family; how, if prayer were offered at a funeral, gensdarmes would rudely interrupt

But he was unable to go and personally deliver the address. It was, ther-fore, printed and sent. But those of us who were present at the residence of Mrs. Hadley (widow of Prof. Hadley, of Yale) will never forget the earnestness and zeal he exhibited as he read it to the little handful of Americans and others assem-It was he, "too, who in the Turkish war solicit-

ed and was instrumental in obtaining from Lord Beaconsfield protection for the poor Christians in Turkey. But space will not permit to tell of the many

But space will not permit to tell of the many acts of charity and pure beneficence with which his life was filled.

At the funeral, the Rev. Edward W. Gilman, of the American Bible Society, officiated, and in a few touching remarks referred to Dr. Thompson's eventful and earnest holy life. The coffin was tastefully decorated with white flowers and zarlands, while the graceful folds of the American flag encircled all. Many friends—German as well as American—joined in the procession to the cemetery, where the Germans, as is the custom here, each took a handful of earth and dropped it into the grave.

Thus was laid away in the silent tomb, in a foreign land, the body of one of America's noblest men, who had lived a pure and consistent life, and who, wherever he went, won re-

ent life, and who, wherever he went, won spect and love for his native land.

A SULTAN'S BANQUET.

Gorgeous Entertainment at Zanzibar-An English Lady's Description of It. Letters have been received from Zanzibar up to the 22d of August. A correspondent in his letter of that date writes: The slave trade is practically at an end; nothing but a peddling trade in domestics is left. The clove crop in Pemba promises to be one of the largest_known, and the demand for labor to pick it is very great; nevertheless not a slave is taken. This fact proves how tightly the Sultan and our Consul-General, Dr. Kirk, have got the thing by the throat. The Euryalus, Rear-Admiral Corbett, C. B., has been here, and right well Corbett, C. B., has been here, and right well has he been received by the Sultan and by our Consul-General. The Admiral expressed himself much pleased with all ne saw. His Highness gave him a splendid banquet, at which forty-two gentlemen and ladies sat down. The Sultan sat at the middle of the table, with Mrs. Kirk on his right and the Admiral on his left. The bill of fare, comprising as it did every possible inxury, would surprise you. It was neatly printed, surrounded by an ornamental border, and placed beside each of the guests. The Sultan's excellent band played durug the dinner, and the program, which was also beautidinner, and the program, which was also beautifully printed and surmounted with has Righness' crest, comprised an overture from Rossin, selections from Donzetti, Arab songs, etc., ending with "God Save the Queen." An English ending with "God Save the Queen." An English iady, who was one of the guests on the occasion, writes: "The banquet was gorgoons, and went off splendidly. I always think that the scene on the palace stees, when the Sultan is escorting us out, very picturesque. The Arab costumes and navy uniforms, with a few ladies' dresses among them, and then the square crowded with all sorts of people—Arabs, Indians, and natives, and ail lighted up with blue lights, the band the meanwhile playing our national anthem—all this makes together a most striking scene. After the banquet the Sultan had some capital fireworks for our smusement. There was also a review of the Sultan's troops on Nasimoja. About 1.000 men mustered on the ground, and they went through their military evolutions most spiendidly. The Admiral was much struck with the soldier-like appearance of the men, and Lieut. Matthews, virtually the Sultan's commander-in-cinef, got immense appause. The Sultan drove out in his carriage and four, with six outriders in scarlet and gold. One slight contretemps happened. It appears that the salutes and other official courtesies, such as have been rendered to the Sultan by preceding British Admirals, were curtailed on this occasion. The omission was noticed by his flighness, who, however, is too prudent and sensible to mention it himself. 'But, as you may easily imagine, be has many enemies among the Arabs and others, owing to his stern action in suppressing the slave trade." ady, who was one of the guests on the occas

how deeply this feeling against the States extends: the City of Toronto creeted a beautiful monument, at an expense of \$8,000, to the memory of the volunteers who fell while repulsing the Fenians who crossed over from near Niszara. Since the States and the States are the Stat

of the Circuit Clerk a petition for an injunction against the Life Association to restrain it from doing further business. The case came up immediately before Judes Adams by assignment but he declined to take any action until to-day. The case comes under the new law, and he wanted to examine carefully the statutes upon the subject.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Hungry Rats.

England and Russia—two rats that are gnaw ing into the Asian cheese—have gotten so ci that they may soon gnaw each other.

A Terrible Lesson. Bosion Transcript.

Twenty of the Pennsylvania "Moliles" have been hanged, and there are as many more in prison. Hemp has proved an effective remedy, for the organization has died out entirely.

The Ingalls Investigation. Omaha Republican (Rep.).
The Ingalls investigation strikingly resemble Davy Crockett's description of a lawsuit about a turnpike-foad. It began as a turnpike, ran into a dirt-road, then into a cow-path, then into a squirrel-track, and finally disappeared up a tree.

The Colored Troops Fought Nobly.

Acto York Sun (Dem.).

It is a safe prediction that no one of the whit oldiers who saw Capt. Dodge's colored troops dismount in their beleaguered came on Milk River, after a forced night ride of thirty-five miles to the rescue, will ever again sneer at then as unfit to wear the uniform.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.
The New York Nation alludes to Mr. Conk.

What's' in a Name?

ling as the great boomster of New York. We appeal to Richard Grant White to know if "boomer," as applied to a man who conducts a boom, 's not a better word than "boomster." At any rate it is, as Sam Weller says, "a more tenderer word." The Best Citizens

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

The "Georgia tigers," who have killed in the oast three years twenty negro men and women within a day's ride of Atlanta, are at their work again, and the Governor of the State has bee called upon for military assistance to suppres them. No doubt the "tigers" could easily dem onstrate they are among the "best citizens" of Georgia, and that the murders they have committed have been the result of personal altercations, with no political significance what-

Pennsylvania Not Yet in Tilden's Grip. Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot (Dem.).
The Democrats of Pennsylvania will not take Tilden or any other candidate simply to please their opponents. As for "a number of count ons" having declared for the renomina tion of Tilden, a great many more county conventions have either voted down instruction from Tilden, or refused altoge her to cousider the matter. The Pennsylvania delegation to the next Democratic National Convention belongs to nobody as yet, but the Democrats of the State, especially the active, working politicians who always bear the brunt of the battle, will in due time make known their choice for the Predency, and that choice is not likely to be made from candidates outside of Pennsylvania.

Southern Democratic "Powder and Shot." Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).
The Southern Democratic party is also the Democratic party of the North, and every vote cast for it will be a vote cast for the principles to which Jefferson Davis boldly and openly adheres, and for the principles upon which the Southern Confederacy was founded.—Cincinnati Gazette. That is just it.

There is only one Democratic party in the Fred Nix, Jr., Postmaster of Blackville, S. C.,

Nixy ought to know that this is a white man's

Government for white men, and that a negro is out of place behind a post-office window. Let him learn this little fact by heart, Resign, Retire, nd he need have no further fear of the frolie-

some bullet or the testive blade.

Key removed a Southern lady from the Blackville Post-Office to make room for this "cullud cuss from Africa."

This was intended as an insult to the proud and spirited citizens of Blackville.

And, if they have resented the insult, they should receive the plaudits of every patriot in America who has one drop of the old Revolu-tionary blood in his veins. Yazno. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Ind. Dem.). In Yazoo, Dixon concluded to "take the con-

sequences," and got them. That there was personal eumity on Barksdale's part, we do not doubt; nor do we doubt that, if the particular manner of Dixon's taking-off could have been submitted to the meeting of "best citizens" who demanded that he should relinquish his political aspirations, it would have been dis-countenanced. But, if Dixon was killed on purely personal grounds, it is unfortunate that the people of Yazoo were so slow in making it known; and very unfortunate that Barks-dale should have selected time so close upon the heels of the political action which had been taken against him. It is also unfortunate that Barksaction which had been taken against him. It is also unfortunate that Barksdale should not have thought it necessary to inquire of Dixon, in some way, whether he had made threats against his life or used vile ianguage against his family.—for this would have shown beforehand the real cause of difficulty. The just ground, however, upon which we have condemned that affair, and treated it as having (as the whole South knows to its sorrow it did have) political significance, is, that Barksdale's action was the probable, if not the inevitable, result of the political movement against Dixon which preceded it. We have repeatedly heard it stated, by men familiar with the ins and outs of Yazoo politics, that Barksdale was put on the Democratic ticket because of his known nostility to Dixon, and in the confidence that, if there should be occasion for it, he would be the man to deal with Dixon. How true this is we do not know; but we do know that, in that sentiment of political hostility manifested toward Dixon by that meeting of "best clitzens," Barksdale felt there laid both his opportunity and his security. But for that sentiment, that hostile feeling, he never could have ventured to take Dixon's life in the manner he did. It is just because such political methods are the precursors of such deplorable occurrences that we have condemned them, and shall continue to do so.

A Man of "Faith.

shall continue to do so.

A Man of "Faith.

Detroit Free Press.

The man who stands on a dry-goods box on the Camous Martius and tells the public that the medicine in the little bottles before him is a sure cure for this or that complant finds about two believers out of every hundred who bass. If he only finds one his expectations are answered, and he makes a good thing out of it. He began his talk yesterday with an audience of one. It was a fat, fleshy young man of 25 with a double-chin and a red neck-tie, and "faith" was written across his face in letters broad and plain.

"Gentlemen," began the vender, as he looked the young man in the face, "do you have a feeling of nashua at your stomachs! If so, one of these 10-cent bottles of my world pannersea will instantly releve and cure."

"Just what I want," replied the young man, and he laid down 10 cents and took a bottle.

"Gentlemen," continued the vender, "do you have backache and chills! If so, I warrant this pannersea to cure you at two doses. It has been tried by Kings and Emperors, and it has

"Gentlemen," continued the vender, "do you have backache and chills? If so, I warrant this pannersea to cure you at two doses. It has been tried by Kings and Emperors, and it has given univer—"

"Been looking for just this cure," interrupted the young man, and he haid for a second bottle and fell back into his old track.

"Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to assert that this medicine was originally invented as a cure for headache," softly remarked the seller. "When I say it will cure the worst case of headache ever known in from three to five minutes, I solemnly mean what I say. It has been tried in 10,000 cases."

"M.ght as well knock my headache while I'm about it," said the voung man to himself and he laid down a quarter and received his coffect change for another bottle.

"Ah! gentiemen, it does me good to see that you appreciate my remedy." said the vender as he moved the bottles around. "Are any of you troubled with liver complaint or dyspepsia! If so, try my hannersea. It has relieved and cured millions of suffering human beings."

The young man was suil the only audience. Faith brightened on his face, and he laid down 10 cents with the remark:

"My old liver is always kicking up trouble, and I guess I'll cure her!"

"My fellow-citizena," remarked the seller as he mopped his face, "are you troubled with toothache, cutaneous diseases, papitation of

the heart, loss of sleep, or ingrowing to "Americans—freemen—are you subject to coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, quinsy, consumption, nightmare, loss of memory, whooping congb, or failing out of the hair?"

"Hanged if we ain't!" whispered the young fellow with the double chin, and he pocketed has sixth bottle and waited for further orator. His remarkable faith staggered the dealer, who finally said:

His remarkable faith staggered the dealer, who finally said:

"I guess you have enough for this time. Take according to directions and you will some feel the beneficial effects."

"Yes, I will—thank you ever so much—yes—," stammered the young man, "This 'en remedy isn't good for fits, is it?"

"Well, well," slowly answered the vender—that is, it is not the regular cure for fits.

"Then I guess I'll take what I've got and get cured of all these things you mentioned, and then go for the fits alone and give 'em thunder and blazes, wouldn't you?"

"I guess so."

"Yes, that's the way. If you bring out anothing for fits I want you to save me a galon, I've been under the weather just as long as I'cm stand it. Good-by."

FRENCH SOCIETY AS IT IS.

Clearing Away the Barriers of Aristocracy.

Last Days of the Faub urg St. Germain. Growing Contempt for Titles.
In other days the Court of France was the

ost punctitious in Europe, and nowhere could the minuter differences of social rank be more distinctly marked. It was Louis Philippe and I. Thiers who helped to give the death-blow to this sort of exclusiveness, though they were both at heart great sticklers for rank and etiquet, and the ex-President to the very close of his life kept a demure sort of kingly state at his palace in the Place St. Georges. But Louis Philippe could no more forgive the noble fagbourg for persistently considering him a usurper, says the author of "Round About France" n the London Daily News, than the noble faucourg could forgive him for persisting in wear ing a crown which did not by divine right belong to him. The keen-tongued Dowagers of the Rue de l'Universite and the Rue St. Dominique, the proud old ladies and gentlemen who dwelt amid the pleasant gardens of the Rue ds Varennes, or looked down upon the Tuileries from the opposit side of the Seine, were forered turning the citizen King and his surrounding into ridicule. M. Thiers, however, would average his Royal master in a manner more with and more dangerous, for it is said with some truth that he never forgave the "noblesse" for having been born a "roturier." Accordingly when Marshal Soult, who was himself Duke of Dalmatta, and a devout worshiper of rank, condescendingly addressed him as "Monseur le Baron" on some public occasion, Talern mockingly whispered, "Ah, ca Marechal, supposing I wanted a title, don't you think I should have given myself a better one! I should have made myself at least a Duke."

Under these and other circumstanges the frontiers of good society have been so constantly extending that its boundaries have now been lost sight of altogether. The noble faubourgit-self has been swept away, with its pictureaque hotels, tail trees and trim old terraces. The new Boulevard de St. Germain seems to have absorbed all the traditions which could be connected with bricks and mortar, and the conferences for the improvement of Paris have rom the opposit side of me Seine, were forever

absorbed all the traditions which could be connected with bricks and mortar, and the contractors for the improvement of Paris have carted them sway with the rest of the ruboish which has given place to hundreds of brandnew shops and counting-houses. All the world is now being invited to grand entertainments. The chief of the State and several of his miniters have ceased evento issue special invitations as unnecessary formatity, and content themselves with announcing in a newspaper that on such a day their drawing-rooms are open to all comers. Nobody seriously considers himself the inferior of any one else, and, except that a full purse has alwa saundry advantages over an empty one, any sort of personal arrogance would be put down as a joke. Many people indeed still retain their titles, and are presumanly proud of them; but quite as many woo have an undoubted right to these distinctions take no account of them whatever Victor Flugo is a Count, and his family have been noble since 1531, nobility older than that of the Earls of Devon. Alexandre Dumas was, and his son is by the ordinary French law of succession, Marquis de la Pallieterie, yet perhaps not one in ten even of their educated countrymen is aware of the fact, or would consider it of the smailest consequence. It is even possible that a letter addressed to either of them by his title would be at least delayed at the Post-Office; and it may be just noted in passing that Freica knighthood, unlike our own, confers no distinctive appellation wnatever in ordinary intercourse. This leveling up of social ranks in France, moreover, is by no means confined to name best or the improvement of Paris have knighthood, unlike our own, coniers to distinctive appellation whatever in ordinary intersourse. This leveling up of social ranks in France, moreover, is by no means confined to name and shadows. It is a real thing, and every frenchman of our generation is so completely impressed with the notion of his individuality that he has the nicest sense of his personal dignity, be his employment what it may. Thus the shopmen of the "Bon Marche" and some other ready-made clothes shops in Paris not only learn the art of self-defense by arms, but are regulararly instructed an fencing at the cost of the establishment. Which provides them a sail d'armes and foils, so that they may be able as well as ready to avenge an affront. A French nobleman who scorned such an adversary at Arouet would not now be able to show himself on the boulevards till he had made amends; and it is not so very long since a young Dake of

and it is not so very long since a young Duke of very ancient lineage deigned to still a simple journalist in a duel. When Mrs. Cordelia Lingstone entered the court-room from the corridor, learning heavily on Brjah's left arm, and holding up her called

on Bijah's left arm, and holding up her calico train, she slightly resembled the pictures of Lady Jane Grey. She took her situation in front of the desk, bowed very low to his Honor, and led off with:

"I deny the charge and appeal the case."

"Yes—just so—all right," mumbled his Honor as he looked over the pacers. "The charge is disturbing the peace. The officer in the case.—."

"I deny that there was any officer in the case, and I appeal to the Supreme Court," she interrupted.

"You were arrested by an officer and brought in here, and he arrested you as you stood at the foot of a flight of stairs on Congress street, waving a hoe-handle and daring some one to come down. That's as plain as poetry and as evident as the motion of a grindstone."

"I deny the grindstone and appeal the case," she caimly answered, feeling in her pocket for gum.

"Four men even hove a dog and a Chins-

gum.

"Four men, seven boys, a dog, and a Chinsman were crowded around you and encouraging you to mash some one," continued the Court; "and you were very boisterous when asked to step down here and occupy a front bedroom for the night. I shall fine you \$5."

"I deny the fine and dismand a jury!"

the night. I shall fine you \$5."
"I denv the fine and demand a jury!"
"Will you pay the cash or go to the House of Correction?"
"I demand a lawyer!"
"I demand two lawvers!"
"I demand two lawvers!"
"Mrs. Lingstone, you will eat dinner in the House of Correction, and, if they don't have watermelon for dessert, you can't blame me.
Please retire."
"It bas turned ont just as I thought it

Please retire."

"It has turned out just as I thought it would," she remarked, as she took the quid of gum from her mouth for a moment; and, with a most respectful bow, she re-entered the corridor and kicked an empty candle-box skyhigh.

A New Excavation-Proposing to Dig Up the Relies of Pharson's Host.

At a sitting of the French Academy unwards of five years ago, M. Lesseps stated, upon the authority of the reports made by his engineers, that "at the time the Israelites left Egypt under Moses' leadersnip the ebb and flow of the tides of the Red Sea reached up to the foot of the Saragaim, near Lake Timsah." If this be correct, it follows that the spot where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea was situated not to the south, but to the north of the present extremity of its northern arm. In his paper, Le Mondes, Abbe Meinern arm. In his paper, Le Wondes, Abbe Meinern have traced the course of the Children of Israel day by day, in accordance with these new data, and he asks the whole Christian wild, since the spot is now known where the Egyptians were swallowed up, with "the horse and his rider," charlot and everything, to subscribe the requisite funds to chapit exeavations to be made and "the relies of the army overcome by the Almighty Himself to obrought to light." The learned Abbe will nodertake the work if he succeeds in getting of the undertake the work if he succeeds in zetting together \$60,000, "because the finding of the remains of Paaraoh's army would be a powerful reason in fayor of the truth of the Holy Scriptures."

A correspondent writes to say that one of the most novel "tidbits" of the season may be made by grapping an oyster in a rasher of bacon, then putting it before the fire until the cody for easing ready for eating.

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